S. HRG. 103-889

HEARINGS RELATING TO MADISON GUARANTY S&L AND THE WHITEWATER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION—WASHINGTON, DC PHASE

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE

ONE HUNDRED THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

VOLUME II

ON

DEATH OF VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.

JULY 29, 1994

Printed for the use of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

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U. S. Department of Justice

Office of the Independent Counsel

[illegible] Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W
Suite 490 North
Washington, D.C. 20004

202-514-8688

July 11, 1994

Donald W. Riegle, Jr.
Chairman
United States Senate
Committee on Banking, Housing,
and Urban Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20510

Alfonse M. D'Amato
Ranking Member
United States Senate
Committee on Banking, Housing,
and Urban Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senators Riegle and D'Amato:

Pursuant to your request of July 1, 1994, enclosed please find copies of records in the possession of the Office of the Independent Counsel ("OIC") pertaining to the completed investigation(s) into (1) the death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr., and (2) communications between officials of the White House and the Department of the Treasury or Resolution Trust Corporation. As we have discussed, I cannot yet release to you records pertaining to the possible mishandling of documents in the office of Vincent Foster because, unlike the two aforementioned investigations, the document investigation is ongoing. As you also know, under Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 6(e), I cannot produce to you any record pertaining to any of the three investigations if it involves matters presented to the Grand Jury.

Much of the material provided to you today is in the form of "FBI FD-302s" -- records of witness interviews conducted by FBI agents and attorneys on my staff. In an effort to expedite a production to you and to avoid needless repetition, I am not at this time producing the "backup" to these forms -- handwritten notes of the agents, memos to file, communications between members of my staff, or other material that reflects the deliberative process of this Office or is traditionally protected attorney work product. I am similarly not producing documents that I know are being produced to you from their original sources and documents such as newspaper articles that are publicly available.

I have attempted to release as much information as is possible today. In many instances, witnesses were interviewed on more than one topic, and the records of their interviews have had to be redacted to the extent that they reflect either Grand Jury or ongoing investigation material. In the interest of expediency, to the extent that a record consists primarily of such material, it is being withheld in its entirety at this time.

Out of respect and consideration for the Foster family and in appreciation of the witnesses who came forward despite great hesitancy to become involved in this investigation, I have redacted certain names and descriptive information from the FBI FD-302s, and withheld the original note found in Mr. Foster's office and photographs taken on July 20, 1993 at the scene of his death.* I am sure you will appreciate their need for privacy as much as I, and I understand that all materials released to you today will be afforded the same security procedures as those produced to you by the Department of the Interior.

Finally, it has recently come to my attention that some records responsive to your request might already be in an FBI storage facility in Virginia. My office is looking into this, and if necessary, I will supplement this production. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (202) 514-8688.

Respectfully yours,

Robert B. Fiske, Jr.
Independent Counsel

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* Large aerial photographs of Ft. Marcy Park are available for viewing at the OIC, should you so desire.

D-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 2/26/94

COREY L. ASHFORD, of the Fairfax County, Virginia, Emergency Medical Service (EMS), was interviewed at the office of the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI), Northern Virginia Metropolitan Resident Agency, 7799 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Virginia, South Tower, Suite 200. The interview of ASHFORD was jointly conducted by RODERICK L. LANKLER, MARK J. STEIN and FBI Special Agent LANKLER and STEIN are attorneys from the Office of the Special Prosecutor - WHITEWATER. After being apprised of the identities of the parties participating in the interview, ASHFORD thereafter provided the following information:

ASHFORD has been employed with the Fairfax County, Virginia, EMS for approximately five (5) years. His current position is that of EMS Technician. The EMS is part of the Fairfax County Fire Department. ASHFORD has been a paramedic with the EMS for the last two and one half years. ASHFORD's duties as an EMS Technician include providing basic first aid and provision of assistance to persons with cardiac problems. ASHFORD's medical training apart from standard fire department training, includes paramedic classes taught at GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

The day of the call for emergency response related to VINCENT FOSTER, JR., ASHFORD was assigned to take FOSTER's body to the morgue at FAIRFAX HOSPITAL. ASHFORD could not recall specifics related to the call other than remembering the response occurred during daylight hours.

Upon arriving at the incident scene, ASHFORD recalls seeing a number of UNITED STATES PARK POLICE (USPP) vehicles parked in the vicinity of the entrance to Fort Marcy Park. Also recalled, was a red, Honda Civic. ASHFORD was later informed that the Honda belonged to the victim, FOSTER.

ASHFORD walked from the parking area located at the park to the incident scene. Once on scene, he viewed FOSTER's

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Investigation on 2/23/94 at Falls Church, Virginia File # 29D-LR-35063

by _____ Date dictated 2/26/94

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body lying on the back side of a hill. FOSTER was on his back. ASHFORD noted that FOSTER's right hand was somewhat under the right thigh/buttock area of the body. ASHFORD did not recall seeing any blood on FOSTER's body, noting that he was not looking for it at the time.

It was initially believed by ASHFORD that FOSTER was the victim of a murder. This belief was based upon FOSTER's body having been located in a wooded area. ASHFORD was not told by anyone at the incident scene that FOSTER committed suicide.

FOSTER was described to have been clothed in a white shirt and gray pants. There was no gun in either of FOSTER's hands. ASHFORD assumed that the weapon had been removed by USPP personnel at the incident scene.

ASHFORD and the driver of his EMS vehicle placed FOSTER's body in a body bag for transport to the morgue. ASHFORD lifted FOSTER from behind the shoulders, cradling the victim's head. The driver of the EMS vehicle lifted FOSTER from the area of his feet as the corpse was placed into the body bag. ASHFORD did not recall seeing any blood while placing FOSTER in the bag. ASHFORD did not recall any blood getting on his uniform or on the disposable gloves he wore while handling the body. The name of the EMS vehicle driver could not be recalled.

After the body was placed into the EMS vehicle, FOSTER was transported to FAIRFAX HOSPITAL. A physician at the hospital pronounced FOSTER dead after taking a pulse at the victim's wrist. ASHFORD did not recall seeing any blood during this evaluation. After the body was pronounced dead at the emergency entrance to the hospital, ASHFORD and his driver deposited the body at the FAIRFAX HOSPITAL morgue. ASHFORD later filed a report detailing the incidents as outlined above.

Circa January 1994, ASHFORD was contacted by a reporter of THE NEW YORK POST, newspaper. The reporter asked him if he had seen any blood on FOSTER's body. ASHFORD informed the reporter that he had not seen any blood. When asked for his opinion regarding whether the death was a suicide or not, ASHFORD declined further comment. It was noted that CATHY SIMMONS (phonetic), the Public Affairs Officer for Fairfax County, had authorized ASHFORD to make a statement to THE NEW YORK POST, reporter.

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ASHFORD has not been interviewed by any other law enforcement agency regarding his actions surrounding the emergency response call related to FOSTER. ASHFORD did not discuss a possible gunshot wound to FOSTER's head, with GEORGE O. GONZALEZ, JR., a Sergeant with the Fairfax County EMS.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 2/28/94

GEORGE O. GONZALEZ, JR., of the Fairfax County, Virginia Emergency Medical Service (EMS), was interviewed at the offices of the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI), Northern Virginia Metropolitan Resident Agency, 7799 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Virginia, South Tower, Suite 200. The interview of GONZALEZ was jointly conducted by RODERICK L. LANKLER, MARK J. STEIN and FBI Special Agent LANKLER and STEIN are attorneys from the Office of the Special Prosecutor - WHITEWATER. After being apprised of the identities of the parties participating in the interview, GONZALEZ thereafter provided the following information:

GONZALEZ has been employed with the Fairfax County, Virginia, EMS for approximately ten (10) years. Prior to becoming a professional with the EMS, GONZALEZ served as a volunteer. GONZALEZ currently holds the position of Sergeant. The EMS is part of the Fairfax County Fire Department. GONZALEZ is trained as a paramedic and is currently assigned to a medic unit. In addition to receiving training related to the handling of hazardous materials, GONZALEZ obtained paramedic training from GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, Washington, D.C. (WDC).

In the course of his career, GONZALEZ has responded to over 50 emergency calls related to gunshot victims. The victims of these cases were eventually classified as suicides. Of that number, over 10 suicides were committed by the victim firing the weapon into the area of the mouth.

GONZALEZ is currently assigned as the sergeant on a medical response vehicle. He is responsible for assessing the status of a patient at an emergency scene. A lieutenant assigned to the unit would be responsible for dealing with obtaining additional victim information from any family on scene and from bystanders. The third member of the team, a technician, would assist the Sergeant.

One of the vehicles responding to the Fort Marcy Park, death scene of VINCENT FOSTER, JR., was a Fairfax County fire

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truck. FAIRFAX COUNTY FIRE AND RESCUE standard operating procedure (SOP), dictates that a fire truck would respond to an emergency dispatch requesting an advanced life support unit. Responsibilities for the fire truck crew include rendering traffic control and operation of recovery and extraction equipment.

GONZALEZ's unit responded from the fire house, to an emergency call at Ft. Marcy Park. The call requested a unit respond to a possible decedent near a cannon at the park. The identification of the dispatcher on duty could not be recalled. Dispatch response is controlled by the Fairfax County Police Department (FCPD). GONZALEZ served as the office-in-charge on this call. The driver of his unit was TODD HALL. RICK ARTHUR was the third individual responding with the unit. GONZALEZ recalls the dispatch call being received at the station between the hours of 3:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m.. It was noted that daylight was still visible upon the responding unit's arrival at the incident scene.

Prior to arriving at the incident scene, GONZALEZ recalled seeing a vehicle parked along side the George Washington Parkway. The vehicle was parked approximately one mile from the entrance to Ft. Marcy Park. The vehicle bore diplomatic license tags.

Upon arrival at the Ft. Marcy Park parking area, GONZALEZ viewed a four-door Mercedes sedan with its emergency lights on. Also in the lot was a Honda sedan bearing Arkansas license tags. As GONZALEZ's vehicle was entering the park, a United States Park Police (USPP) vehicle arrived and followed the EMS vehicle to the incident scene. HALL and a USPP officer arrived at FOSTER's body first. The USPP officer may have been named FORNSTEIN (phonetic).

FOSTER's body was located on the side of a hill at the park. FOSTER's head was pointing toward the top of the hill with his feet oriented toward the bottom of the hill. FOSTER was lying on his back with his mouth open, hands at his side with a gun in one of his hands. From visual inspection it was obvious that FOSTER had suffered a gunshot wound to the head. The wound was recalled to be located in the upper, right front portion of the skull. FOSTER was dressed in a white shirt and dark colored pin/chalk stripe trousers. GONZALEZ's visual search of the

incident scene revealed no signs of struggle.

Also noticed by GONZALEZ was pooling of blood within the body at the extremities. Upon completion of the visual inspection, it was determined by GONZALEZ that FOSTER was not revivable. GONZALEZ did not touch FOSTER during the inspection. The visual inspection of FOSTER also included a look into FOSTER's mouth which revealed the presence of blood. No lighting enhancement was utilized during the search of the mouth. HALL may have touched the body at this point; GONZALEZ was unsure. No photographs had been taken throughout the inspection process. GONZALEZ and HALL departed the scene to return lifesaving equipment to the EMS vehicle. By this point in the response, GONZALEZ recalls a second USPP officer at the incident scene. Other investigators began to arrive on scene as well.

After walking away from the location of the body, GONZALEZ looked at the two vehicles in the park for further identifiers related to the victim. The Honda contained a necktie, suit coat, and a black briefcase/attache case. Based on the manner in which FOSTER was clothed, GONZALEZ determined the vehicle to have been driven by the victim.

GONZALEZ identified the following EMS personnel as being located in the Ft. Marcy Park parking area in the vicinity of the vehicle believed to be FOSTER's:

EMS Vehicle	TODD HALL RICK ARTHUR
Engine Company:	RALPH PISANI JENNIFER WACHA JAY IACONE

GONZALEZ noted that USPP officers were also gathered in the vicinity of the vehicle believed to belong to FOSTER. No Fairfax County Police officers were at the incident site while GONZALEZ was on scene.

IACONE was described to be the OIC of the Engine Company unit. GONZALEZ's EMS vehicle and the personnel listed above from the Engine Company, represent the first emergency response units dispatched to the FOSTER death scene. Once the scene was determined to be a death, Fairfax County Fire

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Department operating procedures dictated that an ambulatory unit be dispatched to the scene.

Upon arriving at Ft. Marcy Park, COREY ASHFORD of the responding ambulance requested assistance to help with FOSTER's body. ASHFORD was the EMS employee in charge of the ambulance. Responding to ASHFORD's request for assistance was one EMS vehicle staffed by Lieutenant (First Name Unknown) BIANCHI (phonetic).

Toward the conclusion of the interview GONZALEZ was shown a series of polaroid photographs taken at the incident scene by the USPP. GONZALEZ noted that he thought FOSTER's right hand was located in a position that differed from the position in the photograph. No information was provided regarding the hand having been touched by EMS or USPP personnel on scene.

GONZALEZ was contacted by CHRIS RUDDY of the NEW YORK POST after RUDDY contacted the Fairfax County Fire Department Office of Public Affairs. GONZALEZ received authorization from either CATHY SIMMONS or LARRY COLLIER, of the Public Affairs Office, prior to talking to RUDDY. RUDDY wanted details regarding the amount of blood on FOSTER at the incident scene and any thoughts regarding the nature of FOSTER'S death. GONZALEZ reported that there was not much blood at the scene for the manner in which the victim died. GONZALEZ did not talk to any other news agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 03/17/94

Jennifer Morgan Wacha, of the Fairfax County, Virginia, Emergency Medical Service (EMS), was interviewed at the Massey Building, 4100 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, Virginia. After being apprised of the identities of the interviewing agents and the purpose of the interview, Wacha thereafter provided the following information:

Wacha has been employed with the Fairfax County, Virginia, EMS for approximately one and a half years. She has also served as a volunteer firefighter with the Kensington, Maryland Fire Department for one and a half years and as a firefighter in Tolland, Connecticut, for two to three years. Wacha is employed on a part-time basis at the Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute, Berwyn Heights, Maryland. She performs clerical duties in the field of program development.

Wacha's fire and rescue training includes the 22 week rookie school, concentrating on fire suppression, and she also completed the Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) Program. Wacha is currently working on a fire science degree at both Montgomery and Northern Virginia Community Colleges.

In the course of her career, Wacha has responded to only one suicide victim scene, that being the death scene of Vincent Foster, Jr.

Wacha was aware that the press had contacted the fire station regarding the death of Vincent Foster, Jr. To the best of her knowledge, those calls were directed to the Public Information Office (PIO) of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue System. According to Wacha, the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the Fairfax County Department of Fire and Rescue is that all press inquiries will be forwarded to the PIO. Wacha was instructed by her fire lieutenant, Lieutenant Bianchi, that she could not acknowledge to the press her participation in response to the emergency call regarding the death of Vincent Foster.

Wacha does not recall how the Foster emergency call was

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dispatched to her unit. Upon arrival at Fort Marcy Park the scene for Foster's death, Wacha recalls her unit, Engine 1 and its personnel, plus a second team of medical personnel, split up to search for the body. Wacha's search team included Ralph Pisani, Richard Arthur and James Iacone. Pisani served as the driver, Iacone was the officer in charge of the unit and Wacha was in back of the unit on top of the ladder apparatus. The medic unit accompanying Wacha's engine unit was staffed by George Gonzalez who was the officer in charge, Todd Hall, the driver, and Richard Arthur who rode in the back of the medic unit. Gonzalez and Hall comprised the other search team. Wacha was aware that a truck crew and an ambulance crew went back to the death site after her unit's departure to retrieve the victim's body.

Upon entering Fort Marcy Park, Wacha recalls seeing one car in the parking area with its hazard lights on. She remembers that the engine was running, noting the car was unoccupied. There was also a second vehicle bearing Arkansas license plates that was parked closest to the park entrance. Contained in that vehicle was a suit jacket. There was also a third car in the lot, no details were recalled. Upon entering the parking area, the medical unit was behind the vehicle to which Wacha was assigned.

The search at the death site for Foster's body lasted approximately 10 minutes. Wacha's team may have travelled a distance of one-quarter to one-half mile.

According to Wacha, the medical team located Foster's body. Upon receiving a radio message from the other search group, Wacha's team headed over to Foster's body. After arriving at the site of the body, members of the team visually inspected Foster. There was one U.S. Park Police Officer at the scene upon the arrival of Wacha's team. After the visual inspection of Foster's body, Wacha and the members of her team went back to the engine. It was established during the inspection of Foster's body that the victim was deceased. One indicator of the victim's status included flies on the body, giving it the appearance that Foster had been lying there for a period of time. Wacha thought

FD-302a (Rev. 11-15-83)

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29D-LR-35063

Continuation of FD-302 of Jennifer Morgan Wacha, On 03/11/94, Page 3

blood may have been on the victim's mouth as well as on his shirt. She could not recall the volume.

Wacha returned to the parking area and saw a vehicle with Arkansas license plates. Several jokes were made regarding the Clinton Administration and it was further alluded to that the victim was someone who had not gotten a job in the administration. The vehicle with the Arkansas license plates was described to be "a business kind of car". Wacha further described the car to have been an older model Subaru.

Upon visual inspection of the death scene, Wacha recalls a gun being in Foster's right hand. The thinking among EMS personnel on scene was that Foster's death appeared to be a suicide. Wacha did not recall hearing U.S. Park Police personnel make any assessment regarding the death of Foster. Wacha was aware that Fairfax County Fire and Rescue SOP regarding emergency medical care, requires that the victim's vital signs would be checked. Results of the vital signs check would factor into the determination as to whether or not the victim should receive resuscitation efforts. Foster was dressed in a white or light blue shirt and dark colored trousers.

Wacha did not recall any substantive discussion among her co-workers regarding Park Police handling of the Foster death scene. She had not recalled any complaints among her co-workers regarding the handling of the death scene.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/18/94

JAMES ATWATER IACONE was interviewed in the office of Chief GLENN A. GAINES, FAIRFAX COUNTY FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT (FCFRD), 4100 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, Virginia 22030. IACONE is employed by FCFRD as a Fire Lieutenant-Suppression and is assigned to Fire Station 34, 10511 Rosehaven Street, Oakton, Virginia 22030, telephone number (703) 591-0273. After IACONE was advised of the official identities of the interviewing agents and that the interview pertained to his knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the death of VINCENT W. FOSTER Jr. on July 20, 1993, IACONE furnished the following information:

As of April 30, 1994, IACONE will have been employed by FCFRD for ten years. From 1981 to 1984, IACONE served as an active volunteer with the COLLEGE PARK FIRE DEPARTMENT in Prince George's County, Maryland. From 1986 to 1990, he served as an active volunteer with the DALE CITY VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT in Prince William County, Virginia. Since becoming employed by FCFRD, IACONE has attended the FCFRD basic firefighter schools, Levels I, II, and III, as well as Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) training, Level A. IACONE has attended numerous specialty schools on hazardous materials, rescue operations involving a heavy rescue company, truck company operations, and rescues involving cave-ins. He has attended conferences on hazardous materials and their chemistry, tactical operations pertaining to hazardous materials, and foam firefighting schools. IACONE has taught schools on hazardous materials in private industry, and he has been to refresher courses on all of the above-named topics each year.

During his career with FCFRD, IACONE has responded to no more than four or five suicide incidents. Other than the incident involving FOSTER, only one of these incidents involved a gunshot, and that incident involved a female who suffered a gunshot to the chest.

IACONE has not had any contacts with the media regarding the FOSTER matter. FCFRD policy is that any media inquiries should be directed to the FCFRD Public Information

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Investigation on 3/11/94 at Fairfax, Virginia File # 29D-LR-35063-Sub 17-OIC

OIC 000011

by _____ Date dictated 3/18/94

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Officer or the duty staff officer.

On the day of the FOSTER incident, IACONE was working as the officer on Engine 1, which was assigned to Station 1 in McLean, Virginia. Engine 1 was dispatched for a shooting victim off George Washington Memorial Parkway in Fairfax County, Virginia. Upon the arrival of FCFRD units at Fort Marcy Park, Virginia, Engine 1 was parked in the upper portion of a parking lot within the park. IACONE directed the crew of Engine 1 to go down one trail, possibly toward Dead Run Creek. He directed the crew of Medic 1 to another area of the park. IACONE now believes that the crew of Medic 1 was directed by a citizen to a body, later identified as that of FOSTER, but he knows no details regarding this citizen such as whether the person was a male or female.

The crew of Engine 1 was comprised of RALPH PISANI, JENNIFER WACHA, and IACONE. The crew of Medic 1 consisted of GEORGE GONZALES, COREY ASHFORD, and RICK ARTHUR. TODD HALL may have been on either Engine 1 or Medic 1, but IACONE is unable to recall clearly HALL's assignment on that day.

While his crew was still out searching the woods, IACONE was notified via radio by GONZALES from Medic 1 that a body had been found. GONZALES provided directions to the body over the radio to IACONE. After IACONE's group arrived at the location of the body, the medics confirmed that there would be no efforts to resuscitate the patient. As the officer on the medic unit, GONZALES would have been responsible for pronouncing the patient deceased. IACONE does not recall seeing GONZALES physically examine FOSTER's body, but he notes that such an examination could have occurred before the crew of Engine 1 arrived at the scene.

IACONE recalls that FOSTER was wearing a shirt which was mostly white but may have had stripes in it, a tie, suit trousers which were either navy blue or black, socks, and dress shoes. IACONE does not recall observing any blood. He saw what appeared to be a revolver in FOSTER's right hand, but he did not look closely enough to see an entrance or exit wound. FOSTER's body was lying in a supine position on a hill, and he was clearly deceased. FOSTER's right hand was by his side, and crew members speculated that FOSTER's death may have been a suicide.

There were no police on the scene when IACONE's crew

initially arrived at the park or when they returned to the parking lot after their search of the woods was abbreviated by word that a body had been found. Officers of the UNITED STATES PARK POLICE (USPP) arrived approximately five to ten minutes later. After the crew of Engine 1 recognized that they could be of no further assistance at the location of the body, the crew members returned to the engine. One of the USPP officers, name not recalled, asked the crew members to remain and also asked for their names and addresses. After providing the requested information, the crew members loaded up their equipment onto the engine and returned to their station. There were four to five USPP officers on the scene when Engine 1 left the park.

When Engine 1 had first arrived in the parking area at Fort Marcy Park, IACONE had observed three or four automobiles in the lot. Among the vehicles, IACONE noted a Honda Accord which was either red or maroon in color and which displayed Arkansas registration plates. After FOSTER's body was found in the woods, IACONE's crew returned to the parking lot and looked inside the Honda. IACONE believes that both HALL and he tried to open the Honda's doors and found them to be locked. One of the FCFRD personnel, possibly TODD HALL, remarked that a suit coat hanging inside the Honda matched the trousers on FOSTER's body. The crew members were looking into the car for evidence of a suicide note but found none. IACONE believes that he mentioned the possibly matching suit coat in the Honda to a USPP officer as the officer was taking the names and addresses of the Engine 1 crew members.

IACONE has no background in conducting criminal investigations, but he did not observe anything he regarded as abnormal while he was at the park. While his crew was still in the lot at the park and prior to the identity of the victim being learned, IACONE made a comment that the victim was probably a friend of President CLINTON and someone who could not get a job with the CLINTON Administration. IACONE based this comment solely on the fact that the Honda which was believed to belong to the victim displayed Arkansas license plates. No one ever identified the victim as FOSTER while IACONE was still at the park. Later that same night, BILL BIANCHI from the ladder truck told IACONE at the fire station that the victim was a member of President CLINTON's staff.

IACONE has not received any instructions or coaching from anyone as to how he should respond to the questions of the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI). IACONE has not been

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questioned about his knowledge of the FOSTER incident by anyone else.

IACONE did not observe any peculiarities regarding the scene where FOSTER's body was found. IACONE knows of no other facts or observations pertaining to the FOSTER matter which he believes should be brought to the attention of the FBI.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/18/94

RALPH MICHAEL PISANI was interviewed in the office of Chief GLENN A. GAINES, FAIRFAX COUNTY FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT (FCFRD), 4100 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, Virginia 22030. PISANI is a Technician/Driver for FCFRD and is assigned to Fire Station 1, 1455 Laughlin Avenue, McLean, Virginia, telephone number (703) 356-6671. After PISANI was advised of the official identities of the interviewing agents and that the interview pertained to his knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the death of VINCENT W. FOSTER Jr. on July 20, 1993, PISANI furnished the following information:

PISANI has served with FCFRD for approximately five years and, as of May 1994, will have been a driver with FCFRD for two years. PISANI first served with FCFRD as a firefighter and Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) after receiving eighteen weeks of training in the FCFRD basic school. Since receiving his initial training, PISANI has been certified as a cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) instructor for FCFRD, has attended a number of management courses, and has attended Pump School, which incorporates driver training. PISANI must be recertified as an EMT every three to four years.

PISANI estimates that he has responded to approximately five suicide scenes during the course of his career with FCFRD. Three of these suicides involved deaths by apparent gunshot, including the incident involving FOSTER. PISANI cannot recall how many of these incidents involved gunshots in the mouth or temple of the victim.

PISANI has not been personally contacted by the media regarding his involvement in the FOSTER incident. However, he recalls one incident in which the media called his fire station regarding the FOSTER matter, and he referred the inquiry to his shift officer, Lieutenant WILLIAM BIANCHI.

PISANI's understanding of the FCFRD press policy is that only the Public Information Officer deals with the press and other FCFRD personnel are not to have such contacts.

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Continuation of FD-302 of RALPH MICHAEL PISANI, On 3/11/94, Page 2

On the day of the FOSTER incident, PISANI was driving Engine 1, which is assigned to Station 1. JAY IACONE was also in the engine because he had switched duties for the day with Lieutenant BIANCHI. After being dispatched to the scene of a possible suicide in Fort Marcy Park, Virginia, PISANI drove Engine 1 to the park's parking area and met with personnel from Medic 1, which had also been dispatched to the scene from Station 1. There were no police on the scene when PISANI arrived, and no one was present to direct FCFRD personnel to the location of the incident. The FCFRD personnel on the scene split into two groups to search for the scene of the possible suicide. PISANI's group was comprised of RICHARD ARTHUR from Medic 1, JENNIFER WACHA, IACONE, and PISANI. A second group, comprised of GEORGE GONZALES and COREY ASHFORD from Medic 1, went in another direction into the woods and eventually found the body which was later identified as that of FOSTER. PISANI's recollection is currently unclear, and he believes that TODD HALL may have been the driver of Medic 1.

As PISANI's group walked through the woods down toward the Potomac River, the members of the group observed a male and female in the woods. After the group received word that a patient had been located, PISANI's group reversed direction and returned initially to the parking lot before continuing to the patient's location. While returning to the parking area, the members of the group noted that the previously observed couple was still in the woods. PISANI later observed that the police were on the scene when the couple came out of the woods.

Once PISANI's group arrived at FOSTER's body, PISANI may have observed ARTHUR checking FOSTER's pulse, but no extraordinary measures were undertaken in an effort to resuscitate FOSTER. PISANI inquired about the whereabouts of a gun and he was standing approximately fifteen feet from FOSTER's body when ARTHUR pointed out what he said was a gun alongside FOSTER's body. PISANI did not actually see the gun when ARTHUR pointed it out. PISANI recalls that FOSTER was wearing a white shirt and dark suit trousers and that the body was on a trail.

After the members of PISANI's group determined that they could be of no further assistance with the patient, they returned to the parking area. PISANI looked into a small car in the lot and observed a jacket, which he assumed to belong to FOSTER since the jacket appeared to match the trousers worn by FOSTER. PISANI, IACONE and WACHA all looked into FOSTER's

automobile, but they did not try to open any of the doors. PISANI had observed one other automobile in the lot when he first arrived at the park, but he cannot recall any descriptive details.

PISANI recalls arriving at the park on the day of the incident in the late afternoon or perhaps as early as 2:00 or 3:00 p.m. He recalls that the weather was very warm, with a temperature possibly in the nineties and with high humidity of approximately 80%. There was still daylight when PISANI arrived at the park.

PISANI does not recall if the original radio dispatch to the units at Station 1 mentioned the use of a gun or not. He learned from GONZALES that a gun was involved in the incident. PISANI did not hear any of the police officers on the scene describe the incident as a suicide.

After FOSTER was determined to be deceased, Engine 1 was put back into service and PISANI drove the engine from the scene.

Normal practice at a scene such as the one in Fort Marcy Park calls for responding personnel to examine the body and use a heart monitor to check for any heartbeat in the victim. PISANI did not see the heart monitoring equipment used on FOSTER, but he notes that he was not present when the first FCFRD personnel arrived to examine the patient. In addition, the officer on the medic unit, who in this case was GONZALES, would normally make a determination of the patient's viability. PISANI's job would be to assist the medic officer in whatever manner the officer asked. PISANI did not observe any peculiarities at the scene.

A total of four units from Station 1 responded to Fort Marcy Park for the FOSTER incident. PISANI drove Engine 1, which is a fire truck equipped with hoses and water for fighting fires, and was accompanied in the engine by IACONE. Truck 1, which is a fire truck equipped with an aerial ladder, was driven by VICTORIA JACOBS and was also staffed by Lieutenant BIANCHI as the truck officer and by ANDY MAKUCH in the bucket. Medic 1 was staffed by WACHA, who was the driver, GONZALES, the officer-in-charge, and ARTHUR. Ambulance 1 was staffed by ASHFORD as the officer-in-charge and by a driver whose identity PISANI cannot presently recall. Due to the passage of time, PISANI is uncertain about

the specific assignments of his fellow FCFRD personnel on the day of the FOSTER incident.

PISANI believes that the FOSTER incident was handled routinely. Back at Station 1 and later on the night of the incident, Lieutenant BIANCHI called PISANI in and told PISANI that the victim in the incident had been FOSTER. BIANCHI said that there would probably be a major investigation since FOSTER had been employed at the White House. Both BIANCHI and IACONE filled out incident reports, which are on-line fire reports filed through entries on a computerized information system, i.e. no handwritten reports are generated. BIANCHI told PISANI that he had filed a narrative report regarding the incident. PISANI regards such narrative reports as routine in the case of a major incident. PISANI was not directed to file a report at that time, and he has not been directed to do so since that time.

PISANI has been told to keep his comments regarding the FOSTER incident to himself. He has read the comments of GONZALES and ASHFORD in the WASHINGTON POST newspaper, and he holds these individuals responsible for their remarks. PISANI has not received any instructions or coaching regarding his interview by the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION. PISANI has not been threatened with losing his job if he discusses the FOSTER incident.

PISANI is unable to recall any other details of the FOSTER incident which he regards as either peculiar or unusual. He is not aware of any other facts or details which he feels could be important or useful to the interviewing agents.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/18/94

WILLIAM JOSEPH BIANCHI was interviewed in the office of Chief GLENN A. GAINES, FAIRFAX COUNTY FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT (FCFRD), 4100 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, Virginia 22030. BIANCHI is a Fire Lieutenant assigned to Fire Station 1, 1455 Laughlin Avenue, McLean, Virginia, telephone number (703) 356-6671. After BIANCHI was advised of the official identities of the interviewing agents and that the interview pertained to his knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the death of VINCENT W. FOSTER Jr. on July 20, 1993, BIANCHI furnished the following information:

As of January 1994, BIANCHI has served with FCFRD for 23 years. During the course of his employment with FCFRD, BIANCHI has served as a firefighter in Fairfax City when FCFRD provided fire services to that jurisdiction and as a driver. BIANCHI achieved the rank of sergeant in 1983 and the rank of lieutenant in 1986. BIANCHI attended the FCFRD basic firefighter school when it was an eight week course, and he has also attended schools in hazardous materials, technical rescue, below-grade rescue, and trench rescue.

BIANCHI estimates he has been to more than twelve suicide scenes during the course of his career with FCFRD. Of these incidents, well over half or perhaps eight of the incidents involved gunshots. Most of these approximately eight suicides involving gunshots were incidents in which the gunshots were to the victim's head.

BIANCHI has had contact with the media regarding the death of FOSTER. On one occasion, a male reporter, name not recalled, from the WASHINGTON POST newspaper paged BIANCHI to a telephone number. When BIANCHI placed a return call in response to the page, the reporter began questioning BIANCHI about the appearance of the scene where FOSTER's body was located. BIANCHI immediately terminated the conversation with the reporter. In approximately January 1994, CHRISTOPHER RUDDY, a reporter for the NEW YORK POST newspaper came to Station 1 and asked for the officer-in-charge. RUDDY advised BIANCHI that he wanted to speak

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with FCFRD personnel who had been on the scene of the FOSTER incident, but BIANCHI referred RUDDY to the FCFRD Public Information Officer (PIO). BIANCHI is not aware of RUDDY speaking with anyone from FCFRD other than two individuals, GEORGE GONZALES and COREY ASHFORD, who were quoted in a subsequent article. Approximately three days after RUDDY appeared at Station 1, an article under RUDDY's byline appeared in the NEW YORK POST and included quotes from GONZALES and ASHFORD of FCFRD.

BIANCHI's understanding of the FCFRD press policy is that any reporters contacting BIANCHI should be referred to the FCFRD PIO, who will contact BIANCHI and provide approval, as appropriate, for BIANCHI to speak with the media.

On the day of the FOSTER incident, BIANCHI was riding on Truck 1 as the officer-in-charge. BIANCHI normally rode on Engine 1, but on that day he allowed Sergeant JAY IACONE to ride on the engine in his place since IACONE was on the promotion list to become a lieutenant and needed experience on the engine. Therefore, when a call was dispatched for a person shot at Fort Marcy Park, BIANCHI was not among the personnel who responded immediately since Truck 1 was not dispatched on the call. BIANCHI was at Station 1 when the FCFRD personnel who responded to the initial call later returned to the station. BIANCHI heard two people who had been on the call, possibly TODD HALL and RICK ARTHUR, say that it had been a strange incident. BIANCHI also heard from the returning FCFRD personnel that the victim was deceased and had been employed at the White House. In particular, IACONE already knew that the victim had been employed at the White House when he returned to Station 1. When BIANCHI learned that the victim was a White House employee, he instructed HALL and IACONE to make their reports on the incident very detailed.

On the day of the FOSTER incident, JIM SUTTON was scheduled to be the driver on Truck 1. However, SUTTON was injured earlier in the day and was replaced as the driver by VICTORIA JACOBS. ANDY MAKUCH and BIANCHI were the other personnel on Truck 1. Engine 1 was staffed by RALPH PISANI, IACONE, and one other individual, name not recalled, on the bucket of the engine. Medic 1 was staffed by TODD HALL as the driver, Sergeant GEORGE GONZALES as the officer-in-charge, and RICK ARTHUR in the back of the unit. Ambulance 1 was staffed by COREY ASHFORD as the Emergency Medical Technician and ROGER

HARRISON as the driver. IACONE and GONZALES would have filled out the incident reports on this matter.

Ambulance 1 and Engine 1 were subsequently dispatched for a Code 4, which is a radio designator for a call to transport a dead body. However, IACONE was cooking for the personnel at Station 1 so BIANCHI offered to have Truck 1 respond to the call in place of IACONE's unit, Engine 1. IACONE accepted the offer and remained at the station while Truck 1 responded to the call. The truck was dispatched to the call in addition to the ambulance since it was known that the body was some distance in the woods, and the additional personnel from the truck could assist the ambulance crew in lifting the body onto the stretcher.

Ambulance 1 left Station 1 first and arrived at Fort Marcy Park before Truck 1. JACOBS was unfamiliar with Truck 1 and drove to the scene slowly and carefully. When Truck 1 arrived at the parking area in the park, no one was present to direct the truck crew to the location of the body. When the truck crew finally located the scene where the body had been found, it had already been placed into a body bag. COREY ASHFORD was standing over the body bag, and there were three people (one female and two males) who appeared to be detectives also nearby. BIANCHI now believes that ROGER HARRISON must have also been near the body since Ambulance 1 had arrived at the park at least five minutes before the truck.

At the location of the body, BIANCHI observed a pool of blood approximately twelve inches in diameter on the ground next to the body bag. BIANCHI does not recall either ASHFORD or HARRISON having blood on their uniforms. BIANCHI, ASHFORD, and either MAKUCH or JACOBS lifted the body bag onto the stretcher.

BIANCHI and the other FCFRD personnel rolled the stretcher on its wheels back to the parking lot. BIANCHI recalls that the path was rocky and it was a long distance from the location where the body was found to the parking lot. At the parking lot, someone handed an identification tag to BIANCHI to put on the body. BIANCHI unzipped the body bag just enough to expose FOSTER's ankle, and he attached the tag to the large toe on FOSTER's right foot. After BIANCHI reclosed the body bag, the stretcher was placed into the back of the ambulance and the ambulance doors were closed. Truck 1 then was driven from the park back to Station 1.

BIANCHI later looked at the station log and determined that he had responded to the scene of the FOSTER incident at 8:00 p.m.

The only unusual aspect of the incident at the park was that there was no one at the scene to direct the FCFRD personnel to the location of the body. BIANCHI knows of no other observations, rumors, or speculation which would assist the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION in investigating this matter.

BIANCHI later spoke to ASHFORD and asked him why he had classified the incident as a homicide on his FCFRD incident report. ASHFORD told BIANCHI that he had done so because he had not observed a gun at the scene. The apparent absence of a gun at the scene suggested to ASHFORD that someone else fired the shot which killed FOSTER.

Following the incident, BIANCHI spoke with CATHY SIMMONS and STEVE BLOUNT of the FCFRD Public Information Office. SIMMONS told BIANCHI that it would be all right for his personnel to speak with the media, but BIANCHI told SIMMONS that he did not want anyone else from his shift to speak with the media. BIANCHI later spoke with the reporter RUDDY and told RUDDY that he had been on the scene of the FOSTER incident. Subsequently, BIANCHI, RICK ARTHUR, and FCFRD Chief GAINES had a conference call in which Chief GAINES asked BIANCHI and ARTHUR what they had observed at the scene of the FOSTER matter. ARTHUR mentioned that he had seen flies in FOSTER's mouth.

The OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY for Fairfax County, Virginia later issued a policy statement that FCFRD personnel were not to discuss the FOSTER incident with the media. BIANCHI was relieved that such a policy statement was issued because, after hearing the remarks made by ARTHUR to Chief GAINES, BIANCHI was concerned that ARTHUR might make similar comments to the media, which would not reflect well on FCFRD. Based on the policy issued by the OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY, BIANCHI directed the personnel under his command not to speak about the FOSTER matter with the media. At no time did BIANCHI threaten these people with the loss of their jobs if they did speak out. However, he did state to his personnel that they should not speak to the media if they were interested in keeping their jobs since to speak would be a violation of a policy promulgated by the OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY. BIANCHI recognized that his order not to speak with the media only applied to his subordinates when

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they were on duty, but he hoped that they would also abide by the order when they were not on duty.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/18/94

ANDREW MAKUCH was interviewed in the office of Chief GLENN A. GAINES, FAIRFAX COUNTY FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT (FCFRD), 4100 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, Virginia 22030. MAKUCH is an Apparatus Technician assigned to Fire Station 21, 12300 Lee-Jackson Memorial Highway, Fairfax County, Virginia, telephone number (703) 591-0247. After MAKUCH was advised of the official identities of the interviewing agents and that the interview pertained to his knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the death of VINCENT W. FOSTER Jr. on July 20, 1993, MAKUCH provided the following information:

As of January 1994, MAKUCH has served with FCFRD for ten years. Prior to joining FCFRD, MAKUCH served with the PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY FIRE SERVICE, Prince William County, Virginia, from 1979 to 1983 and with the WINDBER FIRE DEPARTMENT in Windber, Pennsylvania for two years. MAKUCH attended the FCFRD recruit school and completed training in Levels I, II, and III. MAKUCH has also attended several pump schools and state qualification courses as well as periodic in-service courses at the FCFRD training center.

MAKUCH has been to relatively few suicide scenes, probably no more than six. Of the approximately six suicide scenes he has observed, only the incident involving FOSTER involved a gunshot.

MAKUCH has not been contacted by anyone from the media regarding his involvement with the FOSTER incident. Two days ago, he was contacted by an FCFRD Public Information Officer (PIO) who called to say that the media were inquiring about the FOSTER matter and were calling people who might have knowledge regarding it. The PIO said that there was no gag order and left it up to MAKUCH whether or not to speak to the media. MAKUCH has not received any calls from the media at his current fire station of assignment. In July 1993, Lieutenant WILLIAM BIANCHI fielded several calls from the media to Fire Station 1 in McLean, Virginia, which is the station from which the FCFRD units on the FOSTER incident responded. All of these calls were handled by

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Investigation on 3/11/94 at Fairfax, Virginia File # 29D-LR-35063-Sub 17- OIC

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Lieutenant BIANCHI. MAKUCH has transferred since that time to his current assignment at Fire Station 21.

MAKUCH's understanding of FCFRD policy regarding the media is that personnel at the fire stations can only confirm that a call was run, provide the address of the call, and identify the FCFRD units which responded to the call.

On the day of the FOSTER incident, MAKUCH was assigned to ride in the back of Truck 1 out of Fire Station 1, which is located at 1455 Laughlin Avenue, McLean, Virginia. The driver of Truck 1 was VICTORIA JACOBS and the officer on board was Lieutenant WILLIAM BIANCHI. The crew of Truck 1 heard the initial call for the incident at Fort Marcy Park, and the members of the crew knew that Medic 1, Engine 1, and Ambulance 1 would be responding to the incident. Truck 1 drove to Fort Marcy Park in a non-emergency status since the other units were responsible for providing emergency medical care at such an incident and, therefore, needed to respond more quickly. The other units arrived at Fort Marcy Park approximately five minutes before Truck 1. After parking the truck in the parking lot, the crew of Truck 1 had to walk approximately one quarter of a mile into the woods to reach FOSTER's body. By the time MAKUCH arrived at the location of the body, the body had already been placed into a body bag. MAKUCH does not now recall whether he helped lift the body bag onto the FCFRD stretcher, but he did help to roll the stretcher out of the woods and down to the ambulance in the parking lot.

MAKUCH does not recall how the Fort Marcy Park incident was initially dispatched to the units at Station 1, i.e. he does not recall how the event was classified when the call was dispatched. All incidents such as suicides are dispatched as possible such incidents since the exact nature of these incidents cannot be verified until responding units arrive at the scene. MAKUCH did not look at the mobile data terminal (MDT) inside the cab of Engine 1 on the way to the call. The MDT is a terminal for an electronic information system through which the dispatch center can provide additional information regarding the call to the responding units without using voice transmissions over the FCFRD radio system. This system is used to provide details to the responding units without the risk of the transmissions being intercepted by persons who utilize scanners to monitor police and fire department radio channels.

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Continuation of FD-302 of ANDREW MAKUCH, On 3/11/94, Page 3

When MAKUCH arrived at the Fort Marcy Park parking lot, he observed an automobile which he later was told belonged to FOSTER. The automobile appeared ordinary to MAKUCH and was silver or gray in color. MAKUCH did not look inside the automobile. MAKUCH observed the UNITED STATES PARK POLICE taking photographs of this automobile, which displayed Arkansas registration plates. MAKUCH does not recall who later told him that this automobile belonged to FOSTER, but it may have been a few days later that he associated the automobile with the body found in the woods. MAKUCH also does not recall how he was told that the body in the woods was that of a gunshot victim. Either later on the night of the incident or perhaps the following day, MAKUCH was told of FOSTER's identity and position at the White House by Lieutenant BIANCHI.

After the body from the woods was placed into the ambulance, the members of the crew from Truck 1 returned to their vehicle, turned the truck around in the lot, and drove from the scene.

MAKUCH recalls that Engine 1 was staffed by RALPH PISANI, JAY IACONE and JENNIFER WACHA. Ambulance 1 was staffed by ROGER HARRISON and COREY ASHFORD. Medic 1 was staffed by Sergeant GEORGE GONZALES, RICHARD ARTHUR, and a third crew member whose identity MAKUCH is unable to recall.

MAKUCH was a relatively recent transfer to Station 1 and he was not familiar with all of the other personnel at the station at that time. After serving for ten years with FCFRD, MAKUCH had been promoted from the B shift to the A shift approximately two to three months before the FOSTER incident. The A and B shifts are work assignments which require the personnel assigned to each of these shifts to work different hours. Personnel assigned to each of these shifts usually work only with other individuals assigned to the same shift since the work hours are staggered.

JIM SUTTON is normally the day shift driver on Truck 1, but he went home on injury leave earlier on the day of the FOSTER incident and was replaced by VICTORIA JACOBS on that date.

MAKUCH did not observe anything which he regarded as either peculiar or unusual at the scene of the FOSTER incident. He has not spoken with anyone, either from Station 1 or anywhere else, who has mentioned anything being out of the ordinary at the

FOSTER scene.

MAKUCH has not received any coaching or instruction regarding what he should say while being interviewed by the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/21/94

VICTORIA ABBOTT JACOBS, of the Fairfax County, Virginia, Emergency Medical Service (EMS), was interviewed at the Massey Building, 4100 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, Virginia. After being apprised of the identities of the interviewing agents and the purpose of the interview, JACOBS thereafter provided the following information:

JACOBS has been employed with the Fairfax County, Virginia, EMS for approximately three years. She has also served with the Prince William County Fire Department for two years and as a volunteer with the Falls Church City Fire Department for one year. JACOBS' Fire and Rescue training includes the Rookie School, concentrating on fire suppression and emergency medical service. She attended the Fire and Rescue Basic School on three occasions, based on working for three different fire and rescue organizations.

In the course of her career, JACOBS has responded to two suicide scenes, including the death site of VINCENT FOSTER, JR. Both of the suicide scenes to which JACOBS has responded have been the result of gunshot wounds.

JACOBS had not been contacted by the media regarding the death of FOSTER. She does not recall any inquiries coming in to her fire station from the media. The Fairfax County Fire Department standard operating procedure dictates that press calls be referred to the Public Information Office. JACOBS recalled that Assistant Chief WHEATLY, of the Fairfax County Fire Department, instructed individuals responding to the death scene of VINCENT FOSTER that fire and rescue employees were not to discuss any matters under which an ongoing investigation was being conducted. All calls from the media regarding, in particular, the death of FOSTER, were to be directed to the Public Information Office.

On July 20, 1993, JACOBS was the driver for Truck One from the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department. Also on her truck were her Fire Officer, Lieutenant BIANCHI and ANDY MAKUCH.

Investigation on 3/11/94 at Fairfax, Virginia File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000028

by _____ Date dictated 3/18/94

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Continuation of FD-302 of Victoria Abbott Jacobs, On 3/11/94, Page 2

MAKUCH staffed the bucket attached to the ladder of the truck. According to JACOBS, her vehicle assisted the ambulance that was called to the scene of FOSTER's death in order to transport his body to the morgue. JACOBS recalls the code requesting response by an ambulance and truck to Fort Marcy Park being a Code Four transport. Code Four is utilized to denote that the victim is deceased.

The ambulance crew that JACOBS' unit assisted was staffed by COREY ASHFORD and a second individual whom JACOBS could not recall. ASHFORD is an aide/technician designated to ride with the patient/decedent. JACOBS noted that prior to the arrival of her truck at the death scene, Medic One, and Engine One, the initial units responding, had departed Fort Marcy Park.

Upon arrival at Fort Marcy Park, JACOBS advised that she did not talk to anyone at the scene. JACOBS did not recall seeing any cars in the parking area other than police vehicles and one vehicle that she believes belonged to FOSTER. Also noted by JACOBS was yellow police tape denoting a crime scene.

When JACOBS arrived at the death scene, FOSTER's body had been placed in a body bag. JACOBS assisted in placing the bag on top of the transport stretcher. She also assisted in putting the stretcher into the rear of the ambulance. Also noted by JACOBS regarding the death scene, was a female Park Police officer in plain clothing. JACOBS believed this officer appeared to be in charge. The officer made a derogatory comment prior to the departure of JACOBS' unit.

JACOBS described FOSTER to be a "big guy," further noting that he appeared to be tall. FOSTER's body, once inside the body bag, stretched both ends of the container.

JACOBS could provide no substantial comment regarding the death scene. She noted that there was no crowd or media present at the scene.

Upon returning to the parking area, JACOBS noted that the car previously sighted, bore Arkansas license plates. JACOBS and her truck crew returned to the firehouse and did not follow the ambulance to the hospital.

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Continuation of FD-302 of Victoria Abbott Jacobs, On 3/11/94, Page 3

Upon the return of the initial units to the firehouse, JACOBS heard that the gunhand of the victim was under the victim's leg. TODD HALL, a member of the responding crew, made that comment. To the best of JACOBS' knowledge, the dispatch regarding FOSTER was handled in accordance with Fairfax County Fire Department standard operating procedure.

JACOBS heard rumors regarding the death of FOSTER. One rumor that she had heard concerned FOSTER being shot in The White House and transported to Fort Marcy Park. No one that JACOBS was aware of appeared to be sincere with regard to that particular rumor. The rumor regarding FOSTER being shot in The White House and taken to Fort Marcy Park was further elaborated on in that the reason the body ended up at the park was that the U.S. Park Police was not known to do a good job with regard to crime scene investigation.

JACOBS advised that she had received no coaching from her superiors or from co-workers regarding responding to questions of the FBI.

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CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/21/94

ROGER FRANKLIN HARRISON, of the Fairfax County, Virginia, Emergency Medical Service (EMS), was interviewed at the Massey Building, 4100 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, Virginia. After being apprised of the identities of the interviewing agents and the purpose of the interview, HARRISON thereafter provided the following information:

HARRISON has been employed with the Fairfax County, Virginia, EMS for approximately 19 years. In the course of his employment, he has received training at the Firefighter Basic School, participated in monthly refresher training, and attended Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) School. HARRISON has also attended the Swift Water Rescue School.

In the course of his career, HARRISON has responded to approximately 30 suicide cases. Of that number, 8 individuals died as a result of gunshot wounds to the head. Several of that number were gunshot wounds to the victims' mouth.

HARRISON has had no contact with the press regarding the death of VINCENT FOSTER, JR. HARRISON has not fielded telephone calls at the station related to FOSTER's death. The standard operating procedure for the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department establishes that personnel will refer all media contacts to the officer in charge (OIC) of the station. The OIC would forward any media calls to the Public Information Office of the Fire and Rescue Department.

On July 20, 1993, HARRISON served in the position of driver on the ambulance responding to the dispatch to pick up the body of Vincent FOSTER. The body was located at Fort Marcy Park. Assisting HARRISON was COREY ASHFORD, the officer in charge of the ambulance.

The call regarding FOSTER was received in the form of a dispatch to pick up a body. A truck unit was called to assist HARRISON and ASHFORD due to the body being located on uneven

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Investigation on 3/11/94 at Fairfax, Virginia File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000031

by _____ Date dictated 3/18/94

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ground in a wooded area. HARRISON recalls the original dispatch to be a normal 911 call.

Upon arriving at Fort Marcy Park, HARRISON recalls seeing a U.S. Park Police officer on the scene. The Park Police officer escorted HARRISON to the body of the decedent. He does not believe the truck unit from the Fire Department had arrived at the park by the time his ambulance was on the scene.

HARRISON was aware that FOSTER's car was located in the parking area of Fort Marcy Park. He does not recall seeing other vehicles in the parking area except for police cruisers. FOSTER's vehicle may have been cordoned off by police and crime scene tape.

Upon HARRISON's arrival at the location of FOSTER's body, he recalled seeing a white male lying on the ground near a rock ledge. The decedent was clothed; HARRISON was unable to recall what the individual was wearing. HARRISON did not recall if there was blood on the body. Nothing in particular stood out in HARRISON's mind.

HARRISON remembers a Park Police officer helping move the body into a body bag. ASHFORD also gave assistance in getting FOSTER into the body bag. Upon placing FOSTER's body into the body bag, HARRISON is reasonably sure he was at FOSTER's head, along with ASHFORD. HARRISON was located at one shoulder, ASHFORD was located at the other. HARRISON thinks the Park Police officer was probably positioned at FOSTER's feet. HARRISON was unable to recall the identity of the Park Police officer that helped put the body in the bag. He did not recall if the body was carried out of the woods by hand before being placed on a stretcher.

HARRISON did not recall looking around the death scene. He did not notice any blood at the scene. HARRISON did not look for or see a weapon near FOSTER's body. HARRISON recalls six or seven police officers at the scene.

HARRISON did not recall seeing any blood on FOSTER and did not recall seeing any blood on individuals handling the body. If blood had been present on FOSTER's body, a hazardous materials report would have been filed noting the condition and amount of

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blood. HARRISON did not recall anyone at the scene getting blood on them from wounds associated with the death of FOSTER.

HARRISON did not recall where the body was taken, but assumes it was to Fairfax Hospital. The time of day HARRISON and ASHFORD picked up FOSTER's body was approximately 4:00 or 5:00 p.m. The weather was recalled to be clear. HARRISON had no impression regarding how long the body had been dead upon his arrival on scene. He did not recall if rigor mortis had set in.

HARRISON did not recall any discussions with Park Police personnel at the death scene. He did remember a discussion at the firehouse where it was mentioned that FOSTER was a White House official.

HARRISON thought the call and actions at the scene were routine in nature. HARRISON believed that the handling of the dispatch regarding the death of FOSTER was done according to Fairfax County Fire and Rescue standard operating procedure. According to HARRISON, the only law enforcement officials at the death scene were U.S. Park Police officers. HARRISON noted that he was assigned to Station One for one day in a temporary position.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/21/94

was interviewed at , Washington, D.C. She had requested the interview to provide information possibly related to the death of Vincent Foster. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing agents, Ms. provided the following information:

On the day of Vincent Foster's death, July 20, 1994, she was traveling westbound on the George Washington Parkway (GWP) at approximately 5:30 -6:30 p.m. She advised that she lives in , Virginia and travels this route frequently to and from work in Washington, D.C. On several occasions she has stopped at the Fort Marcy Park along the GWP to meet friends. On this particular night, as she was driving by the entrance to Fort Marcy Park, she noticed a well-dressed man out of his car opening the gate to the park. She noted that because it was still light, it was very unusual for the park gate to be closed as the park is usually open until dusk. She didn't think anything further about this incident until learning the following day that Vincent Foster had been found dead earlier that same day in this park. She did not come forward earlier with this information as she believed it to be insignificant. At the urging of her mother, she decided to make her observations known to the FBI at this time.

She described the vehicle being driven by this individual as a light blue 190 Mercedes 4-door sedan. She could not remember seeing the license plate and could remember no other distinguishing characteristics of the vehicle, just that it was not a brand new automobile. She described the man from the car as being "well-dressed." She further described him as a white male, slim, short brown hair, dark suit, aged 30s to early 40s and of average heighth. She did not remember noticing him wearing glasses. He had no other distinguishing characteristics which she could recall. She remembered thinking that this man was probably going to get into trouble opening the gate to the closed park.

Investigation on 3/21/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

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She advised that along this portion of the Parkway, she usually travels about 50 miles per hour but also noted that she was in the right lane and in the process of slowing down for an upcoming curve when she noticed the gentleman at the gate. The entrance to the park is on the right side of the GWP. She could not recall any additional information concerning either the man or his car.

Ms. was asked what she knew about the character of Fort Marcy Park. She advised that it was an overlook to the Potomac with a nice view. She was not aware that the park had any particular reputation such as a hangout for homosexual activity, drugs, drinking, lovers' lane, etc. On her visits to this park, she only saw professional people and tourists frequenting the park. She said there was only a very small window of opportunity for other types of activity at the park as it is frequently patrolled by various police agencies. She also noted that it was a radar setup point for the P.D. on the Parkway.

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Date of transcription 3/21/94

On 3/16/94 RICHARD M. ARTHUR, Emergency Medical Service Technician, Fairfax Fire and Rescue Department, appeared at the Office of Special Counsel with his attorney, GERARD TREANOR, Esq, of CACHERIS & TREANOR, 1100 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Suite 730, Washington D.C., telephone (202) 775-8700. After being advised of the indentity of the interviewing agent and introduced to attorney MARK STEIN of the Independant Counsel, ARTHUR provided the following information:

Through his attorney, ARTHUR explained his reason for wanting to be represented by counsel, which was essentially that his employer had issued strict orders that he was not to discuss the case without having been subpoened, and that conflicted with his anticipated being interviewed by the FBI, as he had heard other co-workers had. His mother had a friend who knows MR. TREANOR so it seemed a prudent thing to engage counsel. This having been explained, STEIN excused himself and the interview continued with writer, ARTHUR, and TREANOR present.

ARTHUR advised that he has been with the Fairfax Fire & Rescue Department for five years-- the first year as a firefighter, the last four as a paramedic. Prior to that he was a volunteer fireman for three years riding with an ambulance and on emergency calls on fire trucks. He has completed one and one-half years of a two year paramedics program at Northern Virginia Community College (NOVA) and a paramedic program program taught by George Washington University which was a four month fulltime program.

ARTHUR has responded to countless number of suicide scenes, estimating about 3 per month. At least 15-20 have been by means of gunshots. He advised that some such gunshot related scenes are extremely messy and sometimes there is virtually no blood at all.

ARTHUR advised that Fire Department policy with regard to arrival upon the scene of a dispatched call that involves a body requires feeling for a pulse, checking for breathing, and

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Continuation of FD-302 of Richard M. Arthur, On 3/16/94, Page 2

hooking up emergency electrocardiological equipment to check for heartbeat, but that the judgement of the responding EMTs can override the necessity of doing any of these things if the body is obviously dead. If, in the judgement of the responding EMTs, it might be a crime scene, they are to try not to touch anything and call the police. With regard to the press, they are not supposed to talk with the press unless they receive permission to do so. ARTHUR advised that he always refers press persons to police personnel on the scene and does not engage in conversation.

ARTHUR advised that he was one of the individuals who responded to the call to Fort Marcy Park on the George Washington (GW) Parkway on the day the body of what was later identified as VINCENT FOSTER JR. was discovered on July 20, 1993. He is comfortable that all proper Fire and Rescue procedures were followed on that day.

With regard to the press, ARTHUR advised that he has had no contact with anyone from the press. In fact, he was told by his superiors at Fairfax Fire and Rescue that they were not allowed to talk to anybody whatsoever about the incident, except to confirm what was in their log book--namely, the time they were dispatched, the time they called in that they were available for the next call (called "put in service"), the incident number, and the address. ARTHUR said that he was aware that SERGEANT GEORGE GONZALES, who responded with his to the scene, admitted to having had spoken with the NY Post.

ARTHUR advised that the original dispatch was to respond to a call that a body had been found near a cannon in Fort Marcy Park on the GW Parkway. TODD HALL drove and SGT GONZALES, the ranking official in the response team, and ARTHUR accompanied him. A fire engine preceded them. As they entered the park there was an automobile (believed to be red) with it's hazard lights flashing. Once into the parking area, there was nobody to meet them to show them where the body was, so they split up into two groups to search down two separate paths leading off the parking lot.

ARTHUR and an unidentified individual from the fire engine took the righthand path (as one is facing the Potomac River) and found no body, but did come upon a couple

ARTHUR estimated that from where the couple was they could have heard a shot, but would not have been able to observe anything in or heard voices from the vicinity of where FOSTER was found.

As ARTHUR returned to the parking area, GONZALES and HALL were running back also from the lefthand path and yelled that they had found the body. ARTHUR went down the path to take a look. He located FOSTER's body somewhat off the path, located such that if you were just walking the path you could miss it. Police were following ARTHUR to the scene. In ARTHUR's judgement, FOSTER was obviously dead and so he did not check for a pulse. He noted that the body was lying perfectly straight--like it was "ready for a coffin". A gun was lying on the ground under his right hand, with the barrel partially under FOSTER's thigh. He remembers the gun as being an automatic weapon of approximately .45 caliber. He noted what appeared to be a small caliber bullet hole in FOSTER's neck on the right side just under the jaw line about half way between the ear and the tip of the chin. He did not note anything else he thought might be a bullet hole. He did not touch the body and remained at a distance of two to four feet from it. He did not observe anybody touch the body. He did not observe anybody move the gun. As he left to return to the parking area, the U.S. Park Police were roping off the scene.

Once back in the parking area, the U.S. Park Police took all the EMT's names. He observed them gaining access to a cream colored car with a suit jacket and tie in it, looking for identification of some sort. ARTHUR was on the scene approximately 30-40 minutes.

ARTHUR does not recall seeing any footprints or disturbed earth around FOSTER's body. The deceased's clothes were not disheveled, the hill area was clean and there was nothing that struck him as unusual, except for the following things, which make him doubt that it was a suicide: the straight attitude of the body, the apparent caliber of the gun appeared bigger that the hole he thought he had observed just under the jawline, and that he remembered the barrel of the gun as being under FOSTER's thigh (possibly half-way). It also struck him as odd that the person who called authorities did not remain there

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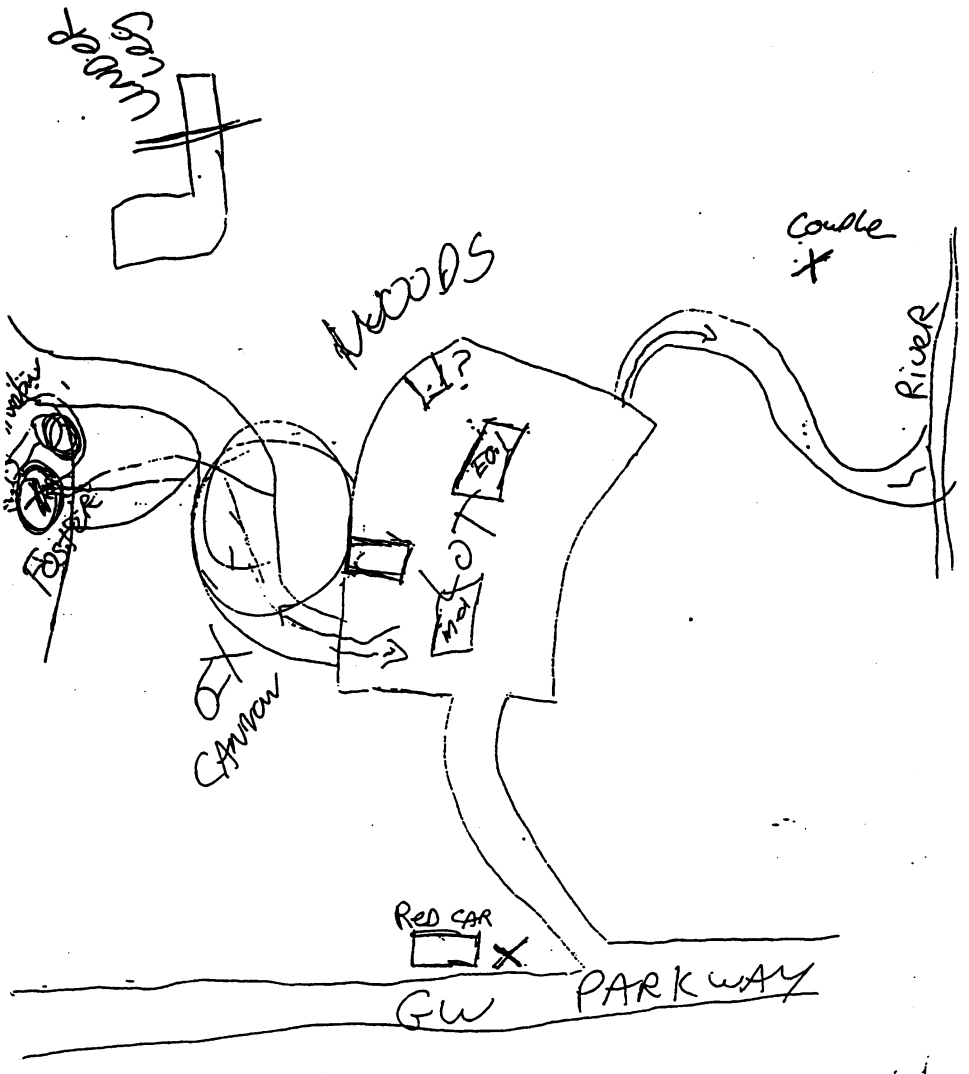
to show them where the body was. ARTHUR advised that, having taken an interest in the case, he looked in the log to find out where the call came in from. Noting that it had come from a pay phone outside of U.S. Park Headquarters, he made some inquiries and determined on his own that there was no reason why the person making the call could not have gone into Park Headquarters and reported the finding in person.

In addition, CORY ASHFORD was one of the individuals (ROGER HARRISON of Station 12 was the other) who placed FOSTER's body in the body bag for removal from the scene and in doing so, handled FOSTER's head. ASHFORD told ARTHUR later that FOSTER's head was intact and he had not observed any exit wound. ARTHUR speculated that from the size of the gun he thought he had seen, there would have been an exit wound.

ARTHUR advised that there have not been a lot of discussions about this among the co-workers at the firehouse.

ARTHUR advised that TODD HALL also questioned whether or not it was a suicide.

ARTHUR drew a rough map of the park area which is attached to this document.



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OIC 000040

Drawn by Richard Arthur, EMT 3/16/94

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 3/21/94

TODD STACEY HALL, of the Fairfax County, Virginia, Emergency Medical Service (EMS), was interviewed at the Massey Building, 4100 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, Virginia. After being apprised of the identities of the interviewing agents and the purpose of the interview, HALL thereafter provided the following information:

HALL has been employed with the Fairfax County, Virginia, EMS for approximately eight years. In the course of his employment, he has attended the Basic Firefighter School for a duration of 16 weeks, the Suppression and Emergency Medical Service School, and has a received certification in the handling of hazardous materials. HALL has also taken career development classes to include Fire Officer School, and a school regarding fire suppression methods. In addition to the training set forth above, HALL is also trained as an Emergency Medical Technician (EMT). In the course of his career, HALL has responded to two suicide calls, to include the dispatch to the death scene of VINCENT FOSTER, JR. Both suicides were the result of gunshot wounds. The first suicide to which HALL responded was a gunshot to the head.

HALL was not contacted by the press regarding his participation in the dispatch related to the death of VINCENT FOSTER. Fairfax County Fire Department Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) mandates EMS personnel forward press inquiries to the Public Information Office (PIO). HALL noted that his Fire Lieutenant, BILL BIANCHI, put forth an order that EMS personnel who responded to the dispatch regarding FOSTER, were not to talk to the press. This order resulted from contacts GEORGE GONZALEZ and COREY ASHFORD had with the press regarding FOSTER's death.

On July 20, 1993, HALL's firehouse received a dispatch from a third party call regarding a suicide at Fort Marcy Park. The dispatch advised that the victim was located in front of a cannon in the park. Upon arriving at the park, HALL noted that officers of the U.S. Park Police (USPP) were already on site. HALL's unit split up into teams with HALL accompanying a USPP

Investigation on 3/18/94 at Fairfax, Virginia File # 29D-LR-35063

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by _____ Date dictated 3/20/94

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officer. The Park Police officer located FOSTER's body and indicated the location to HALL. He did not know the name of the officer who was with him when the body was located. HALL checked FOSTER's body for a pulse and noticed that the decedent had a gun in his hand. While HALL was checking the pulse, the Park Police officer had walked away from the body. HALL called the officer back to the body and based upon a lack of pulse on the part of the victim, and seeing the gun in FOSTER's hand, assumed it was a suicide.

According to HALL, FOSTER's body was laying on its back with a gun in the right hand. No description was provided regarding the caliber of weapon. HALL noted that there was blood on the collar of FOSTER's shirt believed to be on the left side. HALL thought there were only a couple of drops of blood on FOSTER's shirt collar. FOSTER's body was further described to have had flies moving in and out of the mouth. No other blood was noticed on the body.

FOSTER's right hand was located under his right thigh. HALL noted that the initial dispatch did not mention a gun being involved. FOSTER was dressed in a white shirt, necktie and dark blue pinstripe trousers. After departing FOSTER's body, HALL began to look around the area of the death scene.

During a cursory search of the area surrounding FOSTER's body, HALL thought he heard someone else in the woods. He subsequently saw something red moving in the woods. He was unable to determine if it was a person. He never saw anyone else in the vicinity of the death scene other than EMS personnel and Park Police officers. HALL noted that RALPH PISANI and one other EMS member thought they saw two males getting dressed in a wooded area adjacent to the site.

HALL was aware that the following EMS personnel were at the death scene:

JAY IACONE, Heavy Rescue Squad
RALPH PISANI, Engine Driver
RICHARD ARTHUR, Medic Unit
JENNIFER WACHA, Engine or Ambulance
BILL BIANCHI (came to scene later/truck unit)
COREY ASHFORD, Ambulance EMT Technician
GEORGE GONZALEZ, Medic 1/Officer

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HALL noted that ARTHUR and GONZALEZ accompanied him on the medic unit.

HALL advised that the search teams were broken down with himself and an officer of the Park Police. RALPH PISANI knew where the cannons were located at the park; he departed in one direction; HALL's team headed in an opposite direction. HALL believed there are four cannons in the park.

Upon arriving at Fort Marcy Park, HALL noticed an unoccupied brown car with the engine running parked in the lot. He noted that the car was not parked in a space. After coming out of the woods, HALL noticed a second vehicle that contained a suit jacket matching the trousers worn by FOSTER. HALL noted that the jacket was laying on the back seat of the car. The car was a foreign make, possibly a Toyota Corolla. The car was further described to be a 4-door sedan, light blue in color. Also contained in the car was a briefcase; HALL believed FOSTER's tie may have been in the car, but he was not sure.

Back in the parking lot, HALL heard JAY IACONE make a remark regarding the victim. IACONE said the victim must have been one of CLINTON's buddies from Arkansas. HALL noted that the aforementioned vehicle with the suit coat and briefcase bore Arkansas tags. By this point in time, the rest of the EMS personnel were gathered in the vicinity of the vehicle bearing the Arkansas license tags. It was noted that USPP officers were also on scene.

HALL remembers the dispatch regarding FOSTER being received at approximately 6:00 or 7:00 p.m. The weather that day was described as being hot.

HALL was not coached or given any instructions regarding how he should respond when contacted by investigators regarding FOSTER's death.

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Continuation of FD-302 of Todd Stacey Hall, On 3/18/94, Page 4

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/28/94

On February 23, 1994, FBI Special Agent requested that David Bobzien, County Attorney, Fairfax County, Virginia, provide the Office of the Independent Counsel with a copy of electronic traffic generated in the course of response to the death site of Vincent Foster, Jr. by the Fairfax County Emergency Medical Service (EMS). Attached is a copy of the February 25, 1994 letter of response by Bobzien with corresponding attachments. Bobzien's letter and attachments are attached and made a part of the record hereto.

It should be noted that a document titled Fairfax County, Virginia memorandum dated February 24, 1994 to David Bobzien from Chief Deputy Mark S. Wheatley regarding personnel responding to the Foster death call contained the name James Sutton as part of the crew of Truck One. It should be noted that Victoria Abbott Jacobs was the driver of Truck One, rather than James Sutton. Jacobs was interviewed regarding her participation in the dispatch call regarding Vincent Foster, on March 11, 1994. Also contained in the report are extended narratives generated by individuals responding to the dispatch to Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993. Bobzien also provided a handwritten index to the electronic reports. The index contained an explanation of the abbreviations utilized in the generation of electronic transmission information.

Also attached is one copy of a document titled Fairfax County Public Safety Communications Center, Fairfax, Virginia, March 9, 1994, event number 932011315. This document is a transcript of the 911 telephone call received by the Fairfax County Public Safety Communications Center on July 20, 1993. This transcript details the incoming telephone call regarding Vincent Foster, Jr. A second document related to the March 9th communication is subtitled Fire and Rescue Department Event History Header Record. This document is an outline detailing the events related to the 911 telephone call regarding Foster.

Investigation on 2/23/94 at Falls Church, Virginia File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000045

by _____ Date dictated 3/28/94

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FAIRFAX COUNTY
VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY
12000 Government Center Parkway, Suite 549
Fairfax, Virginia 22035-0064

Telephone: 324-2421 *Fax: 324-3938*

February 25, 1994

Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
7799 Leesburg Pike
Suite 200, South Tower
Falls Church, Virginia 22043

Dear SA :

In response to your verbal request of February 23, 1994, enclosed are the following:

1. A list of the eleven Fairfax County firefighters and paramedics who responded to the scene at which Vincent Foster's body was discovered; and,

2. The computer traffic (with keys to translation) that was generated by that event.

You should be aware that the Fairfax County Police are in possession of a tape recording of the E-911 telephone call that alerted police to the location of the body. We have instructed the custodian of the tape to preserve it as evidence.

Should you wish to interview other Fire and Rescue employees or to obtain custody of the E-911 tape, please let me know and I will make the necessary arrangements.

If we can assist the Bureau in any other way during your investigation, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

David P. Bobzien
County Attorney

OIC 000046

DPB/nmo.591

cc: William J. Leidinger
County Executive

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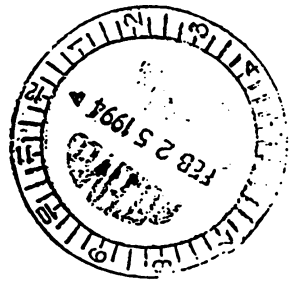
FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

MEMORANDUM

February 24, 1994



TO: David P. Bobzien
County Attorney

FROM: Chief Deputy Mark S. Wheatley
Office of the Fire Chief

SUBJECT: Unit Personnel

The following units are listed with the respective personnel and employee numbers who responded to Incident #932011315 (initial call) and Incident #932011483 (body transport):

#932011315

Engine 1	Ralph Pisani, 47518 James Iacone, 47253 Jennifer Wacha, 47729
Medic 1	Todd Hall, 47395 George Gonzalez, 47252 Richard Arthur, 47552

#932011483

Truck 1	James Sutton, 49702 William Bianchi, 49369 Andrew Makuch, 47194
Ambulance 1	Roger Harrison, 49571 Corey Ashford, 47581

GAG/evb

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March 1993

Following is a list of field abbreviations and codes used by the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department for purposes of data input for the OnLine FIRES Incident Reporting System. Fields on the incident report that are blank contain no information. Should you need additional assistance in understanding an incident report, please contact the Systems Management Section at 246-3992.

FIELD ABBREVIATIONS

1ST MAT IG	=	First Material Ignited
ACT	=	Actions Performed and Medications Given
AGE	=	Age
AID EMP #	=	Employee Number of Additional Person Assigned to Unit
AID GIVEN	=	Aid Given
AMT	=	Amount of Medication Given or Number of Attempts
APT #	=	Apartment Number
AREA OF ORIG	=	Area of Origin of the Fire
AT HOSP	=	Time Logged for Vehicle Arrival at Hospital
BP	=	Blood Pressure (Systolic/Diastolic)
CAD	=	Computer Aided Dispatch System
CASE SEVERITY	=	Severity of Patient's Condition
CAUSE (PROBLEM)	=	Cause of the Fire or Medical Situation
CEXP	=	Number of Civilians Exposed during a Hazardous Material Incident
CHEM	=	Name of the Chemical Involved
CI	=	Civilians Injured
CITY	=	Patient's City
CK	=	Civilians Killed
CLS	=	United Nations Hazard Class Number
COLOR	=	Skin Color or Appearance
COMM	=	Mode of Communications
COMPLEX	=	Complex or Development Type
COND	=	Condition of Fire on Arrival
CRES	=	Civilians Rescued
CTRHOSP	=	Control Hospital for Primary Communications
CX	=	Level of Consciousness
DATE	=	Calendar Date
DAY	=	Day of Week
DESTINATION	=	Transport Destination
DISP OF INC	=	Disposition of Incident
DISPATCH	=	Time of Dispatch
DR LAST NAME	=	Control Physician's Last Name
DRV	=	Driver Employee Number
EFT	=	Effect of the Action or Medication Given
EKG-F	=	Field Electrocardiogram (Pre-hospital)
EKG-H	=	Hospital Electrocardiogram

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FIELD ABBREVIATIONS (Continued)

PREAID	=	Pre-Arrival Aid
PROP	=	Property Use as Defined in the Fixed Property Manual
PSCC	=	Public Safety Communications Center
PSCC DIR	=	PSCC Directed Pre-Arrival Aid
PT REFUSAL	=	Patient Refused Services
PT ADDRESS	=	Patient's Address
PT HX #	=	Patient's Hospital History Number
PT LAST NAME	=	Patient's Last Name
PUL	=	Pulse (Heartbeats per Minute)
PUPIL	=	Condition of Pupils (Eyes)
QUALITY	=	Quality of Communications
RACE	=	Race
REF	=	Reference Material Used
REL FACTOR	=	Hazardous Material Release Factor
REPORT BY	=	Employee Number of Person Completing the Report
RES	=	Respirations (per Minute)
RESPST	=	Response Status
RESUS	=	Resuscitation (Respiratory or Cardiac)
SCORE	=	Cram, Apgar or Burn Score
SERIAL #	=	Serial Number of the Product Involved
SEX	=	Sex of Patient
SHIFT	=	Shift on Duty
SITUATION	=	Situation Found at the Incident
SM SPREAD	=	Extent of Smoke Spread
SP STUDY	=	Special Study Codes
SPECTX	=	Special Transport Used
STATE	=	State Abbreviation for the License Plate
SUBCT	=	Subcensus Tract Number
SUPP	=	Supplement Number
TAG #	=	License Plate Number
TEL	=	Telephone Number
TEMP	=	Patient's Skin or Core Temperature
TYPE CON	=	Type of Building Construction
TYPE	=	Smoke Detector or Fire Protection System Type
UN	=	United Nations Number (from USDOT Guidebook)
UNIT ACTIONS	=	Unit Actions Performed
UNIT	=	Unit Number
VEH #	=	Vehicle Number
VEH ACTION TAKEN	=	Vehicle Actions Performed
VEH#2	=	Vehicle Number of the Second Vehicle
VIN	=	Vehicle Identification Number
VOL/STATION	=	Volunteers in the Station at the Time
YEAR	=	Year of Manufacture of the Appliance, Vehicle or Equipment
ZIP CODE	=	Patient's Zip Code

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SUPPRESSION CODES FOR ALL INCIDENT REPORTS / SELECTED FIELDS

DAY: Day of the Week

1 = Sunday 2 = Monday 3 = Tuesday 4 = Wednesday
5 = Thursday 6 = Friday 7 = Saturday

SITUATION: Situation

11 Structure fire - included are fires in a structure whether or not there was damage to the structure itself, e.g. food on the stove. Ignition must have occurred. If ignition did not occur, report as Code 25.
12 Fire in a mobile property being used as a structure (mobile home, motor home, camper, etc.).
13 Fire in a mobile property while inside a structure.
14 Vehicle fire outside a structure.
15 Brush fire.
16 Dumpster fire, other outside trash fire.
17 Outside spill/leak with fire.
19 Explosion with fire (if no fire, use Code 24).
24 Explosive detonation, no fire.
25 Overheated object (furnace motor, blower, toaster, etc.).
29 Overpressure, relief valve activation, no fire.
32 EMS Incident.
33 EMS Incident requiring forcible entry other than extrication. Use this code on lock-ins.
34 Search and Rescue - non fire related.
35 People trapped, caught, buried - use on vehicle accidents with entrapment, rescue from above/below grade, elevator rescue, etc.
36 Drowning, potential drowning, ice rescue.
37 Electrocution.
39 Other rescue.
41 Flammable spill/leak - no fire. If fire involved use Code 17.
42 Chemical spill/leak - no fire. If fire involved use Code 17.
43 Radioactive condition.
44 Power line down, arcing, or other electrical incident not involving fire, electrocution, or lightning strike.
46 Vehicle accident, railroad incident, helicopter standby related to an incident, plane crash, hazardous incident involving a vehicle, boat.
47 Explosives incident - no fire or detonation. If fire or detonation occurred, use Codes 19 or 24.
48 Attempted burning, illegal action - incendiary device failed to function.
49 Hazardous condition - other.
51 Person in distress - locked out, needing a ring removed, needing assistance back to bed.
52 Water problem - excluding flood from natural disaster (Code 82).
55 Provided police with assistance.
56 Unauthorized burning of trash/debris.
57 Transfer to other Fire Station or Fire Dept. standby, non-incident related (see below for explanation).
59 Service call - other.

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UNIT ACTIONS TAKEN (Continued)

36 Transport to medical facility
37 Forced entry
38 Gained entry (slim jim, open window, etc.)
39 Performed technical rescue operation(s) (rope rescue, shoring, removal from trench/building collapse, etc.)
40 Contained spill, controlled leak
41 Removed hazard
42 Identified or analyzed hazardous materials
43 Evacuated area
44 Established safe area, control zone
45 Monitor/sample for hazardous materials
46 Performed decontamination of persons/equipment
47 Decontamination of occupancy/area, clean-up of haz mat
48 Provided technical assistance to the incident commander
49 Established landing zone
50 Provided scene lighting
51 Assisted invalid(s)
52 Stand by at fire station (transfer)
53 Stand by at incident scene, stand by in staging
54 Removed water, hazards associated with water
55 Restored sprinkler or protection system
56 Restored/reset alarm system
57 Assisted animal
58 Investigated fire alarm activation
59 Provided breathing air supply
61 Crowd control
62 Traffic control
63 Notified other agencies or utility companies
64 Provided public, owner, or media with information
65 Established command post, incident commander
66 Performed administrative duties at command post
67 Sector command, position in incident command system
71 Investigated situation
72 Responding unit cancelled enroute, placed in service
73 Shut down alarm system
74 Provided technical/logistical assistance to police
81 Referred to private enterprise (electrician, plumber)
82 Secured property
91 Issued Notice of Violation (code enforcement)
92 Referred to proper authority
97 Haz Mat investigation, materials non-hazardous
98 No action taken
99 Other unit action not listed
00 Unit action unknown

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EMS CODES FOR INCIDENT REPORTS / SELECTED FIELDS

MPROP: Mobile Property

1. PASSENGER ROAD TRANSPORT VEHICLES

Motor vehicles such as automobiles, buses, or mobile homes used primarily for transporting or housing people.
Included are abandoned vehicles.

11. Automobile.
    Included are taxicabs, limousines, race cars, and ambulances.
12. Bus, trackless trolley.
    Included are school buses.
13. All terrain vehicles.
    Included are motorcycles, golf carts, snowmobiles, dune buggies, and mopeds.
14. Motor home.
    A mobile unit containing its own motive power.
    A portable structure built or placed on a chassis and designed to be pulled by a vehicle.
15. Travel trailer.
    A portable structure built or placed on a chassis and designed to be pulled by a vehicle.
16. Camping trailer.
    A collapsible portable structure built on a chassis and designed to be pulled by a vehicle.
17. Mobile home, mobile building.
    A structure built on a chassis and designed to be pulled by a vehicle to a semi-permanent site. Included are mobile classrooms, mobile banks, mobile office buildings, whether on wheels, off their wheels on jacks, or on a foundation.
19. Passenger Road Transport Vehicles not classified above.
10. Passenger Road Transport Vehicles; insufficient information available to classify further.

2. FREIGHT ROAD TRANSPORT VEHICLES

Vehicles primarily for transporting goods.
Included are abandoned vehicles.
Excluded are materials handling equipment (63).

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21. General use trucks over 97 KG (one ton) net weight.
    Included are solid chassis trucks, mail trucks, dump trucks, and fire apparatus.
22. General use small trucks, 97 KG (one ton), net weight or less. Included are pickups, wagons, and non-motorized hauling rigs.

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WATER TRANSPORT VESSELS (Continued)

47. Non-self-propelled vessel.
    All vessels without their own motive-power.
    Included are towed petroleum balloons, barges, and other towed or towable vessels.
    Excluded are sailboats (49).
48. Commercial fishing vessel.
    Included are vessels on inland, coastal, and ocean waters, and operation of oyster beds, fish hatcheries, and factory vessels.
    Excluded are fish hatcheries themselves (specific property use 665).
49. Water Transport Vessels not classified above.
40. Water Transport Vessels; insufficient information available to classify further.

5. AIR TRANSPORT VEHICLES

Transport by air of passengers and freight, whether by regular services or by private charter.

51. Personal, business, utility aircraft under 5670 KG (12,500 lb) gross weight.
52. Personal, business, utility aircraft 5670 KG (12,500 lb) gross weight and over.
53. Commercial transport aircraft, reciprocating engine powered, fixed wing.
54. Commercial transport aircraft, jet and other turbine powered, fixed wing.
55. Nonmilitary helicopters, vertical take-off aircraft.
56. Combat-type military aircraft (attack bombers, fighters, reconnaissance).
58. Nonmilitary ground effect machines (hovercraft).
59. Air Transport Vehicles not classified above.
50. Air Transport Vehicles; insufficient information available to classify further.

6. HEAVY INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

61. Earth moving equipment.
    Included are bulldozers, shovels, graders, scrapers, trenchers, and plows.
62. Construction equipment.
    Included are water drilling equipment, pile drivers, tunneling equipment, air compressors, and the like.
63. Materials handling equipment.
    Included are fork lifts, industrial tow motors, loaders, and stackers.
64. Crane.

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RESPST: Response Status

0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, EMERGENCY TRANSPORT
1 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, NON-EMERGENCY TRANSPORT
2 EMERGENCY RESPONSE, NO TRANSPORT
3 NON-EMERGENCY RESPONSE, EMERGENCY TRANSPORT
4 NON-EMERGENCY RESPONSE, NON-EMERGENCY TRANSPORT
5 NON-EMERGENCY RESPONSE, NO TRANSPORT
6 NO RESPONSE, EMERGENCY TRANSPORT
7 NO RESPONSE, NON-EMERGENCY TRANSPORT
8 NO RESPONSE, NO TRANSPORT

DISPST: Dispatch Status

1 Dispatched into reporting unit's first due area as a normal response.

2 Dispatched into reporting unit's first due area because first due unit was already committed to another incident.

3 Dispatched out of reporting unit's first due area as a supplement unit.

4 Dispatched out of reporting unit's first due area because first due unit was unavailable.

5 Dispatched out of reporting unit's first due area because reporting unit was closest.

6 N/A (Explain in detail in the narrative.)

CAUSE PROBLEM: Cause of Patient's Problem

NO CAUSE
NO APPARENT OR CLEAR CAUSE (USE IN NO SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS) 00

VEHICLE RELATED
AIRCRAFT, N.O.S. 01
BICYCLE, N.O.S. 02
BOAT/SHIP/WATERCRAFT, N.O.S. 03
BUS/LARGE TRUCK, STRUCK BY 04
BUS/LARGE TRUCK, OPERATOR/RIDER 05

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ACCIDENTAL (Continued)

GUNSHOT/FIREARM 40
HALLUCINOGENICS, PSYCHOTROPICS 41
HEAT/HIGH TEMPERATURES 42
HEROIN (NARCOTICS) 43
HYPOTHERMIA 29
LACERATION/CUT 44
MARIJUANA (Use DRUGS, N.O.S.) 32
MEDICATIONS (PRESCRIBED), N.O.S. 45
NARCOTICS, ANALGESICS, ANTIPYRETICS 43
OBJECT, IMPALED BY/INSERTED 46
OTHER, ENVIRONMENTAL/NATURAL, N.O.S. 35
OTHER, ACCIDENTAL, N.O.S. 47
OVEREXERTION/STRENUOUS ACTIVITY 48
PCP (HALLUCINOGENICS) 41
PESTICIDES/FERTILIZERS 49
PETROLEUM BASED SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT 50
PLANTS 51
POISONING/OVERDOSE, N.O.S. 52
PRESSURE CHANGES 53
RADIATION, EXPOSURE/CONTAMINATION 54
SMOKE/FUMES, FIRE RELATED 55
STIMULANTS 28
STING/BITE, ANIMAL/SNAKE/INSECT 25
STRESS/ANXIETY 56
STRUCK BY OBJECT 57
SUBSTANCE/PRODUCT/MATERIAL, N.O.S. 58
SUFFOCATION/STRANGULATION, N.O.S. 59
TRAVEL/MOTION 60
VACCINE 45
WEATHER/SEVERE PHENOMENA (LIGHTNING, HAIL, EARTHQUAKE, ETC.) 61

MEDICAL / SURGICAL CARE / PROCEDURES

DIALYSIS/PERFUSION 65
DISEASE/ILLNESS/INFECTION 66
INJECTION/CATHETERIZATION 67
INSTRUMENT/EQUIPMENT FAILURE 68
LACERATION/PUNCTURE/INCISION 69
MEDICAL/SURGICAL,N.O.S 70
OBSTETRICAL/PREGNANCY 71
REACTION TO ADMINISTERED MEDICATION 45

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ILLNESS, DISEASE, OR SYSTEMIC DISORDER

010 Fever
011 Diabetes
012 Cancer involving multiple areas of the body
013 Allergic reaction
014 Seizures/seizure disorder
015 Seizure apparent febrile
016 Altered mental status (Includes combativeness, disoriented, dizziness, etc)
017 Unconscious (Loss of consciousness > 2 min.)
018 Syncope (Loss of consciousness < 2 min.)
019 Heat related problem
020 Cold related problem
021 General malaise/sickness (includes flu-like symptoms)
022 Blood disorder/electrolyte imbalance not otherwise specified
023 High Blood pressure
024 Psychological or emotional disorder
025 Newborn Infant Care (For Code 3 Transport, use 913)
026 Overdose, N.O.S.

HEAD

*** Scalp/Brain/CNS ***

100 Abrasion, Laceration, Incision or External Bleeding
101 Amputation/Avulsion (Includes decapitation)
102 Headache or pain - not otherwise specified
103 Burn (includes chemical), frost bite, freezing
104 Puncture/Penetration
105 Impaled Object
106 Contusion or Internal Bleeding (Includes possible concussion)
107 Neurogenic Shock
108 Fracture or Dislocation, suspected or obvious
109 Sprain or strain

*** Disease/Infection/Disorder ***

110 CVA, TIA
120 Parkinson's disease
121 Cancer/tumor
014 Seizure/seizure disorder
015 Seizure apparent febrile
016 Altered mental status (Includes combativeness, disoriented, dizziness, etc)
017 Unconscious (Loss of consciousness > 2 min.)
018 Syncope (Loss of consciousness < 2 min.)
024 Psychological or emotional disorder
122 Other - not otherwise specified

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*** Mouth/Jaw ***
- 170 Abrasion, Laceration, Incision or External Bleeding
- 171 Avulsion/Amputation (includes teeth)
- 172 Ache or pain
- 173 Burn (includes chemical)
- 174 Puncture/Penetration
- 175 Impaled object/Obstruction (includes foreign body, tongue, or choking)
- 176 Contusion or Internal Bleeding
- 177 Fracture or Dislocation, suspected or obvious
- 178 Sprain or strain, cramps, spasms (includes local seizure)
- 179 Disease, infection or disorder not otherwise listed
- 180 Cancer/tumor
- 181 Other - Not otherwise specified

NECK AREA

*** Cervical Spine (Cord and Vertebrae) ***
- 200 Abrasion, Laceration, Incision or External
- 201 Bleeding
- 202 Ache or pain
- 203 Burn (includes chemical)
- 204 Puncture/Penetration
- 205 Impaled Object
- 206 Contusion or Internal Bleeding
- 207 Fracture
- 208 Sprain or strain, cramps, spasms
- 209 Disease, infection or disorder not otherwise listed
- 210 Cancer/tumor
- 211 Meningitis
- 212 Other - not otherwise specified

*** Trachea and Larynx ***
- 220 Abrasion, Laceration, Incision or External Bleeding
- 221 Burn (includes chemical)
- 222 Puncture/Penetration (includes subcutaneous emphysema)
- 223 Impaled object/Foreign body (includes choking)
- 224 Internal Bleeding
- 225 Disease, infection or disorder not otherwise listed
- 226 Cancer/tumor
- 227 Epiglottitis
- 228 Croup
- 229 Laryngitis
- 230 Other - not otherwise specified

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••• Chest Cage •••
290 Abrasion, Laceration, Incision or External Bleeding
291 Avulsion
292 Ache or pain not otherwise specified
293 Burn (includes chemical)
294 Puncture/Penetration
295 Impaled Object
296 Contusion or Internal Bleeding
297 Fracture or Dislocation, suspected or obvious
298 Sprain or strain, cramps, spasms
299 Disease, infection or disorder not otherwise listed
300 Cancer/tumor
301 Costralchondralitis (apparent)
302 Other - Not otherwise specified

ABDOMEN/INTERNAL ORGANS
400 Abrasion, Laceration, Incision or External Bleeding
401 Avulsion (includes Evisceration)
402 Ache or pain not otherwise specified
403 Burns (includes chemical)
404 Puncture/Penetration
405 Impaled object/Foreign body
406 Contusion or Internal Bleeding
407 GI Bleed (ulcer)
408 Sprain or strain, cramps, spasms
409 Disease, infection or disorder not otherwise listed
410 Cancer/tumor
411 Nausea/vomiting/diarrhea - unknown origin
412 Appendicitis (apparent)
413 Liver disorder (Includes Hepatitis)
414 Gallbladder disfunction (includes stones)
415 Pancreatitis
416 Kidney disfunction (includes stones)
420 Other - not otherwise specified

PELVIS/GENITOURINARY
500 Abrasion, Laceration, Incision or External Bleeding
501 Ache or pain not otherwise specified
502 Burn (includes chemical)
503 Puncture/Penetration
504 Impaled object/Foreign body
506 Contusion or Internal Bleeding
507 Fracture or Dislocation, suspected or obvious
508 Disease, infection or disorder not otherwise listed
509 Cancer/tumor
510 Ectopic pregnancy (apparent)
511 Venereal disease (apparent)

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*** Arms ***
- 700 Abrasion, Laceration, Incision or External Bleeding
- 701 Amputation/Avulsion
- 702 Ache or pain
- 703 Burn (includes chemical), frost bite, freezing
- 704 Puncture/Penetration
- 705 Impaled Object
- 706 Contusion or Internal Bleeding
- 707 Fracture or Dislocation, suspected or obvious
- 708 Sprain or strain, cramps, spasms
- 710 Disease, infection or disorder not otherwise listed
- 711 Cancer/tumor
- 720 Other - Not otherwise specified

*** Wrist/Hands ***
- 750 Abrasion, Laceration, Incision or External Bleeding
- 751 Amputation/Avulsion
- 752 Ache or pain
- 753 Burn (includes chemical), frost bite, freezing
- 754 Puncture/Penetration
- 755 Impaled Object
- 756 Contusion or Internal Bleeding
- 757 Fracture or Dislocation, suspected or obvious
- 758 Sprain or strain, cramps, spasms
- 760 Disease, infection or disorder not otherwise listed
- 761 Cancer/tumor
- 770 Other - not otherwise specified

*** Back/Buttocks ***
- 800 Abrasion, Laceration, Incision or External Bleeding
- 801 Avulsion
- 802 Ache or pain
- 803 Burn (includes chemical)
- 804 Puncture/Penetration
- 805 Impaled object/Foreign body
- 806 Contusion or Internal Bleeding
- 807 Fracture or Dislocation, suspected or obvious Spinal Fracture (apparent)
- 808 Sprain or strain, cramps, spasms
- 810 Disease, infection or disorder not otherwise listed
- 811 Cancer/tumor
- 820 Other - not otherwise specified

DOA: NO RESUSCITATION EFFORTS
- 900 DOA, non-trauma related (specify in narrative)
- 901 DOA, trauma related (specify in narrative)
- 902 DOA, multiple casualty, triaged as no resuscitation

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VEH ACTION TAKEN (Continued)

H ASSISTED ON NON-EMS OPERATIONS, FIREGROUND ACTIVITIES
I ASSISTED ON NON-EMS OPERATIONS, HAZMAT INCIDENT
J ASSISTED ON NON-EMS OPERATIONS, CAVE IN INCIDENT
K ASSISTED ON SEARCH AND RESCUE
L ASSISTED ON NON-EMS OPERATIONS, OTHER
M SET UP AID STATION
N PICKED UP AND/OR TRANSPORTED EQUIPMENT AND/OR PERSONNEL
O ASSISTED PATIENT, PUBLIC SERVICE, HELPED INTO BED OR CAR
P TREATED AND/OR ASSISTED ON EMS OPERATION
Q TRANSPORTED PATIENT TO A MEDICAL FACILITY
R TRANSPORT TERMINATED DUE TO ACCIDENT OR BREAKDOWN
S ASSISTED ED/RECEIVING FACILITY
T STAFFED/ASSISTED, INCIDENT COMMAND STAFF
U STAFFED/ASSISTED, ANOTHER UNIT
V PERFORMED LIGHT RESCUE
W FILLED IN STATION
X TRAFFIC/CROWD CONTROL

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EMS INCIDENT REPORTS - PATIENT INFORMATION SELECTED FIELDS

RACE: Race

- W White
- B Black
- O Other
- U Unknown

SEX: Sex

- M Male
- F Female
- U Unknown

AID GIVEN: Aid Given

- A Assessment/Vital Signs
- B Oropharyngeal/Nasopharyngeal Airway, or Attempted
- C Esophageal Airway, or Attempted
- D Endotracheal/Nasotracheal Intubation, or Attempted
- E Oxygen
- F Ventilation
- G Airway Management-Suction, Heimlich Maneuver, Foreign Body Removed
- H Cricothyroidotomy
- I Needle Chest Decompression
- J Blood Sugar Test
- K IV(s), or attempted
- L Bloods Drawn
- M Administer Medications
- N EKG Monitoring
- O CPR
- P Defibrillation/Cardiovert
- Q Electrical Pacing
- R Precordial Thump
- S Mast, Inflated
- T Irrigation/Flush
- U Burn Treatment
- V Controlled Bleeding
- W Dressed/Bandaged
- X Extrication/Short Board/KED
- Y Spinal Immobilization
- Z Cervical Immobilization

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AID GIVEN (Continued)

0 Limb Splints/Traction Splint
1 Warming/Hot Pack/Cooling/Cold Pack
2 Psychological Assistance
3 Infection Control Procedures
4 Decontaminated
5 OB Delivery
6 Positioned Patient (Shock, Lateral Recumbent, etc.)
7 Restrained
8 Temperature Taken
9 Other (explain in narrative)

CASE SEVERITY: Severity of the Patient's Condition

1 CRITICAL - VITAL SIGNS ARE UNSTABLE AND NOT WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS, THERE ARE MAJOR COMPLICATIONS AND DEATH MAY BE IMMINENT.

2 SERIOUS - ACUTELY ILL, VITAL SIGNS MAY BE UNSTABLE OR NOT WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS.

3 MODERATE - VITAL SIGNS ARE STABLE AND WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS, PATIENT IS CONSCIOUS, BUT IS UNCOMFORTABLE OR MAY HAVE MINOR COMPLICATIONS.

4 MINOR - VITAL SIGNS ARE STABLE AND WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS, PATIENT IS CONSCIOUS AND COMFORTABLE.

5 DOA.

6 NO SIGNIFICANT MEDICAL CONDITION.

OUTCOME: Outcome

1 No Change
2 Patient Improved Slightly
3 Patient Improved Greatly
4 Patient Deteriorated Slightly
5 Patient Deteriorated Greatly

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CTRHOSP: Control Hospital
DESTINATION: Destination

ACCESS OF RESTON	01
ACCESS OF FAIRFAX	15
ALEXANDRIA CCU	02
ALEXANDRIA ED	03
ALEXANDRIA ICU	04
ALEXANDRIA OB	05
ALEXANDRIA OTHER	06
ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE	07
ARLINGTON CCU	08
ARLINGTON ED	09
ARLINGTON ICU	10
ARLINGTON OTHER	11
BETHESDA NAVAL	12
CHILDRENS	13
DEWITT ARMY	19
FAIR OAKS CCU	20
FAIR OAKS ED	21
FAIR OAKS ICU	22
FAIR OAKS OTHER	23
FAIRFAX CCU	24
FAIRFAX ED/TRAUMA	25
FAIRFAX ICU	26
FAIRFAX MORGUE	14
FAIRFAX NEONATAL	27
FAIRFAX OB	28
FAIRFAX OTHER	29
GEORGE WASHINGTON	30
GEORGETOWN	31
JEFFERSON	32
LANDING ZONE	33
LOUDOUN	34
MEDICAL CLINIC	35
MEDSTAR	36
MENTAL HEALTH	37
MEDICAL EXAMINERS OFFICE	15
MT. VERNON ED	38
MT. VERNON CCU	39
MT. VERNON ICU	40
MT. VERNON HYPERBARIC	41
MT. VERNON OTHER	42

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CTRHOSP/DESTINATION (Continued)

NONE	43
NATIONAL HOSPITAL	44
NO. VA. DOCTORS ED	45
NO. VA. DOCTORS CCU	46
NO. VA. DOCTORS ICU	47
NO. VA. DOCTORS OTHER	48
OTHER (SPECIFY IN NARRATIVE)	49
PHYSICIAN (OFFICE, ON SCENE)	50
POTOMAC	51
PRINCE WILLIAM	52
PRIVATE RESIDENCE	53
RESTON CCU	54
RESTON ED	55
RESTON ICU	56
RESTON OTHER	57
SAINT ELIZABETHS	58
SIBLEY	59
SUBURBAN	60
VETERANS	61
WALTER REED	62
WASHINGTON HOSP. CENTER BURN UNIT	63
WASHINGTON HOSP. CENTER OTHER	64

COMM: Mode of Communucations

0 PERSONAL (FACE TO FACE)
1 VOICE RADIO
2 MEDICAL TELEMETRY RADIO
3 CELLULAR PHONE
4 REGULAR PHONE
5 RELAYED THROUGH PSCC
6 DIGITAL OR COMPUTER
7 TWO OR MORE OF THE ABOVE
8 OTHER
9 N/A

QUALITY: Quality of Communications

1 COMMUNICATION SATISFACTORY
2 COMMUNICATION UNSATISFACTORY
3 COMMUNICATION SATISFACTORY, TELEM. SATISFACTORY
4 COMMUNICATION SATISFACTORY, TELEM. UNSATISFACTORY
5 COMMUNICATION UNSATISFACTORY, TELEM. SATISFACTORY
6 COMMUNICATION UNSATISFACTORY, TELEM. UNSATISFACTORY
9 N/A

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PSCC DIR: PSCC Directed Pre-Arrival Treatment

0 CPR instructions
1 Rescue breathing instructions
2 Heimlich maneuver
3 Hemorrhage control
4 Other first aid procedure

PT REFUSAL: Patient Refused Services

1 PATIENT REFUSED ALL SERVICE
2 PATIENT ASSESSED, REFUSED TREATMENT AND/OR TRANSPORT
3 PATIENT ASSESSED AND TREATED, REFUSED TRANSPORT
4 PARENT/GUARDIAN REFUSED ALL SERVICE
5 PATIENT ASSESSED, PARENT/GUARDIAN REFUSED TREATMENT AND/OR TRANSPORT
6 PATIENT ASSESSED AND TREATED, PARENT/GUARDIAN REFUSED TRANSPORT
7 APPROPRIATE REFUSAL BY PATIENT, PARENT OR GUARDIAN

CX: Level of Consciousness

1 CONSCIOUS AND ALERT
2 COMBATIVE
3 HYSTERICAL
4 CONSCIOUS, CONFUSED, DISORIENTED, OR INAPPROPRIATE RESPONSE
5 UNCONSCIOUS BUT RESPONDS TO VERBAL STIMULI
6 UNCONSCIOUS BUT RESPONDS TO PAINFUL STIMULI
7 UNCONSCIOUS AND UNRESPONSIVE
8 CLINICALLY DEAD, NO VITAL SIGNS

EKG-F: Field Electrocardiogram

NORMAL SINUS RHYTHM	01
PACED RHYTHM, NORMAL	02
SINUS ARRHYTHMIA	03
SINUS TACHYCARDIA	04
PREMATURE ATRIAL CONTRACTION	05
WANDERING PACEMAKER	06
SINOATRIAL ARREST/BLOCK	07
PREMATURE AV JUNCTIONAL CONTRACTION	08
ATRIAL FLUTTER	09
ATRIAL FIBRILLATION	10

EKG-F (Continued)

PAROXYSMAL ATRIAL TACHYCARDIA (PAT or SVT) 11
FIRST DEGREE HEART BLOCK 12
WOLFE-PARKINSON-WHITE SYNDROME 13
NONPAROXYSMAL AV JUNCTIONAL TACHYCARDIA 14
PAROXYSMAL AV JUNCTIONAL TACHYCARDIA 15
PREMATURE VENTRICULAR CONTRACTIONS, INSIGNIFICANT 16
SINUS BRADYCARDIA 17
SLOW JUNCTIONAL RHYTHM 18
SECOND DEGREE HEART BLOCK-MOBITZ TYPE 1 (WENKEBACH) 19
SECOND DEGREE HEART BLOCK-MOBITZ TYPE 2 20
PREMATURE VENTRICULAR CONTRACTIONS, SIGNIFICANT 21
VENTRICULAR TACHYCARDIA 22
PACED RHYTHM, ABNORMAL 23
COMPLETE (THIRD DEGREE) HEART BLOCK 24
VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION 25
ELECTRO MECHANICAL DISSOCIATION 26
ASYSTOLE 27
UNKNOWN, UNABLE TO INTERPRET, NOT TAKEN 99

PUPIL: Condition of Pupils

1 Pupils equal, midpoint, reaction normal
2 Pupils equal, midpoint, reaction abnormal
3 Pupils equal, constricted, reaction normal
4 Pupils equal, constricted, reaction abnormal
5 Pupils equal, dilated, reaction normal
6 Pupils equal, dilated, reaction abnormal
7 Pupils unequal, right larger
8 Pupils unequal, left larger
9 Not taken

COLOR: Skin Color

1 Normal
2 Pale
3 Cyanotic
4 Flushed
5 Cherry Red
6 Mottled
7 Post Mortem Lividity
8 Other (explain in narrative)
9 Not Taken

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TEMP: Patient's Temperature

1 NORMAL
2 WARM, TO THE TOUCH
3 HOT, TO THE TOUCH
4 HYPERTHERMIC, ABOVE 104° F
5 COOL, TO THE TOUCH
6 HYPOTHERMIC, BELOW 95° F
9 NOT TAKEN

MOIST: Skin Moisture

1 Normal
2 Dry, corresponds to ambient conditions
3 Dry, does not correspond to ambient conditions
4 Moist, corresponds to ambient conditions
5 Moist, does not correspond to ambient conditions
9 Not taken

PRE-AID: Pre-Arrival Aid

0 No pre-arrival CPR performed
1 Medical personnel, apparently effective
2 Citizen, apparently effective
3 Public safety personnel, apparently effective
4 Medical personnel, apparently ineffective or inappropriate
5 Citizen, apparently ineffective or inappropriate
6 Public safety personnel, apparently ineffective or inappropriate

RESUS: Resusitation

1 RESPIRATORY ARREST, SUCCESSFUL
2 RESPIRATORY ARREST, UNSUCCESSFUL
3 WITNESSED CARDIAC ARREST, SUCCESSFUL
4 WITNESSED CARDIAC ARREST, UNSUCCESSFUL
5 CARDIAC ARREST N.O.S., SUCCESSFUL
6 CARDIAC ARREST N.O.S., UNSUCCESSFUL

(N.O.S. means Not Otherwise Stated)

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FAIRFAX COUNTY FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT
ONLINE FIRES INCIDENT REPORT
DECODING GUIDE

VERSION 1.40

SPECTX: Special Transport

1 FIRE DEPARTMENT VEHICLE (OTHER THAN AN ALS OR BLS UNIT)
2 AIR EVACUATION
3 PRIVATE AMBULANCE
4 BOAT
5 POLICE/GOVT. AGENCY (NOT OTHERWISE LISTED)
6 PRIVATE VEHICLE
7 BUS/TRUCK
8 SPECIAL TRANSPORT, OTHER THAN ABOVE

ACT: Actions Performed / Medications Given

CODE	ACTION OR SKILL	LISTED AS
75	CARDIAC PACING	MILLIAMPS
04	CARDIOVERSION	WATTS/SEC
05	CAROTID MASSAGE	ATTEMPTS
06	CHEST DECOMPRESSION	ATTEMPTS
07	CRICOTHYROIDOTOMY	ATTEMPTS
08	DEFIBRILLATION	WATTS/SEC
01	EOA INSERTION	ATTEMPTS
02	ENDOTRACHEAL INTUBATION, DIGITAL	ATTEMPTS
03	ENDOTRACHEAL INTUBATION, LARYNGOSCOPE	ATTEMPTS
09	IV, INTRAOSSEOUS	ATTEMPTS
10	IV, JUGULAR	ATTEMPTS
11	IV, PERIPHERAL	ATTEMPTS
12	NASOTRACHEAL INTUBATION	ATTEMPTS
13	NASOGASTRIC TUBE	ATTEMPTS
77	SALINE LOCK	ATTEMPTS
14	TRANSTRACHEAL JET INSUFFLATION	ATTEMPTS
15	VALSALVA MANEUVER	ATTEMPTS

CODE	MEDICATIONS	AMOUNT
71	ADENOSINE	MG
21	ALBUTEROL	ML
16	ALUPENT, INHALATION	MG
17	AMINOPHYLLINE, IV	MG
18	AMYL NITRATE, INHALATION	AMPULE
76	ASPIRIN	TABLETS
19	ATROPINE, ET	MG

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FAIRFAX COUNTY FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT
ONLINE FIRES INCIDENT REPORT
DECODING GUIDE

VERSION 1.40

CODE	MEDICATIONS	AMOUNT
20	ATROPINE, IV	MG
22	BRETYLIUM, IV	MG
23	BENADRYL, IM	MG
24	BENADRYL, IV	MG
25	CALCIUM CHLORIDE, IV	GM
28	DEXTROSE 50%, IV	GM
29	DEXTROSE 5% & WATER, IV	CC/MIN
30	DOPAMINE, IV	MCG/KG/MIN
31	EPINEPHRINE 1:1,000, ET	MG
32	EPINEPHRINE 1:1,000, IV	MG
33	EPINEPHRINE 1:1,000, SQ	MG
34	EPINEPHRINE 1:10,000, ET	MG
35	EPINEPHRINE 1:10,000, IV	MG
36	GLUCAGON, IM	MG
37	HEXADROL, IV	MG
38	IPECAC, PO	CC
39	ISUPREL, IV	MCG/KG/MIN
40	LACTATED RINGERS, IV	CC/MIN
41	LASIX, IV	MG
43	LIDOCAINE BOLUS, ET	MG
44	LIDOCAINE BOLUS, IM	MG
45	LIDOCAINE BOLUS, IV	MG
48	MORPHINE, IM	MG
49	MORPHINE, IV	MG
50	NARCAN, ET	MG
51	NARCAN, IM	MG
52	NARCAN, IV	MG
53	NITROGLYCERINE, TOPICAL	INCHES
54	NITROSTAT, SL or SPRAY	MG
73	NITROUS OXIDE	MIN
72	OXYGEN	LITERS/MIN
55	PITOCIN, IV	UNIT
56	PROCARDIA, ORAL	MG
57	PROCAINAMIDE BOLUS, IV	MG
58	PROCAINAMIDE INFUSION, IV	MG/MIN
59	SALINE .9%, IV	CC/MIN
60	SODIUM BICARBONATE, IV	mEq
61	SODIUM NITRITE, IV	AMPULE
62	SODIUM THIOSULFATE, IV	GM
63	TERBUTALINE, NEBULIZER	MG
64	TERBUTALINE, SQ	MG

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CODE	MEDICATIONS	AMOUNT
65	THEOPHYLLINE, PO	MG
66	THIAMINE, IM	MG
67	THIAMINE, IV	MG
74	TORADOL	MG
68	VALIUM, IM	MG
69	VALIUM, IV	MG
70	VERAPIMIL, IV	MG

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AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT
HISTORY
R RECORD

NUMBER:932011315

E #	EVENT DATE	911 CALL TIME	ENTRY TIME	DISPATCH TIME	ENROUTE TIME	ONSCENE TIME	CLOSE TIME	CLOSE DATE
	07/20/93	18:02:18	18:02:26	18:03:07	18:03:45	18:09:58	18:40:43	07/20/93

ION	LOCATION: CROSS REF	DISPATCH GROUP	CALLER NAME	CALLER ADDRESS
EORGE WASHINGTON MEM PU	-- TURKEY RUN NATL PARK	F2	NATIONAL PARK SERVI	

R	CALLER APT #	SUBCENSUS	FIRE BOX	MAP GRID	INITIAL EVENT	ACTUAL EVENT	EVENT DESCRIPTION	RECOMMEND PRIORITY	DISPATCH PRIORITY	DISPOSITION OF EVENT
9872		470104	0148	0221	ALS	ALS	ALS EMERGENCY	1	1	

NAL	ENTRY OPERATOR	DISPATCH TERMINAL	DISPATCH OPERATOR	ADVISED EVENT	CATCHUP EVENT	PREMISE HISTORY	CONTACT CALLER	LOCATION OF INTEREST	CALLER ADVICE	EVENT CANCEL	EVENT CLOSED
1	008114	FD01	008166			X	Y				X

OIC 000071

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AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT
HISTORY
NT RECORDS

NUMBER-932011315

ND	NOT ENTRY	COMMAND CODE	TEXT
:26		ENTRY	WHERE 123 RUNS INTO GU PW,3/4 MILE SOUT
:26		ENTRY	H OF THAT,FORT MARCY???,THERE'S SUPPOSE
:26		ENTRY	D TO BE A DEAD BODY LYING NEAR THE LAST
:26		ENTRY	CANNON GUN IN THE PARK ,THIRD PARTY,UN
:26		ENTRY	K IF THIS PERSON IS DEAD OR NOT
:33		UNREC	H01
:41		SUPP	NAME: ADDR: PHON: TEXT: TRYING TO N
:41		SUPP	OTIFY US PARK PD AS WELL,THEY ARE NOT A
:41		SUPP	NSWERING PHONE
:05		HCOH	E01 H01
:08		DP	E01 , CH1
:08		DP	H01 , CH1
:28		SUPP	NAME: ADDR: PHON: TEXT: US PARK PD
:28		SUPP	IS RESPONDING
:45	*	ENRTE	(070007) E01
:54	*	ENRTE	(076273) H01
:58	*	ONSCNE	(070007) E01
:16	*	ONSCNE	(076273) H01
:46	*	MISC	(076273) H01 . OBVIOUS 10-61,SUICIDE W/
:46	*	MISC	GUN
:02	*	AOR	(070007) E01 @ 01 11
:18	*	AOR	(076273) H01 @ 01 11
:43		CLOSE	(008134)

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INCOMING REPORT
IDENT # 93201483 UNIT ASU BUFF 01 SEC 1 SITF 714 DATE 07/20/93

TRANSPORTED BODY TO FAIRFAX MOURGE

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SUPPRESSION INCIDENT REPORT

DENT # 932011515 UNIT E01 SUPP 01 F60X 0148 SUBCT 470104 NAF 0221
07/20/93 DAY 3 SHIFT A VEH # 0007 MILES TO INCIDENT 007
TION 0 GEORGE WASHINGTON MEM PU APT #
ATION 50 UNIT ACTIONS A 30 B 35 C 71 D 96 E
47518 OIC 47253 FF 47729 FF FF FF FF
RT BY 47253 VEH2# DRV FF FF
STATION SP STUDY SP STUDY
TE BY

UNIT TIMES

ATCH 18:03:08 ENROUTE 18:03:45 ONSCENE 18:09:58 ENRHOSP 00:00:00
SP 00:00:00 NEWSTAT 18:37:02

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NARRATIVE REPORT

DENT # 932011315 UNIT T01F SUPP .. EED 1 SITF 90 DATE 07/20/93

STED AMBULANCE ONE ON A CODE 4 TRANSPORT. BODY WAS SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS

IN THE WOODS. AMBULANCE CREW HAD BODY IN BODY BAG AND ZIPPED UP AT THE

OF OUR ARRIVAL.

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: AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT
IT HISTORY .
ER RECORD

IT NUMBER=932011483

CE IT #	EVENT DATE	911 CALL TIME	ENTRY TIME	DISPATCH TIME	ENROUTE TIME	ONSCENE TIME	CLOSE TIME	CLOSE DATE
	07/20/93	19:45:13	19:45:17	19:45:37	19:47:31	20:02:25	21:18:39	07/20/93

TION	LOCATION: CROSS REF	DISPATCH GROUP	CALLER NAME	CALLER ADDRESS
GEORGE WASHINGTON MEM PW	-- TURKEY RUN NATL PARK	F2	US PARK	

ER E	CALLER APT #	SUBCENSUS	FIRE BOX	MAP GRID	INITIAL EVENT	ACTUAL EVENT	EVENT DESCRIPTION	RECOMMEND PRIORITY	DISPATCH PRIORITY	DISPOSITION OF EVENT
		470104	0148	0221	CODE4	CODE4	CODE 4 TRANSPORT	3	3	

Y INAL	ENTRY OPERATOR	DISPATCH TERMINAL	DISPATCH OPERATOR	ADVISED EVENT	CATCHUP EVENT	PREMISE HISTORY	CONTACT CALLER	LOCATION OF INTEREST	CALLER ADVICE	EVENT CANCEL	EVENT CLOSED
01	007764	FD01	007764			X	Y				X

OIC 000082

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AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT
T HISTORY .
ENT RECORDS

T NUMBER=932011483

AND	MDT ENTRY	COMMAND CODE	TEXT
5:17		ENTRY	US PARK REQUESTING TRANSPORT OF THE BOD
5:17		ENTRY	Y
5:31		UNREC	A01
5:37		DP	A01 , CH1
7:32	*	ENRTE	(070004) A01
3:37		BACKER	T01P
2:25	*	ONSCNE	(077079) T01P
8:33		UTIMEX	A01 ENROUTE TO ONSCENE
8:45		UTIMER	A01
6:27		ONSCNE	A01
7:26	*	TRANS	(070004) A01 25
7:29		TRANS	(008134) A01 25
7:47	*	TRANS	(070004) A01 25
1:27	*	AOR	(077079) T01P @ 01 11
0:55	*	ATHOSP	(070004) A01
9:28	*	AOR	(070004) A01 @ 18 11
3:39		CLOSE	(007682)

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EMS INCIDENT REPORT

ENT # 93201146S UNIT M01 SUFF 01 -BOX 0146 SUBCT 47013? ?MP 0221
07/20/93 DAY 3 SHIFT A PPROP 107 APPROP 73 VEH # 0104 MILES 010
ION 0 GEORGE WASHINGTON MEM FW APT # RESPST 4 DISPST 1
: PROBLEM 96 SITUATION 914 'EM ACTION TAKEN 4 ....
MP # 49571 OIC EMP # 47581 AID EMP # OTH EMP #
:T BY EMP # 47581 VOL/STATION 00 SP STUDY SP STUDY
E OPER

UNIT TIMES

·TCH 19:45:37 ENROUTE 19:47:32 ONSCENE 00:00:00 ENRHOSP 20:17:47
·P 20:30:55 NEWSTAT 20:59:26

PATIENT INFORMATION

ST NAME VINCENT FIRST FOSTER MI
DDRESS UNK APT #
UNK STATE UK ZIP CODE
035 RACE W SEX M CAUSE PROBLEM 96 SITUATION 914 RESPST 4
GIVEN 9 SCORE CASE SEVERITY 5 OUTCOME 1
DSP 25 DESTINATION 14 COMM 5 QUALITY 1 FSCC DIR PT REFUSAL .
PUL RES CX 8 EKG-F EKG-M

. 9 COLOR 9 TEMP 9 MOIST 9 PREAID RESUS SPECTX
AST NAME PT HX #

1	AMT	EMP #	EFT	ACT02	AMT	EMP #	EFT
3				04			
5				06			
7				08			
9				10			
1				12			
3				14			
5				16			
7				18			
9				20			

OIC 000084

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Fairfax County Public Safety Communications Center
Fairfax, Virginia
March 9, 1994

Event # 932011315

The following is a transcript of a 9-1-1 telephone call received in the Fairfax County Public Safety Communications Center at 17:59.59 hours on July 20, 1993. The dispatcher is Marianne White, at Calltaker Position 11, and the caller is unknown. There is also on this recording a question directed to Dispatcher Christopher Fox by Marianne White. Christopher Fox's response was recorded on the accompanying transcript. The call ended at 18:04.01 hours.

Dispatcher: Fairfax County 9-1-1. Do you have an emergency?

Caller: Yes ma'am, there's ah, guy that come up to at ah, Turkey Run Park. And reported that there was a dead body at Fort Marcy.

Dispatcher: At where?

Caller: At Fort Marcy Park.

Dispatcher: Where's that?

Caller: That's on GWP Parkway.

Dispatcher: You saw this person?

Caller: Yes ma'am he left outta there, he was in a contractor van.

Dispatcher: He was what?

Caller: He left out in a contractor's van. A white van. And he said it was ah, he just left him down there and ah.

Dispatcher: Okay, where exactly is this dead body supposed to be?

Caller: Supposed to be up there at Fort Marcy at the, where the cannon at.

Dispatcher: Is this a U.S. Park?

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Caller: U.S. Park Police. I mean U.S. Park ah, service.

Dispatcher: Okay, hold on a minute.

Dispatcher: Are you getting the dead body? (This question was directed to Christopher Fox).

Dispatcher: Okay, sir.

Caller: Yes ma'am.

Dispatcher: For some weird reason they're not answering, so if you could tell me exactly where this is it would help.

Caller: Ah, its ah, know where 123 runs into the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

Dispatcher: Where ah, hold on a minute, 123 runs into GW Parkway.

Caller: Yes ma'am.

Dispatcher: Okay.

Caller: Okay, ah, its ah, one mile south about three quarters of a mile south and ah, there's a fort there called ah, Fort Marcy. On the Parkway. There's ah, have ah, ah, this is, is a body, this guy told me was a body laying up there by the last cannon.

Dispatcher: Last what?

Caller: Huh?

Dispatcher: There's a body laying near what?

Caller: There's, there's a man laying up there by the last cannon gun.

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Dispatcher: Near the, near the last what? I can't understand a word your saying.

Caller: The last cannon gun.

Dispatcher: Cannon.

Caller: Yes, they have cannons up there. Those big guns.

Dispatcher: Oh, okay.

Caller: Uh, huh, at Fort Marcy.

Dispatcher: Okay, you're sure he's dead?

Caller: Huh?

Dispatcher: You're sure he's dead?

Caller: That's what this guy said, ah, ah, I'm taking his word, you know.

Dispatcher: Okay, I'll get a hold of them and I'll send the ambulance, okay?

Caller: Okay.

Dispatcher: Alright.

Park: United States Park (Unintelligible).

Dispatcher: Hi, could you. This is Fairfax County. Can you respond with our ambulance to Fort Marcy Park. Near the last cannon gun there's supposed to be a dead body.

Park: Okay.

Dispatcher: Okay.

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Park: Alright.

Dispatcher: Thank you.

Park. Your welcome.

This statement has been typed as recorded by Lorie Unthank on March 9, 1994.

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Fairfax County Public Safety Communications Center
Fairfax, Virginia
March 9, 1994

Transferred Call: U.S. Park

The following is a transcript of a 9-1-1 telephone call received in the Fairfax County Public Safety Communications Center at 18:00.29 hours on July 20, 1993. The dispatcher is Christopher Fox, at Calltaker Position 02, and the caller is unknown. There is also on this recording a response to a question from Dispatcher Marianne White. Marianne White's question was recorded on the accompanying transcript. The call ended at 18:01.19 hours.

Dispatcher:	Fairfax County Police and Fire what's your emergency?
Caller:	Ah, there's a car that is crashed ah, on the GW Parkway just past the 123 ah, ramp headed ah, into town.
Dispatcher:	Is anyone injured sir?
Caller:	Ah, it doesn't look like it. Someone's standing beside him but boy its ah, the car is crinkled.
Dispatcher:	Okay, hold on, I'm gonna transfer you to the U.S. Park Police. They handle that area, we don't.
Caller:	Okay.
Dispatcher:	Should I be? (In response to question from Marianne White)
Park:	Park Police. (Call transferred - unintelligible)

This statement has been typed as recorded by Lorie Unthank on March 9, 1994.

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NT NUMBER: 933011315

ICE NT NO.	EVENT DATE	911 CALL TIME	ENTRY TIME	DISPATCH TIME	ENROUTE TIME	ONSCENE TIME	CLOSE TIME
	07/20/93	18:02:18	18:02:26	18:03:07	18:03:45	18:09:58	18:40:43

LOSE ATE	INCIDENT LOCATION	SUBCENSUS	FIRE BOX	MAP GRID
20/93	0 GEORGE WASHINGTON MEM PW	470104	0148	0221

PATCH ROUP	LOCATION: CROSS REFERENCE	INITIAL EVENT	ACTUAL EVENT
2	-- TURKEY RUN NATL PARK	ALS	ALS

CALLER NAME	CALLER ADDRESS	CALLER PHONE	CALLER APT NO
ONAL PARK SERVI		847-9872	

EVENT DESCRIPTION	RECOMMEND PRIOTITY	DISPATCH PRIORITY	DISPOSITION OF EVENT	ENTRY TERMINAL	ENTRY OPERATOR
EMERGENCY	1	1		CT11	008114

ATCH NAL	DISPATCH OPERATOR	ADVISED EVENT	CATCHUP EVENT	PREMISE HISTORY	CONTACT CALLER	LOCATION OF INTEREST	CALLER ADVICE
	008168			X	Y		

L	EVENT CLOSED
-	
	X

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OIC 000090

EVENT HISTORY
SEGMENT RECORDS

EVENT*NUMBER*=932011483

COMMAND TIME	HOT ENTRY	COMMAND CODE	TEXT
19:45:17		ENTRY	US PARK REQUESTING TRANSPORT OF THE BOO
19:45:17		ENTRY	Y
19:45:31		UNREC	A01
19:45:37		OP	A01 , CH1
19:47:32	*	ENRTE	(070004) A01
19:53:37		BACKER	T01P
20:02:25	*	ONSCNE	(077079) T01P
20:08:33		UTIMEX	A01 ENROUTE TO ONSCENE
20:08:45		UTIMER	A01
20:16:27		ONSCNE	A01
20:17:26	*	TRANS	(070004) A01 25
20:17:29		TRANS	(008134) A01 25
20:17:47	*	TRANS	(070004) A01 25
20:21:27	*	AOR	(077079) T01P @ 01 11
23:30:55	*	ATHOSP	(070004) A01
23:59:28	*	AOR	(070004) A01 @ 18 11
11:18:39		CLOSE	(007682)

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/6/94

Mr. was interviewed

At the outset, he was advised of the identities of Special Agents and and further informed that they wished to interview him concerning an ongoing investigation relating to the death of Vincent Foster at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993.

Mr. stated that he has been employed by the National Park Service . He stated that on July 20, 1993, he was assigned to work in the South end of the George Washington Memorial Parkway in the vicinity of Mt. Vernon, stated that he returned to the National Airport Maintenance Yard at approximately 3:00 p.m. and met up with a fellow employee, explaining that he had lined up a side job at a private residence in McLean, Virginia, and that was going to assist him. stated that he and drove directly from the National Airport Maintenance Yard to the private home site in truck. was unable to provide the address for this private home, but stated that if need be, he could point it out to the agents. They finished up the job at approximately 5:00-5:15 p.m. and then stopped to pick up a six-pack of Budweiser at a 7-11 located on Chain Bridge Road in McLean. He then drove to the Turkey Run Maintenance Yard off the GW Parkway and parked in the front parking lot back towards the pine trees that are located to your left as you drive into the maintenance yard. stated that they both had three beers and were getting ready to leave the yard when a white male in a white Chevy van pulled into the maintenance yard off of the GW Parkway. He estimated the time to be approximately 5:45 p.m. The van pulled up to where he and were sitting. At the time, both he and were still in their park service uniforms. advised that the van driver asked if they worked for the park service and they responded in the affirmative. The van driver then stated words to the effect that

Investigation on 3/30/94 at Alexandria, Virginia File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000094

by Date dictated 3/31/94

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"there is a body down at Fort Marcy up by the cannon and could they call the police." Mr. further added that as best he recalls, the driver of the van also remarked that he had been walking through Fort Marcy Park and saw "this body that apparently looked like it was dead."

Mr. advised that using a pay phone located in the parking lot area, he called the police on 911 and believes he reached the Fairfax County Police, informing them of the information provided by the van driver. As best he recalls, the operator told him that Fort Marcy was Federal park jurisdiction and that he should also call the U.S. Park Police. Mr. advised that he then called the Park Police using the same public telephone, adding that the Park Police number was located on a outside bulletin board next to the phone. He advised that he called the Park Police within a few minutes after hanging up with the Fairfax County Police.

Mr. stated that he provided the same information to the Park Police, adding that he did not give his name because he did not want to get involved. He stated that he wanted to be sure that if someone needed help, they received it, but he didn't want to be answering all kinds of questions and wasn't sure whether the whole thing was just made up or a joke. Mr. stated that after he talked to the Park Police, he and left the Turkey Run Maintenance area and he proceeded directly home.

Mr stated that when leaving, he noticed that there were a few park rangers still at the maintenance yard, but neither he nor said anything to the rangers. As best he recalls, upon arriving home, he discussed the matter with his wife, stating that by that time, he believes it was already on the news.

stated that the driver of the van was at the Turkey Run Maintenance parking lot no more than 30 seconds. He never got out of the truck and when he drove out he went North on the George Washington Parkway. He stated that he and did not press the individual for more information. As best he recalls, as soon as the van left, he and discussed the situation briefly and then he proceeded to the pay phone to call the authorities. He was unable to recall the exact conversation that he had with the Fairfax Police and Park Police authorities,

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adding that he tried to give them every bit of information provided by the van driver.

described the driver of the van as follows: white male, age approximately 45-50, dark or black hair with a receding hairline, speckled with gray, approximately 200-210 pounds, chubby, height - approximately 5'9"-5'10" (difficult to estimate because the driver never got out of the van), rounded face, clean-shaven, wearing a short-sleeved shirt with collar, color - light blue with possible vertical stripes (definitely a working-type shirt rather than a dress shirt), no noticeable accent. Mr. stated that only he and saw or spoke to this individual. He stated that he has not seen the van or the individual since, adding that he probably could identify him if he saw him again. Mr. stated that it was his impression that the man was just trying to help. He did not appear to be in an agitated or nervous state.

described the van as a 1987 or 88 Chevy or GMC, three-quarter ton, possibly bearing Virginia tags, windowless doors in rear, possibly a sliding door on passenger side with blue writing on side, possibly some type of advertising. further stated that it could have been a plumber's van, since he saw through the driver side window what appeared to be pipes in the rear of the van.

At the conclusion of the interview, Mr. was specifically asked if he or his friend had been at Fort Marcy Park that day and found the body but failed to report it, fearing reprisal from park authorities either because of their moonlighting activities or because they were drinking on park property. Mr. answered without any hesitation that he had not been at Fort Marcy Park that day or for some time, and stated that he was not in any manner involved in the discovery of Mr. Foster's body.

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Date of transcription 5/6/94

On 4/19/94, DEBORAH L. GORHAM appeared for a previously arranged appointment at the Office of the Independent Counsel to be interviewed . Also present were her attorney, DAVID E. MILLS of DOW, LOHNES & ALBERTSON, 1255 23rd Street N.W., Washington D.C. 20037 where GORHAM is employed as a legal secretary; and attorneys for the Independent Counsel, RODERICK LANKLER, CARL STICH, and MARK STEIN. Having advised GORHAM and her attorney of the identities of the interviewing agent and Independent Counsel attorneys, GORHAM provided a portion of the following information. A subsequent appointment was needed to cover additional topics and was conducted by SSA and RODERICK LANKLER, Esq. on 4/26/94 at the offices of DOW, LOHNES & ALBERTSON. DAVID E. MILLS was also present at that meeting. Over the course of both interviews, GORHAM provided the following information:

GORHAM advised that she held the position of Executive Assistant to Deputy Counsel to the President from March 8, 1993 until November 17, 1993. From March 8th until July 20, 1993 VINCENT FOSTER JR. was her immediate boss. She was referred to the position through her professional acquaintance with FOSTER'S sister SHEILA ANTHONY, who was an attorney with the firm of DOW, LOHNES & ALBERTSON and recommended GORHAM apply for the job as FOSTER'S secretary at the White House.

During a one week vacation that GORHAM took from April 4-10,1993 FOSTER used a temporary Department of Justice (DOJ) secretary named "HELEN" (LNU). Other than that, GORHAM was the only secretary that FOSTER used. She described the relationship between herself and FOSTER as a "one on one team", cordial, professional, but not personally close, meaning they did not normally exchange personal information about one another. Most of their contact took place at her desk, rather than in his office. The only personal type task she remembers doing for FOSTER was ordering flowers for his wife on their wedding anniversary.

GORHAM described FOSTER as very private and reserved.

Investigation on 4/19+26/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

by _____ Date dictated 4/22+5/2/94

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She viewed him as reserved, not depressed or unhappy. He could enjoy a joke with others in the office, but was a very hard worker and would ask people to "keep it down" if their talking disturbed him. The only time he seemed to be more agitated than usual was when he was under time pressures. He had a very long fuse, so it was relatively rare for him to show agitation. The Friday before his death, as he was preparing to go away for the weekend, he needed a long distance beeper to take with him and he and GORHAM had a misunderstanding that he needed it right away. He showed agitation at that time, but did not lose his temper. Even with hindsight, GORHAM did not see anything in FOSTER's behavior which would indicate a distressed state of mind. She recalled BETSY POND and LINDA TRIPP saying to her that FOSTER did not seem to be concentrating the morning of his death.

GORHAM never saw him lose his temper. She saw him angry once, in response to the Wall Street Journal article, "Who is Vince Foster?" He did not seem to understand that that kind of thing would happen. You could see that the allegation, veiled or otherwise, that there was a cabal of Rose Law Firm people troubled him. He just wanted to stay in the shadows and do his work. An attack on his character was the most hurtful thing to him because his reputation was the most important thing to him next to his family. He also resented the fact that the article misquoted his office, saying that he refused to provide a photograph. What really happened was that GORHAM, on FOSTER's instructions, told the Wall Street Journal that he preferred not to provide a photograph. He had a conversation about it with FRANCIS SOBOL (phonetic) which GORHAM "tuned out", merely remembering that FOSTER sounded upset, though not overly emotional, about it.

GORHAM said that FOSTER demanded perfection of himself and others. And at times his ethical standards appeared to be higher than the staff in the office. For example, an individual went on vacation leaving his/her plant with FOSTER or the Counsel's office to care for while they were gone. FOSTER insisted that the plant be returned to them immediately upon their return, seriously brushing aside joking remarks that he should not be so quick to return the plant because it looked so good in his office. Also, all discussions with other Associate Counsels or DOJ personnel were conducted behind closed doors in his office so they would have the utmost privacy.

FOSTER worked very hard and very long hours. He was

usually at his desk already settled when GORHAM arrived to work and was there late into the evening. GORHAM advised that, rather than just having "a lot on his plate" all the time, he had a "service for eight" going on.

As an example of the toll his workload took, FOSTER had been voted Outstanding Lawyer of 1993 by the Arkansas Bar Association in late June 1993. It was to be awarded to him personally at an awards ceremony sometime mid to late June 1993. FOSTER was scheduled to go and appeared to be looking forward to it. The morning he was to have left for Little Rock for the ceremony, he told GORHAM he just did not see how he could go because he "was just too busy to leave". He was in the middle of the nomination process for RUTH BADER-GINZBERG for the U.S. Supreme Court. Late in the morning he sent faxes to individuals in Little Rock notifying people he would not be able to attend. GORHAM does not know if he called anybody personally, but she herself called a couple individuals to notify them. She could not recall their names. FOSTER followed the cancellation with four letters explaining and apologizing for his non-attendance. GORHAM said he seemed very torn and disappointed.

GORHAM does not know if NUSSBAUM was aware of FOSTER's having to cancel his attendance at this ceremony. Sometime after that he had wanted to get away with LISA for a day or two and he could not make it because NUSSBAUM left town instead.

The Thursday before his death, FOSTER and GORHAM were alone in his office. He asked her, "How are you doing?" in a casual way and she answered, "Some days were fine--how are you doing?" He answered using the illusion of trying to build a building that people keep knocking down-- you rebuild it and they keep trying to knock it down. GORHAM asked him during this conversation, "Do you ever feel like you're in 'spiritual deficit'?" FOSTER responded, "Yes, I know what you mean." She told him about the services at St. John's Episcopal Church across from the White House through Lafayette Park during lunch hours and he said that maybe he would go. He did not say it as though he were dismissing her suggestion, but rather as though he might be considering doing it. GORHAM advised that he was Episcopalian by upbringing, but he attended the Catholic Church with his wife and children since his marriage.

GORHAM advised that it was not unusual for FOSTER to have long closed door sessions with people. The longest she

could remember was about one and a half hours.

Events of 7/19/93

GORHAM reflected that Monday, the day before his death, FOSTER had what she called a major and uncharacteristic "lull" in his work pace. Normally, she would see him have periods of a couple hours where there would be a lull, but this lasted all day and he spent it going through his papers and drawers and taking care of a lot of unfinished business he had not been able to get to. He was doing a lot of straightening and cleaning.

The previous Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday he had generated a lot of personal "thank you" letters and several memos. Monday, however, he started looking through the stuff in his drawers, looking calm and staying quieter than usual and spending more time than usual alone with the door to his office closed.

The rest of the office was busy that day with the appointment of LOUIS FREEH to be Director of the FBI. FOSTER was not involved with that. He had been involved with the RUTH BADER-GINZBERG nomination. The FREEH nomination was NUSSBAUM's responsibility.

FOSTER left the office twice during the day-- once to the "bank" (which meant the Credit Union). The other absence was without explanation, which was very uncommon, because he usually told her where he was going. GORHAM could not recall how long he was gone or what time of day it was. He also left much earlier at the end of the day than normal. He left before GORHAM did, without any explanation. He did not seem stressed, just simply left.

Also that Monday, MARSHA SCOTT visited FOSTER. She often visited him, but usually they were relatively brief, open-door visits, frequently with other visitors from Arkansas in tow. GORHAM does not know if their long, closed door visit the day before his death was business or personal, what was discussed, and did not notice what SCOTT's demeanor was when she left.

Also that day, FOSTER placed three items of personal mail in the out-going mail tray in the Counsel's Office. GORHAM checked to make sure they were sealed and had postage on them.

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It was common for FOSTER to mail bills this way, but unusual for him to mail personal letters. GORHAM recalled that all were in plain white envelopes which FOSTER had hand addressed. One was in a plain white large business (4" x 9 1/2 ") envelope, was rather thick and had two stamps on it and was addressed to FOSTER's mother in Arkansas. The second was in a plain white small business (3 1/2" x 5 1/2") envelope and GORHAM recalls nothing about the addressee except the words "Insurance Company". The third piece was also in a small white business envelope and was hand addressed, but GORHAM cannot recollect who the addressee was. She feels certain, however, that it was not to his wife or any member of his immediate family. She believes that she cannot recall the addressee because they had no significance to her. None of the envelopes had any commercial printing on them, nor did they have any see-through windows in them. GORHAM advised that she told NUSSBAUM about the letters on either Wednesday or Thursday following FOSTER's death. He made a comment that he should let someone know about them. NEUWIRTH was present. Other than that GORHAM does not recall any other discussion about the envelopes.

There is no system for logging mail either in the Counsel's office or anywhere in the White House that GORHAM is aware of. They were put in the out-going mail on July 19, picked up some time during the day. GORHAM could not recall which mail courier picked them up.

GORHAM does not recall making any reservations for any lunches or dinners for FOSTER in the week or so prior to his death, nor does she recall FOSTER mentioning any date that he had with anybody. Two weeks before his death he had lunch with WALTER PINKUS, a journalist with the Washington Post. MRS. PINKUS is from Arkansas and the two are personal friends with FOSTER.

GORHAM advised that FOSTER spent the majority of his time in his office when he was not attending meetings. He attended a lot of meetings when he was working on the Health Care Malpractice Reform, but that was over. GORHAM does not recall what he was working on during the last few weeks prior to his death. He had two or three issues he was handling and was dictating a lot of letters to personal friends, catching up on answering congratulatory letters. GORHAM advised that he would dictate about 15 letters and two memos on each tape and he was giving her about one per day.

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GORHAM advised that she observed HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON visit FOSTER in his office approximately four times during the period she worked for FOSTER. He was called into her office approximately three times, including the night she interviewed for the job. GORHAM was unaware of any rumors that FOSTER and MRS. CLINTON were romantically involved.

GORHAM advised that cheeseburgers were FOSTER's favorite food and he always removed the onions from them.

GORHAM feels that LISA FOSTER was VINCE FOSTER's most important confidante and that it is important that she be interviewed. She called three times in the one and a half weeks prior to FOSTER's death, and each time she asked how he was doing. She would ask GORHAM, "How's he doing?". GORHAM would always just give an upbeat "Fine." and then LISA would ask, "Is he available?" and/or "What's he doing?" VINCE's son, VINCENT JR. telephoned a week before his father's death and asked, "How's he doing today?" It was clear from the calls that the family had a general concern about FOSTER, but GORHAM explained that she felt it inappropriate to offer anything more than a superficial answer to their questions, inasmuch as offering a more insightful answer would be inappropriately personal within the context of her role as executive assistant and his as supervising attorney.

GORHAM spoke with LISA FOSTER twice since VINCE's death. LISA asked her if she noticed anything the morning of his death. She had not. They also spoke around Thanksgiving time about a possibility that GORHAM would be in Little Rock for the holidays and might possibly visit. As it turned out, she did not.

FOSTER had not ever made any statements or comments to GORHAM indicating despondency and she had not noticed any physical changes in FOSTER from the time she started as his secretary to his death.

Events of July 20, 1993

On July 20, 1993 GORHAM advised that she arrived to work between 7:30-8:00am. FOSTER arrived about 8:50am, which was a little later than usual. He had coffee and a muffin and attended a routine 9:00am meeting with NUSSBAUM and other Associate Counsel. She does not recall how long the meeting lasted. He went back to his office at its conclusion. GORHAM

could not recall if he was alone or not. At 10:30 he grabbed his jacket, slung it over his shoulder and walked out saying, "I'll be back." He returned about 11:30. GORHAM did not recall whether or not he attended the Rose Garden ceremony for Judge LOUIS FREEH. She advised that most of the time he told her where he was going when he left the office, but about a quarter of the time he did not.

Soon after he returned--about 11:40-11:50, GORHAM entered his office and told him she was going out and did he need anything. He answered, "No--I believe I have everything." He appeared relaxed and normal.

FOSTER was gone when she returned about 1:20-1:30pm. He had left a couple letters and a memo for her to type. She does not recall who the letters were to or to what, specifically, the memo pertained. She also does not recall what was on his itinerary for the afternoon. POND told her that he had had his lunch, left M&Ms for everybody, and left with his jacket slung over one shoulder, saying, "I'll be back."

GORHAM spent the afternoon typing the letters and memo. FOSTER had been dictating a lot of personal letters on his own letterhead to Arkansas friends, thanking them for their support and congratulations. There were also some form responses to people who were asking for referrals and other frequently seen requests.

People who called for FOSTER that afternoon of July 20, 1993 were told he was "out of the office". BILL KENNEDY asked for him. MAGGIE WILLIAMS asked for him. GORHAM could not recall the times.

GORHAM does not know why BRANT BUCK called FOSTER on 7/20/94. She does not know GORDON RATHER and does not know why he called FOSTER on 7/20/94. And she knows JIM LYONS, but does not know why he called on 7/20/94.

FOSTER had never left in the middle of the day before. GORHAM does not know of anybody paging FOSTER during the afternoon, until 6:30pm, when POND said she paged him (POND told GORHAM this later).

GORHAM left the office at 5:45pm. She was called at 11:30pm by LINDA TRIPP, who notified her of FOSTER's death.

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TRIPP told GORHAM that DEBORAH COYLE had called TRIPP. TRIPP said that FOSTER may have killed himself. GORHAM wondered rhetorically what could have been so bad that he would have done such a thing. TRIPP had no opinion. They spoke about the conversation GORHAM had had with FOSTER the Thursday before his death about being in "spiritual deficit". GORHAM later mentioned to her husband that FOSTER had opened up a little. GORHAM and TRIPP did not speculate or mention the possible existence of a suicide note. GORHAM did not know if FOSTER would be the type likely to leave a note. NUSSBAUM called GORHAM about midnight, wanting to make sure GORHAM had been notified.

OIC 238 –
OIC 245
not included.

)-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/6/94

On April 4, 1994, Dr. JAMES L. LUKE provided the Office of the Independent Counsel, Washington, D.C. (WDC) with the results of his autopsy review related to the death of VINCENT FOSTER, JR., former Deputy Counsel, The White House. Dr. LUKE questioned Dr. JAMES C. BEYER, Deputy Chief Medical Examiner, Northern Virginia District, in the course of his review. The results of Dr. LUKE's review are attached and made a part of the record hereto.

Investigation on 3/31/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

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by _____ Date dictated 4/6/94

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Thursday, March 31, 1994, 11:15 AM-1:00 PM

Interview with Dr. James C. Beyer, Deputy Chief Medical Examiner, Northern Virginia District

Present at interview:
Mr. Lankler, , , , Mr. Norman, Dr. Fierro, Dr. Field, Dr. Stahl, Dr. Luke.

Autopsy of Vincent W. Foster, Jr., July 21, 1993

Time autopsy commenced: Approximately 10 AM, July 21, 1993.

Individuals present at autopsy: Per autopsy report.

Identification by fingerprints. Height measured, body weighed.

Clothing:

General: Clothing intact and without evidence of tearing or soiling, save for blood staining.

Shirt: Open at the collar. No obvious evidence of gunpowder residue or blood spatter at chest portion or sleeves.

Pants: Zipped and belted. Otherwise unremarkable.

Underclothes: No stains or defects.

Shoes/socks: Not remarkable.

External Examination

EMT intervention: No evidence of intervention. No endotracheal tube or airway. No venapuncture sites or EKG patches.

Signs of death: Rigor present and complete. Lividity noted posterior.

Postmortem changes: None. No blow fly eggs present.

Face: No evidence of trauma. No evidence of gunpowder residue, soot or stippling. Dried blood present on right side of face, per diagram and scene photographs. No evidence of stretching abrasions, contusions or lacerations.

Conjunctivae: No evidence of blood spatter, gunpowder residue, hemorrhage or petechiae.

Nose: Unremarkable.

Lips: No evidence of trauma externally or on examination of the buccal mucosal surfaces. No gunpowder residue identified.

Teeth: Intact. No evidence of fractures or chipping. No gunpowder residue identified.

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Mandible: Intact on gross examination.

Hard palate: Intact and without evidence of gunpowder residue.

Soft palate: Pathology per autopsy report. Entrance wound at central midline soft palate, 7 1/2 inches below top of head, directly beyond junction with hard palate. Abundant gunpowder residue, with contusion hemorrhage.

Bullet course: Penetrates skull, to left of foramen magnum. Internal bevelling not appreciated. Penetrates brain stem (medulla) and medial aspect of left cerebral hemisphere. No gunpowder residue noted to involve skull, dura or central nervous system. Exit through comminuted central occipital skull defect at posterior occiput. Cross-hatched area in diagram represents fragments of bone not identified. Scalp exit wound stellate, measuring 1 1/4 x 1 inch, located 3 inches below top of head. No evidence of shoring at exit site.

Other skull fractures: Symmetrical, linear fractures of anterior aspects of posterior fossa, extending through sella turcica and coursing across both parietal regions of calvarium diagonally, anterior left to posterior right. Linear fracture extending from bullet exit site at occiput terminates at central left parietal fracture line.

Upper extremities:

Hands: No evidence of trauma. Fingernails intact and without evidence of tearing. Fingernails not scraped. Dark colored, foreign material consistent with gunpowder present at lateral aspects of index fingers, in greater quantity on right than left.

Forearms/arms: No trauma.

Lower Extremities:

Feet/legs: Unremarkable

Abdomen: Right lower quadrant surgical scar.

Back: Unremarkable

Genitalia: No evidence of trauma or other abnormality.

Anus: No evidence of trauma or other abnormality.

Internal Examination

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Pericardium: No pathology.

Pleural cavities: No pathology.

Peritoneum: No pathology.

Heart: weight 350 gm. No significant atherosclerosis or lumenal compromise of coronary arteries. Cardiac valves intact and normal. Myocardium demonstrates no evidence of pathology.

Aorta: Minimal atherosclerosis.

Lungs: weight, left 840 gm., right 870 gm. Congestion and edema, with aspiration of blood into lower respiratory tract.

Neck: No evidence of trauma. Strap muscles unremarkable. Thyroid cartilage and hyoid bone intact and normal. Thyroid gland unremarkable.

GI tract:

Tongue: No evidence of gunpowder residue on surface or of contusion on sectioning.

Stomach: Contains an unspecified amount of partially digested food whose specific character cannot be determined. No identifiable food material is present.

Small intestine/large intestine: Unremarkable.

Liver: weight 1640 gm. Dark red brown, with no gross evidence of fatty change or other pathology. Gallbladder normal.

Pancreas: Unremarkable.

Spleen: weight 130 gm. No evidence of trauma.

Adrenal glands: Unremarkable.

Kidneys: weight, left and right 140 gm. each. No pathologic abnormalities.

Bladder: Contains an unspecified amount of clear yellow urine.

Prostate gland: Unremarkable on section.

Testes: Not examined.

Scalp: No evidence of trauma other than that associated with the bullet wound of exit at the midline occiput.

Skeletal system: No evidence of trauma. The ribs, vertebral column and pelvis are intact and normal. The skull fractures associated with the bullet wound trauma have been previously described.

Brain: weight 1420 gm. No evidence of trauma other than that associated with the bullet wounds of midbrain and left cerebral hemisphere. No other pathology noted.

Toxicology: Blood, vitreous fluid, liver and urine submitted. No alcohol or other drugs identified.

Other laboratory analyses: None.

Documentation:

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Diagrams: Included with autopsy report.

Photographs, polaroid: 13
35 mm: 14

X-ray: None, machine inoperative at time of autopsy.

Microscopic slides: 5 slides. Includes 13 sections of soft palate, 4 sections of brain, and one section each of heart, lung and liver.

The soft palate sections demonstrate large quantities of black foreign material at the mucosal surfaces, consistent with gunpowder residue. The lung section demonstrates regional intraalveolar hemorrhage. The sections of heart and liver reveal no significant pathology.

Paraffin blocks: 5 blocks, 3 of soft palate.

Time autopsy completed: Approximately 11 AM, July 21, 1993.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/6/94

On April 6, 1994, a package was received at the offices of the Independent Counsel, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W., Suite 490 North, Washington, D.C. (WDC), from G. GORDON LIDDY. The package contained a transmittal letter and a document titled Report of Interview. The report, written by LIDDY, contained results of an interview between LIDDY and an anonymous witness. The witness is alleged to have been the individual who discovered the body of VINCENT FOSTER, JR., former Deputy Counsel, The White House. A copy of LIDDY's letter and the report of interview are attached and made a part of the record hereto.

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Investigation on 4/6/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000103

by _____ Date dictated 4/6/94

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29D-LR-35063 s.no 27-19

G. GORDON LIDDY

9112 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
FORT WASHINGTON, MARYLAND 20744

7909 JOSHUA TREE LANE
SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA 85250

April 5, 1994

Roderick C. Lanklar, Esq.
Office of the Independent Counsel
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Mr. Lanklar:

I enclose my report of interview, dated 27 March 1994, of a man who claims to have found the corpse of the late Vincent Foster. The report of interview is self-explanatory.

The report contains details about the scene and the interior of Mr. Foster's automobile that I, for one, have never seen published. You have available to you all of the information from the various authorities summoned to the scene. If there has occurred no policing of the area (in the military sense) from the time the individual I interviewed claims he discovered the body until the time others arrived on the scene, the details, particularly concerning the "wine cooler", etc., may assist you in determining whether this individual did, in fact, come upon Mr. Foster's body.

I am available to you or any of your special agents for interview. I will tell you anything other than the identity of the individual, unless and until he should release me from my promise not to identify him.

Yours sincerely,

G. Gordon Liddy

GGL:ja
encl.

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OIC 000104

REPORT OF INTERVIEW

Interview of: Anonymous WITNESS

Interviewed by: G. Gordon LIDDY

Date of Interview: 22 March 1994

Transcribed: 27 March 1994

WITNESS had previously contacted LIDDY and interview was conducted at WITNESS' home by appointment , commencing 1744 hours. LIDDY's notes were taken at kitchen table on a spiral ring pad provided by WITNESS.

At request of LIDDY, WITNESS identified himself but exacted a promise that LIDDY would never identify him.

WITNESS advised that between 1730 and 1745 hours of 20 July 1993 he was proceeding northwest in his white utility van along the George Washington memorial Parkway in Virginia on his way home from work. There was a traffic jam and traffic was barely moving. The outside temperature was approximately 100 degrees Fahrenheit and he felt an urgent need to urinate. He pulled off the parkway at the entrance to Fort Marcy Park and proceeded to the parking lot. There were two automobiles parked in the lot when he arrived.

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The first of the two cars was parked on the left, near the end, in the second or third parking place from the end. It was a small, two door, Japanese make sedan, either light blue or light tan in color. At the other end of the parking spaces, at about the second space from the end, to his right, was a white colored Honda two door sedan with a blue colored interior. WITNESS parked his van approximately in the middle of the lot between the two automobiles already there.

WITNESS stated that he left his van and began walking, looking for someplace to urinate where there would be no one around to see him. At this point, LIDDY advised witness that he, LIDDY, had never been to Ft. Marcy Park and requested WITNESS to draw a map thereof so that LIDDY could follow WITNESS' narration. WITNESS complied, drawing the map on a separate sheet of the spiral pad, which map LIDDY retained. WITNESS lightly traced the route he walked in pencil on the map he had drawn.

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WITNESS advised further that he walked into the woods to urinate and noticed something in the bushes to his left. He walked over to it, thinking it at first to be trash. When he got to within ten feet of what had attracted his attention, WITNESS states that he recognized the object as a body. At that point, WITNESS said that he thought the person might be asleep. He started to walk away, but then, noticed that the face was swollen, so he moved in close, stepping to where his foot was within three feet of the man's head and looked straight down into his face to see if that was the case. He found the body of a white male dressed in what he described as an

expensive suit, jacket missing. The trousers were of gray color, the shoes black. WITNESS states that he stood over the body for several minutes, observing it.

According to WITNESS the body was lying on its back on a "12/12" or 45 degree angle slope, head uphill, body straight, feet together, hands at its sides, palms open and angled upwards. WITNESS held his own hands out and demonstrated how the hands of the body were positioned.

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WITNESS states that at the bottom of the slope the brush was "trampled" as if someone had been walking back and forth at that spot. At the top of the slope, behind the man-made revetment of which the slope was a part, was an old cannon, one of at least two in the park. WITNESS marked the spot on the map he had drawn, then drew another diagram showing a cross section of the revetment and the position of the body on the forward slope thereof as he found it.

WITNESS advised further that the body was bloating in the heat. There were traces of blood around the nostrils and mouth and flies were crawling over those areas of the body. The eyes were only partially closed and were already glazed. On the body's right shoulder were light purple colored stains of what appeared to be vomitus induced by death. WITNESS said he took the stains to be from what he described as a bottle of "wine cooler" which was lying to his right a couple of feet away. The body looked as if it had slid down the slope a bit before coming to rest.

At this point, LIDDY asked witness if he had seen the published photograph of what purported to be Mr. Foster's hand with its thumb in the trigger guard of a handgun. WITNESS stated that he had not seen such a photograph and appeared surprised, stating that he had observed both the hands of the body and that neither held a gun. He stated that, in his opinion, had a shot been fired, it would have been heard by the guards across the road at the home of a "rich Saudi Arabian" which building he had observed from near the cannon.

LIDDY pressed witness, asking whether he was sure there was no firearm in evidence. WITNESS was emphatic, stating that he had spent several minutes observing the body closely and there was absolutely no firearm there. LIDDY then picked up from the table a wristwatch with a metal band and inserted his thumb through the band in the manner LIDDY recalled seeing the thumb in the published photograph and asked WITNESS again was he sure he saw no handgun in association with the body in the manner LIDDY demonstrated. WITNESS stated that he was absolutely positive that there was no firearm with the body in that or any other fashion.

WITNESS then picked up what appeared to LIDDY to be a rubber utility glove, light purple in color, and said that that was the color of the stain on the shoulder of the body.

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WITNESS states that he then walked back to his van to drive to a telephone to call the police to report the body. Again, WITNESS

traced his line of walk, this time back to his van. He pointed out that his walk took him to a position near and above the Honda automobile and, as he walked past it, he looked inside. He observed a suitcoat which matched in color the trousers on the body he had found. The coat was light gray, appearing to be thrown, not neatly folded, over the back of the seat on the passenger's side. The coat was barely over the top of the seat-back.

WITNESS thinks he saw a briefcase on the passenger's side on the floor, although he is not certain. He stated that he is certain, however, that there was a "Four pack" of "wine cooler" in there. WITNESS stated that he observed the interior of the Honda from approximately eight feet above and twenty-five feet laterally in distance.

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WITNESS re-entered his van, then drove to park headquarters. There he saw two males dressed in what appeared to him to be park service uniforms. They were leaning against the tailgate of a truck. One was about fifty years old and black, the other was white and about thirty to thirty-five years old. From the driver's seat of his van, he waved to them to come over. The white man came over to the driver's side of the van. WITNESS asked for access to a telephone. The park service employee asked him what for?

WITNESS told the employee about his finding of a body and its location, using the cannon as a reference mark. The employee said that he knew exactly what he was talking about and which cannon to

look for. WITNESS asked, "Do you mind making the call?" The (em employee replied, "Not at all." and left. WITNESS says he then left the park, "praying that they wouldn't get his license plate number. " LIDDY asked him why and WITNESS replied, "Because I don't want to end up like that guy I found." He stated that fear was why he had exacted LIDDY's promise not to reveal his identity. He stated that LIDDY had his permission to reveal everything he had told him except his identity. He stated that he decided to come forward to this extent because the stories that he has been reading about the body and its discovery are "not right." WITNESS stated that he chose to disclose his story through LIDDY because he was certain that LIDDY would never "give him up."

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/8/94

Mr. was interviewed at the Turkey Run Maintenance Facilities, U.S. Park Services, Fairfax County, Virginia. Mr. was advised as to the identities of the interviewing agents and informed of the nature of the interview. He then provided the following information.

Mr. advised that for the past seven years he has been employed for the U.S. Park Service, Washington, D.C., and presently resides at

Mr. advised that to the best of his recollection on July 20, 1993, he completed his work day with the U.S. Park Service in the late afternoon and joined a fellow U.S. Park Service employee, in a "moonlighting" job at a private residence in Northern Virginia. He maintained that after completing this after-job activity at approximately 5:00 p.m. on July 20th, he and purchased a six-pack of beer at a convenience store and drove to the Turkey Run Maintenance Center.

further advised that since there was unusually heavy traffic on this particular evening, parked his vehicle in the Turkey Run Maintenance parking area, directly opposite a public telephone and both proceeded to consume two or three beers apiece. According to sometime between 5:30 and 6:00 p.m., a white van entered the parking area and the occupant of the van engaged him in conversation while he, was walking from vehicle to his own vehicle. stated that the driver of this white van specifically asked him if he would call the Park Police, further informing Mr. that he had seen a body at Fort Marcy Park and that it looked like this man had been shot and that he looked dead. He further added that he strongly believed that the occupant of this van informed him that the body

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Investigation on 3/30/94 at Fairfax County, VA File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000111

by Date dictated 4/4/94

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of this individual was behind the second cannon at Fort Marcy Park. After receiving this notification from the occupant of the white van, called over and believes that the occupant of the white van repeated the same information to . He recalls asking if he had the telephone number to report information regarding the dead body to the U.S. Park Police.

Mr further commented that while he could not recall the exact words spoken by the occupant of the white van, he was fairly certain that he mentioned a "body by the second cannon." He advised that he did not ask any questions of the occupant of the white van which immediately departed the parking lot after furnishing this notification to himself and Mr. .

Mr. specifically remembers that after the van departed the area, Mr. utilized the payphone located to the right of the entrance to the Turkey Run Maintenance Park to call the U.S. Park Police and to inform them of the information they received from the occupant of this van. He stated that he could not recall the exact words used by Mr. in notifying the U.S. Park Police authorities and that immediately after concluding this telephone call, both he and left the area in separate vehicles, returning to their residences.

In an effort to further clarify the above information supplied by Mr. , he stated that he was intimately familiar with Fort Marcy Park, since his work with the Park Service . As such, he stated he knew the exact location of the second or top cannon in Fort Marcy Park which, in his opinion, gave more credibility to the occupant in the van when he reported the disposition of the dead body. also advised that he was never interviewed by U.S. Park Police officials regarding this particular incident, nor did he volunteer any information to the U.S. Park Police when it became public information that the dead body in Fort Marcy Park on July 20th was, in fact, a White House official. According to , his silence regarding this issue was justified since he was informed by a few days after the July 20, 1993 discovery of the body that he had provided detailed information to the U.S. Park Police regarding this matter. further related that in his opinion, the failure of to identify himself when notifying the U.S. Park Police of the information related by the

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occupant of the van was generally a hesitancy to get involved with police authorities, as well as to a minor concern that they were drinking beer in a U.S. Park Service facility. Mr. further maintained that, with the exception of brief discussions with Mr. shortly after the discovery of Mr. Foster's body, he has had no other discussions with fellow workers regarding this issue, nor has he been contacted by the media regarding this particular incident. Furthermore, Mr. vehemently denied that he was in Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993, to include a denial that he discovered the body of Mr. Foster.

Mr. furnished the following descriptive data regarding the above cited van, as well as a description of the occupant:

Vehicle: Late model (early to mid-1980's), white service van, possibly a Chevrolet. Service van believed to have been engaged in heating/cooling or air conditioning business, with a possibility that heating and plumbing materials such as valves or old air conditioners were located in the van. On the driver's side of the van was blue and red lettering, with a possibility of a 703 prefix also on the driver's panel side of the door. The vehicle had two doors in the rear and vehicle appeared to have been well-used with some dents and scrapes.

Occupant:

Race/Sex: White male

Age: Late 40s (45-48)

Weight/Body: 210-215 lbs., stocky build

Height: 5'7"-5'8"

Hair: Light brown, worn short, not over the ears

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Face: No facial hair, rounded face, slightly chubby, possibility of black-rimmed eyeglasses

Speech: No noticeable accent

Dress: Standard service company, white in color, with collared shirt. Believed to have company name or wearer's name on breast pocket.

In addition to the above information, Mr. stated that the occupant of the van appeared slightly nervous but composed and did not demonstrate any outward manifestations of being gay. He further maintained that, with the exception of Mr. , there were no other individuals in the parking area the evening of July 20, 1993, who would be in a position to provide further description of this van or the occupant. Mr. concluded by stating that he felt fairly confident that he would be able to recognize in the future the occupant of the above-described white van.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/11/94

was telephonically contacted for the purpose of clarifying information supplied on April 5, 1994. was advised as to the nature of this particular contact and subsequently provided the following information.

advised that to the best of his recollection, that on July 20, 1993, while in the company of there was a high probability that while parked in vehicle at Fort Marcy Park, the vehicle contained a can of beer and a bottle of wine cooler. He also indicated that on that particular day, there was a high probability that he was wearing khaki trousers and a blue blazer which he might have left on the rear seat of vehicle when both he and exited the vehicle. Furthermore, since he was scheduled for a night class that evening, stated he also believed that his briefcase would have also been situated on the rear seat of the vehicle.

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(telephonically)

Investigation on 4/6/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

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by Date dictated 4/7/94

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Date of transcription 4/11/94

was interviewed at her place of employment, was advised as to the identity of the interviewing agents and informed of the nature of the interview. She then provided the following information.

advised that she is presently employed as a and presently resides at In regards to her recollection of her activities on July 20, 1993, she furnished the following information.

stated that she left work late afternoon and in the company of a close friend, , drove to Fort Marcy Park in her white Nissan , arriving at Fort Marcy Park sometime between 5:15 and 5:30 p.m. To the best of her recollection, she maintained that upon entering the parking lot at Fort Marcy Park, she noted that the only vehicle in the parking area was a relatively old (mid-1980's) Honda, possibly a Honda Accord, either tan or dark in color, parked close to the entry of the parking lot, adjacent to a path leading to the Northern section of the park. believed that this particular Honda was parked with the front of the vehicle facing the park area and to the best of her recollection, believes a white male was seated in the driver's seat of this particular vehicle. Although she was extremely vague on the description of this individual, she believed the occupant had dark hair and could have been bare-chested. After passing this particular vehicle, she drove approximately mid-way into the parking area, backing her Nissan into a parking space.

further related that shortly thereafter she noticed a white van or truck enter the Fort Marcy parking area backing into a parking space located between the aforementioned Honda and her vehicle. She stated she then observed the driver of this van or truck exit the vehicle and proceed to the rear of the vehicle where the driver opened the

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Investigation on 4/7/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

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van or truck, removing what appeared to be trash from a fast food store and deposit the trash in a receptacle located at the rear of the truck. could not recall whether or not the occupant of this vehicle returned to the van or truck but believes the vehicle departed the Fort Marcy area after being parked for approximately 10 minutes.

further stated that this particular van or truck was white in color, was fairly new, and to the best of her recollection might have had a piggy-back cab with blue lettering on the passenger side. In an attempt to further describe this vehicle, strongly believed that the rear glass door opened upward or vertically. also opined that this white van or truck was basically a "work truck" but was unable to further describe the vehicle or for that matter advise as to what type of work this vehicle might have been engaged.

stated that to the best of her recollection, the driver of this white van or truck was a white male, in his late 20's or early 30's who had light colored hair and was average height and weight. Additionally, she stated that the occupant was wearing a blue short-sleeve shirt, which could have possible been a company shirt worn by individuals in the service business.

further stated that shortly after the white van or truck departed the Fort Marcy parking area, an old, dirty and run down large 4-door sedan (color unknown) drove into the Fort Marcy parking lot and passed her parked vehicle and made a U-turn, immediately exiting Fort Marcy Park. In regard to the occupant of this particular vehicle, it was opinion that he was a white male with long, shaggy hair with a large build, approximately 30-40 years of age.

In further relating her activities on this day, she advised that shortly before 6:00 p.m., she and her companion, , departed her vehicle and walked through a wooded area to a knoll in the South section of the park where they had some refreshments. She further maintained that while in the company of in the wooded area, the only individual they saw was a white male walking towards the parking lot at Fort Marcy. She stated that she believed this white male was approximately 6 feet tall, dark brown hair, and might have been in his late 20's or early 30's. She was extremely vague on the description of this

individual, but also believed he was "big and burly" and could have been wearing bluejeans.

advised that while with in the wooded area South of the Fort Marcy parking area, she failed to observe any other individuals or activities and denied hearing any sounds or noises which could be construed as a gunshot. She did state, however, hearing emergency vehicles which were apparently entering the parking lot of Fort Marcy, but neither she nor paid any attention to these vehicles. Furthermore, she advised that she was unaware of any activity in either the parking area or the Northern section of the park, until both she and were located by a uniformed U.S. Park Police officer who directed them to the Fort Marcy Park parking area, where they were subsequently interviewed by U.S. Park Police officials.

In an effort to sharpen her memory of her observations on July 20, 1993, the interviewing agents related to the observations she provided to U.S. Park Police officials on July 20th. In recalling this particular interview, stated that she is positive that her initial comments that a vehicle that she observed as a light-colored older model pulling in next to the Honda was untrue. She maintained that the only vehicle she recalls that was positioned between her vehicle and the Honda previously described was the white van or truck which arrived shortly after she parked her vehicle.

further advised that the vehicle she was driving on July 20, 1993 was a 1992 4-door white Nissan with Maryland license plates and this vehicle had a light blue interior. Furthermore, she advised that the only distinguishing external characteristic of this vehicle was the presence on the right rear bumper of a Maryland State Police sticker, yellow in color, with the notation "BAD Against Drugs."

In regards to the contents of the vehicle, it was Ms. opinion that on either the front floor or the back seat floor was a can of beer and either 1 or 2 bottles of wine coolers. stated that she believes the bottles of wine coolers were separate and not contained in either a 4- or 6-pack container.

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continually advised interviewing agents that her recollections of the activities on July 20, 1993 at Fort Marcy Park were extremely weak, based on the fact that she was engaged in an intensive and personal conversation with In this regard, she advised that she would be unable to identify either the vehicles in question or for that matter any individuals she observed in Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/11/94

was interviewed at his place of employment,

Mr. was advised of the identities of FBI Agents and and informed that the agents wished to speak to him concerning an ongoing investigation into the death of Vincent Foster. Mr. provided the following information.

He stated that on July 20, 1993, a friend of his, picked him up at his place of employment at approximately 4:30 p.m. was driving her car, a white late model 4-door Nissan with Maryland license tags and a blue interior. He and drove directly to Fort Marcy Park where they planned to spend some time and enjoy a late picnic lunch.

They arrived at Fort Marcy Park at approximately 5:00 p.m. As they drove into the parking lot, he observed a vehicle, possibly a small station wagon or "hatchback" model, brownish in color, parked to his left. The vehicle was parked close to the path leading up to Fort Marcy, with the front of the car pulled into the parking space. The hood of the vehicle was up and a white male was standing in the vicinity of the vehicle. He described the white male as in his mid- to late 40's, approximately six feet in height, medium build, long blonde hair and beard, appeared unclean and unkept.

He and parked toward the end of the parking lot and remained in their car for approximately ten to fifteen minutes talking. While still in their car, a white van pulled into the lot and parked a few spots from them (front end first), between their vehicle and the brown vehicle.

Investigation on 4/5/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

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described the van as white in color, the type commonly used by area repairmen, with doors in the back, fairly new in appearance, with blue lettering on side, possibly a logo also on side of van. The van driver was described as a white male, age approximately 25-30, dark hair (hair not long), cleanshaven. To the best of his recollection, the van driver never got out of the van; he was wearing some type of uniform and appeared to be of medium build.

Mr. stated that he and sat in their car and talked for approximately fifteen minutes and then got out to walk and picnic in the park. They walked up a wooded path located toward the end of the lot, then up a hill to a clearing where they sat down. To the best of his recollection, the van had left the parking lot and the brown car was still parked at the time they took their walk. While in the park itself, the only person they observed was a jogger run by; as best he recalls, the jogger was running in a southeasterly direction, away from the main park and parking lot, heading toward lower Chain Bridge Road. He was unable to recall any descriptive data concerning the jogger except that he was an older man with graying hair, thin build, wearing red shorts. added that while they were picnicking in the woods, he did recall hearing some type of automobile accident (i.e. cars colliding, brakes squealing), with the noise coming from the area of George Washington Parkway. Mr. was specifically asked if he heard any loud noises such as gunshots and stated that he did not.

Mr. advised that he and his friend had been sitting in the wooded area for approximately twenty to thirty minutes when he heard a number of police sirens and not long thereafter observed several paramedics come running down the path, running in one direction and then another and then finally returning back towards the parking lot. Mr. stated that shortly thereafter a female police officer came by where they were sitting and ordered them to come to the parking lot for questioning. Mr. concluded by stating that he did not think he would be able to identify the jogger or either of the drivers of the vehicles previously described in the parking lot.

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/13/94

Webster Lee Hubbell appeared at the Office of the Independent Counsel, Washington, D.C. as scheduled at 2:00 p.m. for interview. Mr. Hubbell was advised of the identity of the interviewing agents and that the purpose of the interview was to discuss his personal knowledge of Vincent Foster, his weekend at the shore with the Vincent Fosters on the weekend just prior to Vincent Foster's death, and his knowledge regarding a meeting on July 21, 1993 with the U.S. Park Police concerning their investigation of Foster's death. In addition to the interview agents, Carl Stich, Assistant to Independent Counsel, Robert B. Fiske, Jr., also assisted with the interview. Also present during the interview was John Nieldes, attorney for Hubbell. Mr. Hubbell provided the following information:

Personal Knowledge of Vincent Foster:

He had known Vincent Foster for about 20 years, having worked with him at the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock, Arkansas. He explained that Foster started at this firm in January, 1971, and that he (Hubbell) started work there in May of 1973. He said that Foster was a graduate of the Arkansas Law School.

After coming to Washington, D.C. with the President in January, 1993, he said he spoke with Foster on a daily basis, at least concerning business matters. He advised that when Foster first came to Washington, he stayed with his (Foster's) sister, Sheila Anthony. Hubbell's wife came to Washington in March of 1993 and Foster's family joined him permanently in June of 1993. Foster's wife had rented temporary quarters in Washington in March or April, but continued to reside in Little Rock. The Foster children came to Washington in May or June of 1993.

Hubbell described his relationship with Foster as being "best friends."

The last time Hubbell saw Foster was the Monday before Foster died (7/19/93). He saw Foster in Foster's office and can't remember the business matter discussed, if any, but does

Investigation on 4/13 & 14/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

by _____ Date dictated 4/13 & 15/94

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remember discussing the previous weekend the Foster and Hubbell families had spent together.

Hubbell described Foster in the following terms: reserved; not loud, held everything inside; loved his children more than anything, very close to them; had no weaknesses; very smart; quiet; meticulous in his work; spent time gathering facts before drawing conclusions; frustrated with White House Travel Office issues - attention in the media, unhappy with the FBI and internal report on the Travel Office matter; someone who worked until 10:00 to 11:00 p.m. each night and also on Saturdays and Sundays; hadn't gotten away from his White House work. When asked if he had observed any noticeable behavioral or emotional changes in Vincent Foster prior to his death, Hubbell said that in hindsight, he realized that the no time off from work was wearing on us all. Hubbell described a "once a week" dinner or "Arkansas night" frequently attended by Foster. Others who would often join the group included Deb Coyle (phonetic), Bruce Lindsey, Marsha Scott, John Emerson, Sheila and Burl Anthony and other out-of-town friends. Hubbell said Foster was a great friend, but not the life of the party. He did not notice Foster acting differently in the days or weeks before his death.

Hubbell said that Foster would cope with problems in his life, both professionally and personally, by relaxing by the pool, reading and jogging, although he had done the latter less since coming to D.C. and was not able to relax by a pool at all. His reading included everything such as novels, history, newspapers, etc.

Hubbell said that he was not aware of any problems or difficulties Foster was experiencing prior to his death. He said Foster never talked about money concerns and had successfully rented his house in Little Rock and that this was not a concern for him. When asked if there may be any stress associated with working on Whitewater tax returns, Hubbell answered that he was not sure - Vince never mentioned this as a point of stress. He said Foster felt responsible for the Travel Office matter and didn't like the criticism being received on this issue.

When asked if Vincent Foster had an individual in his life in whom he could confide, Hubbell replied that Foster wasn't the type of person to say let's go for an hour or two and unload, but rather during five minute breaks in business discussions, he

would confide in Hubbell concerning matters on his mind. In addition to Hubbell, Hubbell believed Foster confided with his wife, Lisa, and his sister, Sheila Anthony, but he really wasn't someone to often do this.

Hubbell never remembered statements by Foster such as "I can't stand it anymore" or "I'd be better off dead" or other similar statements.

Hubbell answered no to all questions concerning any noticeable changes in Foster's personal appearance, physical ailments, headaches, loss of appetite or any kind of stomach trouble. He said, however, that both he and Foster had confided in each other about sleep difficulties. Foster had said on occasion that he had been up all night or didn't sleep well the previous night or that he had awakened in the middle of the night. Hubbell said that Foster had lost approximately 10-15 pounds prior to his death. At the time, Hubbell associated Foster's weight loss with work and the fact that they were eating lunch at the desk or not eating regularly. He and Foster had discussed that the new administration had walked into an "empty office." They compared it to a law office where "the clients were ready and you have nothing." Newspaper accounts concerning the previous administration's removal of office items was termed by Hubbell as accurate.

Hubbell said that he was not aware that Foster was experiencing any type of stress. Foster never talked to Hubbell about missing the comfort zone of the Rose Law Firm where they had worked for more than 20 years. They just never talked about it one way or the other. Rather, Foster talked about being on this great adventure in Washington, D.C. Hubbell said he and Foster were very close to the President and First Lady and discussed with each other, prior to coming to Washington, that I'll go if you go. Hubbell believed that Foster thought that the option of going back to Little Rock or the Rose Law Firm would have been an acknowledgement of failure. This was during the time of the Travel Office situation. Hubbell said if you really want to understand Foster, to look at his recent speech at the University of Arkansas. He believed Foster wrote the speech after someone else had worked on it. Foster rewrote the speech himself on the plane.

Hubbell described Foster's reputation as being "impeccable." He said Foster could have run for President of the Bar Association in Little Rock and nobody would have run against him. Foster was an anchor, a rock, in the White House Counsel office. Everybody felt they could go to him for advice. As examples, Foster assisted/counseled George Stephanopoulos, the Domestic Policy Council, the lawsuit against the Healthcare Advisory Group and the Department of Justice.

Hubbell did not believe that Foster himself relied upon religion. Lisa Foster is Catholic and their children were raised Catholic. Hubbell believes Foster attended church at times with his family.

When asked if he had noticed any changes in interests or hobbies by Foster prior to his death, Hubbell replied that Foster continued to relax by reading. He had no knowledge of Foster having any firearms. He said he was not a hunter and only rarely participated in Arkansas duck hunt trips, if at all. Hubbell was very surprised to learn that Foster had any guns. "It just wasn't in his (Foster's) personality."

Hubbell described Foster's relationship with his wife as good. As with most people, there had perhaps been some stress adjusting to their new world; however, this was helped as Lisa became closer to other White House wives, to include Hubbell's. There may also have been some stress associated with Foster not being home often. Hubbell believed Lisa Foster was in favor of moving to Washington, D.C. with her husband. Again, as with anyone, perhaps with some reservations. However, they were all excited about joining the President.

Weekend of 7/17-18/93:

Hubbell was asked about the weekend before Foster's death. He explained that he and his wife were supposed to go to dinner with the Fosters on Friday evening, but that Foster had called him (Hubbell) in Miami and said that he and his wife were planning to go to the Eastern Shore.

Hubbell explained that both he and Foster knew Mike Cardoza, who had been Deputy White House Counsel in the Carter administration. During the transition, Cardoza had been asked by Zoe Baird for his help with personnel issues. Cardoza ended up

spending four months at the Department of Justice with Hubbell prior to Janet Reno being in place as Attorney General. Foster had met Cardoza in this same transition period. Cardoza's wife, Harolyn, was originally from the Washington, D.C. area and both families relied upon her and Mike for advice about household matters such as what plumber to call or otherwise how to get things done for the family. Hubbell and the Cardozas left Saturday morning for the Cardozas' house near Easton, Maryland. Hubbell told them that Vincent Foster and his wife were "somewhere close" and let's invite them over. They called the Fosters and found that they were, in fact, only 15 minutes away. The Fosters came over for dinner. The families spent a good relaxing evening together. It was arranged that both Mrs. Hubble and Mrs. Foster would receive a tennis lesson from nationally famous tennis instructor Nick Boliterri (phonetic), a friend of Harolyn's father, Nate Landow, a developer in the Washington, D.C./Baltimore area. Both Boliterri and Landow also spent the weekend with the Hubbells and Cardozas at the Cardozas' house. Following their Saturday get together, Vincent Foster and his wife went back to the hotel and Foster went on a long jog. During their association on both Saturday and Sunday, Foster spent his time reading the paper, boating, hitting some golf balls and being introduced to eating fresh crab. They talked about how their lifestyles had changed and how they needed to have a life outside of work. Foster talked about taking June/July off when he was employed at the Rose Law Firm to visit his house in Michigan and how he missed doing that. They had agreed to not talk about work-related matters. Hubbell said both he and Foster were concerned about each other but that the weekend was very relaxing. The Monday before he died, Foster said he was making arrangements to take the next weekend off similar to the one they had just spent to get away from Washington, D.C.

Other Comments Regarding Foster and
Events Surrounding the Day of Death:

Hubbell was asked about comments by anyone concerning Vincent Foster and his well being in the days before his death. Hubbell said he could not recall any specifics, but that Foster had been working too hard and some of his friends were worried about Foster being under too much stress. Hubbell said it is hard to read your name in the paper so often.

FD-302a (Rev. 11-15-83)

CONFIDENTIAL

29D-LR-35063

Continuation of FD-302 of Webster Lee Hubbell, On 4/13&15/94, Page 6

Hubbell said he was notified of Foster's death while at dinner with his family and Marsha Scott on the evening of July 20, 1993. George Stephanopoulos called him and asked him to get to a phone where he could talk. Stephanopoulos told him that Foster had been found dead and indicated that it was thought it might be a suicide. At first, Hubbell believed Stephanopoulos was referring to young Vince Foster, Foster's son. Hubbell told his wife and Marsha that they had to leave dinner and the kids were left in the restaurant to finish their dinner.

Hubbell said that Bill Kennedy had gone to identify the body and that Foster's car and White House pass had been found. Hubbell said he wanted to be at the Foster residence when the U.S. Park Police came to tell Foster's wife, Lisa. Hubbell lives on , near Sheila Anthony, Foster's sister. On this particular night, Foster's other sister, Sharon Bowman, a Little Rock housewife, happened to be visiting at Sheila Anthony's home. Hubbell knew he had to go to Sheila's home and also find her husband, Beryl. Hubbell and his wife, Susie, went to the Foster residence.

Foster was asked about what kind of car Foster was driving while in Washington. Hubbell said that he believed it was a Honda or similar car that was used on a regular basis by Foster. He said this car was Foster's daughter Laura's car and that Foster had left his car, an older model Olds Toronado, in Little Rock. Hubbell was asked if he knew how Foster had brought his gun up to the D.C. area from Arkansas. Hubbell said he did not know when Foster brought the gun to Washington. He was aware that Foster was concerned with the crime rate in the D.C. area. Hubbell did not know that Foster even had a gun until the night of Foster's death. He said Lisa Foster believed that Vince had two guns and maybe more. Foster had been given these guns when his father died. On the night of Foster's death, they found only one gun at the Foster residence and no ammunition.

Foster had talked with friends about being upset. Foster felt that people were being unfairly criticized. Hubbell gave as an example that Bill Kennedy had been reprimanded by an internal report concerning the Travel Office and that Foster viewed this as a "bum rap." Hubbell said that everyone at the Foster residence that evening was trying to make logic out of the death, trying to pinpoint some event, but that they could not do so.

FD-302a (Rev. 11-15-83)

CONFIDENTIAL

29D-LR-35063

Continuation of FD-302 of Webster Lee Hubbell , On 4/13&15/94, Page 7

Hubbell said he had no knowledge of any prior history of clinical depression for Vincent Foster or anyone in the Foster family.

Foster's mother still resides in Hope, Arkansas and Hubbell was aware that Vince talked with her frequently on the telephone. Foster did not return to Arkansas on a regular basis since coming to Washington. Hubbell was asked to recall the times Foster may have returned to Arkansas. He said for Mr. Rodham's funeral, perhaps at Easter time, and for the University of Arkansas graduation commencement speech, were probably Foster's only times back to Arkansas.

Hubbell was asked if he had received any letters or other correspondence from Foster immediately preceding or just following Foster's death. He answered no.

Individuals present at the Foster residence on the night of Foster's death included the following: Bruce Lindsey; Bill Kennedy; Marsha Scott; David Watkins and his wife (Watkins was Operations for the White House); Mack McLarty and his wife, Donna; Senator Pryor; Burl Anthony; Foster's daughter, Laura; and then later the two boys were located and on one of the nights, President Clinton. Hubbell noted that Mrs. Clinton was out of town at the time, maybe in Arkansas. Hubbell identified Foster's children as son Vincent, age 22-23; daughter Laura, age 21; and son Brugh, 17-18.

Hubbell was not aware of any particular projects on which Marsha Scott was working, other than that she was working on Clinton work. Hubbell also knew that Foster was setting up a blind trust for the Clintons with the help of outside counsel. Brantley Buck, of the Rose Law Firm, was working on this project with Vince.

Hubbell said that the hours immediately after Foster's death were busy with making arrangements for the funeral and family and friend notifications. On the night of Foster's death, he left Foster's residence sometime after midnight, perhaps even as late as two or three in the morning.

FD-302a (Rev. 11-15-83)

29D-LR-35063

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Continuation of FD-302 of Webster Lee Hubbell, On 4/13&15/94, Page 8

FD-302a (Rev. 11-15-83)

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29D-LR-35063

Continuation of FD-302 of Webster Lee Hubbell, On 4/13&15/94, Page 9

FD-302a (Rev. 11-15-83)

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29D-LR-35063

Continuation of FD-302 of Webster Lee Hubbell, On 4/13&15/94, Page 10

On April 14, 1994, John Nieldes telephonically contacted attorney Carl Stich with the following information:

Hubbell would like to add that he now recalls that there was an issue shortly after Vince Foster's death that Vince had sent a package to his mother shortly before his death, perhaps the Monday before. The package contained some legal materials related to a family trust or something like that. There was no personal letter included, so far as Hubbell knows. This information came to Hubbell from Foster's sister, Sheila Anthony.

Sept. 8, 1993

Webb Hubbell, assoc. attorney general
Department of Justice
10th and Constitution Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Judge Hubbell,

Thanks again for meeting with me and my father last week on such short notice. I know you were extremely busy and what I had to talk about was complicated.

I have enclosed a brief summary of events on the subject we discussed, as well as copies of my letter to President Clinton, a letter from the Department of Defense to me and Vince Foster, and some newspaper clippings that can help you understand the problem.

I feel strongly that a thorough investigation outside of the Pentagon is needed. Whatever can be done might mean a lot to the country. I know it would mean a lot to these families.

Sincerely,

Sean Harrison

Sean Harrison
601 Napa Valley Dr.
Apt. 615
Little Rock, AR 72211
(501) 221-0612

OIC 000132A

CONFIDENTIAL

INSPECTOR GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
400 ARMY NAVY DRIVE
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22202-2884

MAR 8 1993

nal Investigative
/ and Oversight)

Mr. Sean Harrison
Capitol Bureau
Donrey Media Group
Capitol Building
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Dear Mr. Harrison,

Your letter concerning the deaths of Seaman Martin W. Essary and BMSN Lawrence R. Brown, Jr. was recently provided to us by Mr. Vincent W. Foster, Deputy Counsel to The President. We will contact the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) and initiate an inquiry into this matter. With respect to the issues you raise regarding the investigation into the death of BMSN Brown, our ability to pursue the matter will of course be limited as the incident took place some 17 years ago.

Mr. Stanley Prouser will be the action officer conducting the inquiry. Should you have additional information, please provide it to Mr. Prouser.

Thank you for bringing this matter to our attention.

Sincerely,

Joel L. Leson
Assistant Inspector General
for Criminal Investigative
Policy and Oversight

cc: Mr. Vincent W. Foster

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OIC 0101338

January 13, 1993

Mr. Clinton,

I'm Sean Harrison, the son of Merlee and Bill Harrison of Fayetteville, the novelist, and friends of Harry and Linda Bloodworth-Thomason. I cover the Arkansas Capitol for the Donrey News Media.

I've written about these two Arkansas families whose Navy sons were found dead just after they reported drug dealing on their ships. Their deaths appear to be part of a pattern of cover-ups that makes the Naval Investigative Service's botched handlings of Tailhook and other cases look pretty tame. My father and I think this is a book.

So far, my efforts have been the story of a small-time Arkansas reporter and his FOI requests getting the brush-aside from Navy officials who use the ultimate excuse of "national security" for not answering questions. These parents exist in a living hell.

What's needed, I think, is an independent investigation by someone like a young Warren Christopher -- maybe Derek J. Vander Schaaf, who broke open Tailhook last year. I've discussed this with Mike Gauldin -- just because we work in the same building -- and Marc Ginsberg of the National Security Cluster, and a staff person at the House Armed Services Committee, which has a subcommittee studying the NIS record. I hope these families can tell their stories to the panel.

Thank you,

Sean Harrison

Sean Harrison
Capitol Pressroom
375-0111

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OIC 000132C

Sept. 8, 1993

A SUMMARY

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I first became aware of a possible military murder cover-up in November 1990 while reporting for the Arkansas Gazette. The Navy said Seaman Martin Essary, 21, hanged himself because he was depressed. He had phoned his parents the night before his death and told them he was going to report the drug dealers aboard his ship. Another Arkansas family, after reading about the Essarys, contacted me and said their son's death 15 years earlier was almost identical.

My review of the Naval Investigative Service's reports on the deaths uncovered discrepancies and holes. The Navy shrugged off my questions, sometimes claiming a national-security exemption from the FOI law. Meanwhile, the NIS was earning a dubious reputation for helping to cover up investigations of the USS Iowa gun-turret explosion, the Tailhook sex scandal, last year's gay beating death and other cases.

Similar "suicide" stories began popping up in newspapers across the country, and in November 1992 U.S. News and World Report ran a cover article criticizing the Navy's self-investigating agency -- NIS. Families of enlisted men who died under mysterious circumstances began to organize.

Last January, I handed President-elect Bill Clinton a package of clippings and case outlines, and a month later Vince Foster asked the Defense Department's inspector general to review the two Arkansas cases. The IG found merit in opening new investigations. Also, a review subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee was making a broad study of the entire military justice system due to public

(cont.)

OIC 0001320

outcry over Tailhook. The panel's report is due anytime. In August, a bipartisan group of 11 senators led by Sen. Alfonse D-Amato, R-N.Y., asked Defense Secretary Les Aspin to initiate an independent inquiry of the deaths of 50 sailors whose parents had complained of shoddy investigations.

There are two theories: (1) The military can't control the drug use and small-time dealing among its servicemen, so it tries to keep it hidden, including the drug-related crimes. It can't handle the bad publicity because it would affect recruiting and funding. A lot of facts support this theory. (2) There is an element of organized crime within the military -- the "Secret Team" -- that deals in arms, drugs and perhaps pornography. Sources say the organization began in the early 1960s and now infiltrates high offices and virtually all branches of U.S. intelligence, including investigative services. The Secret Team, it is said, operates at a level that enables it to eliminate opposition, or snitches, by staging suicides or accidents and covering all tracks.

-- Sean Harrison

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: HARRISON, WILLIAM, FAYETTEVILLE, AR
To: ASG ODD: NONE
Date Received: 09-09-93 Date Due: NONE Control #: X93090920468
Subject & Date
09-08-93 "DEAR WEBB" LETTER THANKING THE ASG FOR MEETING WITH HIM ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1993. REQUESTS THAT THE ASG GET INVOLVED PERSONALLY WITH THE INVESTIGATION OF VINCE FOSTER'S DEATH.

NO PRIOR RECORD IN EXEC. SEC.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	ASG;HUBBELL	09-09-93	(5)			W/IN:
(2)			(6)			
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			1S
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: ASG			Date Released:		KIM

Remarks
INFO CC: OAG (RENO), DAG, ASG
(1) FOR APPROPRIATE HANDLING.

Other Remarks:

FILE:

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REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY
****

OIC 000132F

William Harrison
550 Sequoyah Drive
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701

September 8, 1993

Judge Webb Hubbell
Associate Attorney General
The Justice Department
10th and Constitution Ave NW
Washington, D C 20530

Dear Webb:

Thank you for seeing Sean and me at the end of a crowded day on September 1.

As Sean proceeds toward writing a book -- for which he has now secured some financial backing -- we know that he has a factually persuasive story about how the military investigative services abused their authority, covered up and destroyed evidence, and played roles more as public relation agencies for the military rather than as policemen.

We're very heartened that ten senators -- including Senators D'Amato, Kennedy, Hatch and Moynihan -- have called for a wider inquiry. Please believe me when I tell you that helping with the investigation is far more important to both of us than any personal exploitation of it.

Our deepest wish now is that you become engaged in the investigation personally. I don't want to be melodramtic in saying this, but if we are correct in some of our assumptions there is some danger to us in pursuing the story. We need all the friends we can get.

Neither of us want to be viewed as conspiracy theorists, but from our perspective after more than two years following this story the death of Vince Foster has to be viewed -- at the very least -- as an extraordinary coincidence. Many familie of the dead servicemen tell of cleverly staged suicides involving firearms -- replete with gunpowder traces on the hands of the victims. I have a strong gut feeling about Foster's death -- and, indeed, I never knew him -- that I expressed to you in our meeting.

In any case, thanks. It was an honor to meet you. Your friends regard you so highly. And, frankly, I was impressed in the way you gave us the benefit of the doubt.

Sincerely,

CONFIDENTIAL

Bill

OIC 0001329

Military framed Arkansans' deaths as suicides, kin say

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — The families of 14 servicemen, including at least two from Arkansas, whose deaths were ruled suicide or accidentally self-inflicted believe instead that their sons were murdered and want the cases reopened, *The Philadelphia Inquirer* reported Sunday.

Some of the families contend their sons died after witnessing drug sales or use by other soldiers and sailors, while others say the deaths came after their sons complained of lax conditions or thefts aboard ships or on bases.

"My son did not take his own life," said Donnie Louthain, whose son, Petty Officer Kenneth Louthain, 23, was found dead Oct. 3 aboard the USS Virginia. "Instead of investigating his death properly, the Navy set out from the start to prove a suicide theory."

Louthain and his wife, Carole, were among families who gathered in Washington last week. Several relatives privately told their stories to staff members of the oversight subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee. The panel is looking into the military investigative agencies in the wake of the Navy's Tailhook sex scandal.

Of 14 families interviewed by *The Inquirer*, all but three involve sailors or Marines whose deaths were investigated by the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, a civilian-run agency known as NIS.

The NIS has been found by outside agencies to have bungled recent investigations into the Tailhook scandal, the 1989 explosion aboard the USS Iowa, spying allegations and the beating death of a gay sailor last year, according to the newspaper.

The families accuse the military of lying to them, covering up evidence, losing blood samples or other evidence, failing to interview key witnesses or perform basic forensic tests, and providing contradictory reports of their son's deaths.

The families want other agencies to investigate the deaths. Earlier this year, President Clinton ordered the Defense Department's Inspector General's Office to investigate two Navy deaths, including the 1975 death of a sailor from Arkansas, after the *Morning News* of Springdale, Ark., reported on their cases.

Pentagon officials said they could not comment on the accusations because it would involve personal details of the dead men and their families. They also declined to comment on reasons for the high numbers of suicides in all four military branches.

So far this year, 22 suicides have been reported by the Marine Corps, compared to 26 for all of 1992, 25 in 1991, 38 in 1990 and 24 in 1989. The Army reported 75 suicides last year, the Navy 51 and the Air Force 58.

Family members said it is easier to rule the deaths suicides rather than deal with embarrassing allegations.

"At first, I never thought the military would lie to us," said Robyn Hall of Louisville, Ky., who disputes the suicide ruling in the September 1991 death in Guam of her son, Navy security officer Michael Leslie.

Jim Langford of Elk Creek, Calif., wonders how his son, Army Spec. 4 Chad Langford, 20, shot himself in the head at Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Ala., in March 1992, as the Army ruled, when one hand was handcuffed and another person's palm print was on the fatal weapon. Langford said his son, an MP, had told him that he was on an undercover drug investigation and that drug dealers would kill him if they found out.

Similar discrepancies in the Navy's explanation of Louthain's death fuel his parents' suspicions. The Navy did not disclose injuries seen on Louthain's body during the coroner's autopsy, Donnie Louthain said, and changed details of its statement of how and where Louthain was found.

"I didn't believe our son committed suicide when they first told us," said Louthain's mother, Carole. "After what we've found out since then, it's not even a remote possibility."

Other deaths about which families have suspicions identified by the newspap Marine weapons expert Lt Vanderbur, 24, of Mapl Iowa, who died near Camp une, N.C., in February 199: rine embassy guard John Caskill Jr., 21, of Rockville tre, N.Y., who died in El Sal in 1988; and Seaman Martin sary, 21, of Beebe, Ark., whc aboard the USS Wasp (the of his death was not avai Sunday).

Also, Marine Lance Cpl. Jakovic, of Laurence Ha N.J., who died at the Earle I Weapons Station in Colts N.J., in 1991; Cpl. Cornelius tles, 22, of Bloomfield, N.J. died at the Earle station in and Petty Officer Christo Michael Varientos, 19, of W ta, Kan., who died aboar USS Cape Cod on Jan. 20.

And Army Sgt. William Hargrove, 30, of Hot Spr Ark., who died in South Kor February 1992; and Army Nurma "Mike" Carmichae who died in South Kore April 5, 1992.)

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of Suicides'

Senators Ask For Inquiry Into Deaths

By Kim I. Mills
The Associated Press

A WASHINGTON — A bipartisan group of senators asked Defense Secretary Les Aspin on Thursday to convene a special inquiry into the deaths of 50 sailors whose families have questioned the military's findings that they committed suicide.

The "concerns of these constituents simply cannot be dismissed as delusions stemming from 'denial' about their sons' deaths, as some have suggested," said Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y., in a letter signed by 10 other senators.

"Further, provision should be made for changes in death certificates and all related documents in those cases where the evidence does not conclusively prove a self-inflicted death," the letter said.

Lt. Commander Brian Cullin, a Pentagon spokesman, had no immediate response, saying "We're not aware of the letter."

The letter reiterated a request some of the senators made to Aspin in June, after *The Philadelphia Inquirer*

■ See SUICIDES/ Page 2A

Suicides from 1A

reported that the families of 14 servicemen, whose deaths were ruled suicide or accidentally self-inflicted, believe their sons were murdered and want the cases reopened.

The *Inquirer*'s story followed up on articles published by *The Morning News* in March that detailed the concerns several Arkansas families had about relatives who died under suspicious circumstances.

The families eventually told their stories to a House Armed Services subcommittee probing military investigative agencies in the wake of the Navy's Tailhook sex scandal.

Frank Coleman, a D'Amato spokesman, said the initial letter was answered by the Defense Department's inspector general, who said he would not conduct an investigation while the subcommittee staff was looking into the matter.

Since the report on the 14 families, Coleman said more have come forward with similar allegations.

Some of the families contend their sons died after witnessing drug sales or use by other soldiers and sailors, both the *News* and *Inquirer* reported. Others said the deaths came after their sons complained of lax conditions or thefts aboard ships or on bases.

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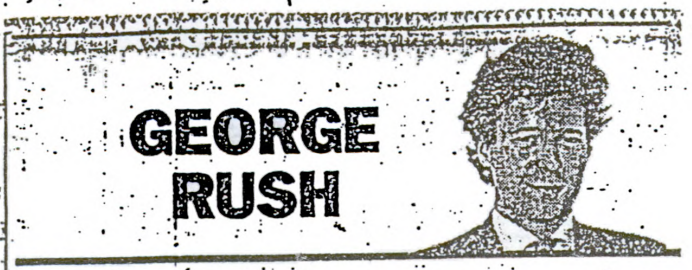
New York Daily News 8-5-93



Conspiracy of Hunches

"Let us put our curious minds to rest," the Rev. George Tribou advised mourners at the memorial service for deputy White House counsel Vincent Foster Jr.

But some minds cannot rest, not so long as they have reason to believe that Foster was killed by a cadre of military drug dealers.

It's a conspiracy theory wild enough for an Oliver Stone movie. But to the skeptical parents of some 50 dead enlisted men — who this week persuaded 11 senators to call for a special inquiry into their sons' cases — it seems all too plausible that Foster's interest in the mysterious suicides of others may have brought about his own.

Let's start back in January, at then Gov. Bill Clinton's last press conference in Little Rock. That's where Sean Harrison, a former reporter for the Arkansas Gazette, handed the next President a packet of his articles about two young sailors from Arkansas.

According to Navy investigators, the sailors had hanged themselves because they were depressed; yet the parents of the boys believed they were murdered because they had threatened to expose drug traffickers aboard their ships.

Clinton, who was an old friend of Harrison's parents, told him that he would have someone look into the deaths as soon as he got to Washington. He gave the job to Foster.

Foster passed the assignment to the Defense Department, where Deputy Inspector General Joel Leson, who had worked on the murder investigation of Dr. Jeffrey MacDonald, began probing the sailors' deaths.

Leson found sufficient evidence to reopen the cases. In March, Foster told Harrison that he, too, thought the "suicides" looked odd: "We expect a thorough investigation," said Foster.

Four months later, Harrison was stunned to hear that Foster himself had become "an apparent suicide."

Harrison, who collaborated with Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter David Zucchino on a Philadelphia Inquirer

Vincent Foster
Killed by military drug ring?

of Rep. David Levy (R-N.Y.).

Harrison says that among his military sources are some who speak of "The Secret Team," a group of officers who found out in Vietnam how easy it was to smuggle drugs aboard ships and planes. The idea of a military "mafia" still strikes Harrison as "funky," but he does believe that, unlike members of previous administrations, "Vince was not willing to back down. If someone wanted to kill him, they knew how."

One Pentagon source familiar with the reexamination of the Arkansas sailors' deaths told me that any link with Foster was far-fetched:

"Lord knows, we might find something, but I seriously doubt it. The idea of Mafia-style drug cartels in the military borders on the absurd."

All the same, there's a strong bipartisan movement afoot to get Secretary of Defense Les Aspin to shine a light on the military "suicides." By tomorrow, Aspin should have gotten a letter from 11 senators — led by Alfonse D'Amato and including Daniel Moynihan, Orrin Hatch and Ted Kennedy. The letter, which asks Aspin to set up a board of inquiry *independent*

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Harrison, who collaborated with Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter David Zucchino on a Philadelphia Inquirer investigation into the suicides, admits that he has no hard evidence to prove that Foster's death is linked with those of the two Arkansas sailors. But he and other skeptics point out that, like the servicemen who allegedly killed themselves, Foster died on federal property.

That, says Harrison, assured that "the right guys" — the U.S. Park Police who have jurisdiction over Fort Marcy Park — "got to him first."

Curious minds also ask:

Who is the still-unknown person who first reported finding the body to a park ranger?

How did Foster obtain an untraceable antique gun to kill himself?

Why did the White House stall in handing over the contents of Foster's briefcase? And why did President Clinton first deny that his friend was depressed, then say he was well aware of his mood?

The phone numbers of psychiatrists found in Foster's pockets could have been planted, say the doubters. "Depression is what they allege in all of the military cases," said Kelly O'Meara, an investigator on the staff

Harrison says that among his military sources are some who speak of "The Sec Team," a group of officers who found out in Vietnam how easy it was to smuggle drugs aboard ships and planes. The idea of a military "mafia" still strikes Harrison as "funky," but he does believe that, unlike members of previous administrations, "Vince was not willing to back down. If someone wanted to kill him, they knew how."

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Joanne MacCallister, a Long Island mother who got the State Department to reinvestigate her son's "suicide," agrees that Foster's death makes her wonder, "What did he know?"

Roy Reid, who used to head The New York Times' London bureau, says he was leery when Harrison first laid out the Foster murder scenario: "I said, who would be dumb enough to target someone that high in the government and bring down the wrath of God on the enterprise? But I think the question cries out to be asked: Is there a link with death of Vincent Foster?"

Yesterday, Sgt. Gregory Brown, a U.S. Park Police spokesman, told me that a nitrate test of Foster's hands "shows that he did fire that gun."

"Under the law," said Brown, "a suicide is a criminal act. We feel we have the victim and the perpetra-

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SPECIAL REPORT

NAVY J

An examination of the seaborne service's scandal-ridden police agency

More than a year has passed since Catherine Jakovic's son, Marine Lance Cpl. Scott Jakovic, died of a gunshot to the head in a tiny guard shack at the Earle Naval Weapons Station in New Jersey. Today, she still hasn't gotten a straight story about whether her son was killed or took his own life. First, the Navy said there was no evidence of foul play. Scott Jakovic, a Navy spokesman said, died in "a self-inflicted accident." Two months later, citing the lack of eyewitnesses, the Navy said Jakovic's death was a mystery. A month after that, the Navy conceded that there was an eyewitness after all; the next month, the eyewitness, Pfc. Edward Markovitch, was accused of shooting Jakovic. Then, the Navy *dropped* the shooting charge and tried another tack. Scott Jakovic shot himself, the Navy now says, while playing Russian roulette with Markovitch.

Last week, Catherine Jakovic traveled to Philadelphia to sit in on Markovitch's court-martial, but a judge says the Navy's bungling will make it hard for justice to be served. First, Navy agents failed to read Markovitch his rights before his first interview. The agents then lost the paper on which Markovitch waived his rights during a second interview on the shooting. They also let another marine handle Markovitch's fired weapon and failed to send the FBI to fingerprint it. And the agents waited so long to test for gunpowder residue on Markovitch's hands that the results are viewed as inconclusive.

Today, Catherine Jakovic is angry not only with Edward Markovitch as she is with the Naval Investigative Service, the agency responsible for law and order on the U.S. Navy ships at sea and at Navy bases around the world. The NIS, Jakovic says, made a hash of its inquiry into her son's death. "I don't care if they let this kid off or if they give him 99 years," she says of Markovitch. "I want this investigation investigated."

The death of Scott Jakovic is just one of 17,000 cases the Naval Investigative Service has handled this year. The Jakovic affair will never make national headlines like past NIS embarrassments such as the spy cases involving John Walker, Jonathan Jay Pollard or the Marine guards at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow who were accused of selling state secrets for sexual favors. Nor will it attract the attention of more recent Navy fiascoes like the botched investigation of the fatal explosion aboard the battleship USS Iowa or the scandalous treatment of two dozen women by drunken Navy aviators at a Las Vegas convention last year. In many ways, though, the Navy's inquiry into Scott Jakovic's death is every bit as important as the headline-grabbing cases, because it illuminates what damage can be done to the soul of a military service when the agency designed to police it abuses its authority or falls down on the job.

A look at the record. For most Americans, military justice is an arcane field of little relevance to their daily lives. But in the leaner Defense Department budgets of the post-cold-war era, maintaining the integrity of U.S. fighting forces will be more important than ever. In the Navy now, the NIS record of administering justice to officers and enlisted personnel is the focus of an investigation by a subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee; the inquiry also covers Army and Air Force police agencies. "Much of the data we're working with indicates that many failures laid at NIS's doorstep don't belong there," says Rep. Les Aspin, chairman of the Armed Services panel. "On the other hand, serious problems not previously attributed to NIS *are* coming to light." One that is worth illuminating, sources say, is politically driven investigations. "The entire policy process has become demeaned and criminalized," says former Navy Secretary John Lehman. "Policy disagreements seem to be normal and sufficient causes to launch criminal investigations."

The NIS's most recent problems center on its investigation of events at last year's Tailhook convention in Nevada.

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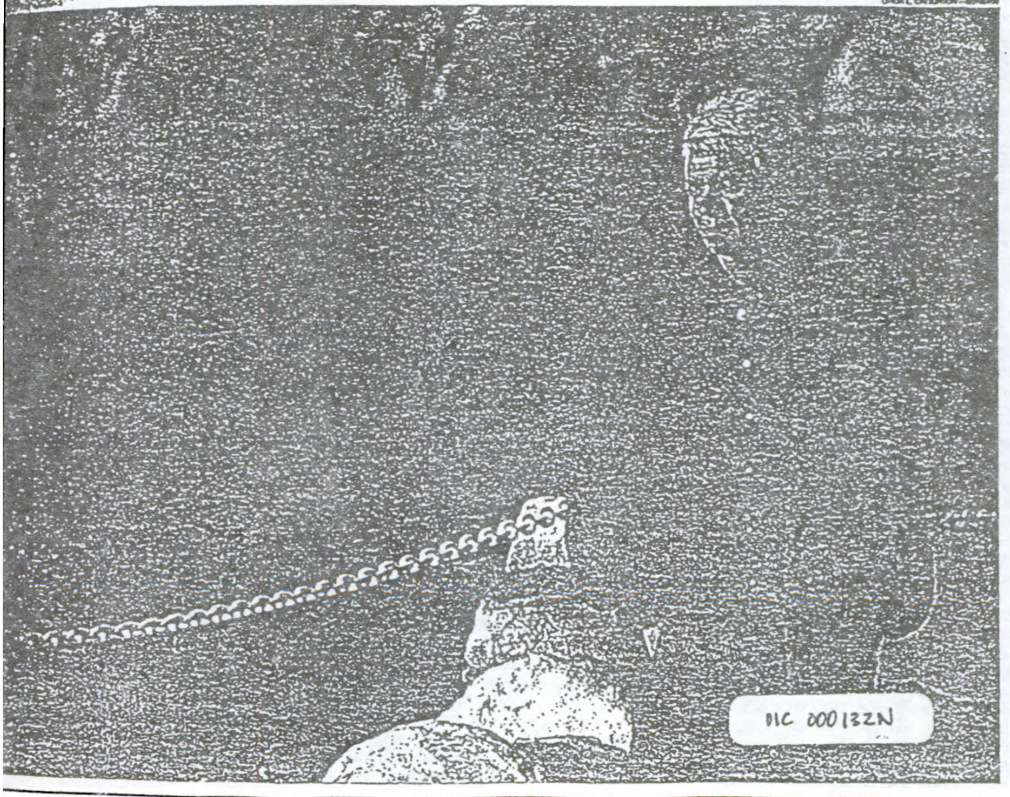
JUSTICE

The annual gathering of Navy aviators turned violent when drunken pilots molested more than 24 women. The NIS investigated, but nothing happened for months. The Defense Department's inspector general finally stepped in, castigated the NIS commander, Rear Adm. Duvall Williams, and accused him of deliberately steering the inquiry away from Navy brass. Williams has denied the charges. So frustrated is Sean O'Keefe, the acting Navy secretary, that he has replaced Williams with a civilian and changed the agency's name—to the Naval Criminal Investigative Service. Still, a four-month examination by *U.S. News* suggests that bureaucratic reshuffling may not be enough.

Senior NIS officials say their agents may make mistakes from time to time. But they emphatically assert that their agency is one of the best police organizations in the nation, that their rate of error and misfeasance is minuscule and that they police their ranks vigorously. In fact, reports by the Pentagon's in-

A mother's lament. Catherine Jakovic is upset over the Navy's investigation.



spector general document many cases that the NIS has investigated successfully, including the Ill Wind investigation that netted 57 convictions or guilty pleas for fraud. NIS agents have also caught spies and brought errant admirals to justice.

Cop shop. The plus side of the ledger is offset by another, darker side, however. Among U.S. federal investigative agencies, none comes close to the number of controversies, like the Iowa and Tailhook and other investigations, that the NIS has bungled over the past decade. Similarly, no other U.S. police agency has been the target of stinging rebukes from its own overseers.

On the face of it, the Naval Investigative Service does not look like a police agency that would be abnormally prone to problems. The NIS employs 1,050 civilian agents on ships and in 172 offices around the world. Its mission—to investigate crimes committed on Navy property or by Navy personnel—seems as straightforward as that of a county sheriff. Its agents are four-year college graduates, trained at a federal police center in Georgia, where they often graduate at or near the top of their class. Once on the job, the term used most often to describe NIS agents is "aggressive."

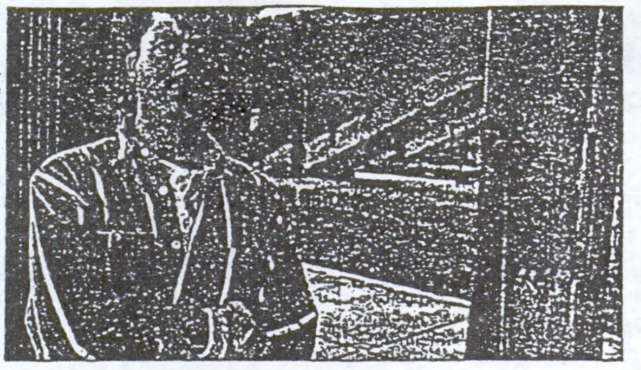
Properly channeled, that trait is a plus for any police agency; misdirected, it can be trouble. As Navy commanders who order the NIS to investigate cases. As Lehman notes, influence from those commanders or bad legal advice is all it takes to send the NIS down the wrong path. Even more prevalent, Navy lawyers say, is the idea that because the commander ordered an investigation, he wants a conviction. "Our biggest problem," says a 25-year veteran of the NIS, "is that we are under the thumb of the Navy."

One longstanding source of NIS troubles is the nature of crimes, particularly sex crimes, that the agency is called on to investigate. While the Navy constitutes only one fourth of the active-duty military, it conducts 51 percent of the military's investigations of alleged homosexuals—a fact that some ascribe to close quarters shared by sailors on long sea duty. Another factor lies in what many Navy lawyers say is an aggressively prosecutorial bent in the Navy. Unlike America's other military services, the Navy typically assigns its most junior lawyers to defend those accused of crimes; once those lawyers improve their adversarial skills, they become prosecutors. Prosecutors who lose too often are sent back to defend service personnel charged with crimes by the NIS. Vaughan Taylor, an attorney who has represented many defendants accused by the NIS, says he knows of a prosecutor "who is constantly in trouble for screwing up cases and in trouble with the judges and commanders for giving ridiculous advice. He has just been told he's being sent to defense."

Victim? *Lehman*

This apparent institutional bias toward the prosecution is compounded by a unique command structure. Unlike the other branches of the military service, which have separate prosecution and defense commands, in the Navy both sides still report to one boss, the commander of the Naval Legal Services Office. Says Christopher Nicoll, who defended the weapons officer on the USS Stark, which was

THE FREEMAN CASE



Eric Freeman says that an NIS investigation that led to his discharge from the Navy for homosexuality was prejudiced. Certainly, it was flawed. In November 1987, Freeman was a seaman at a Virginia training command when he took a sailor back to his bunk room one night. Freeman says he met the sailor at a McDonald's and took him home because the sailor was too drunk to drive.

The next day, Freeman's two roommates told friends that Freeman and the visitor had engaged in sex. The NIS investigated, found and interviewed the "other sailor," and five months later, both Freeman and the visitor were discharged.

A review of the case found that the statements of Freeman's two roommates contradicted each other a dozen times. One roommate, Keith Lieblang, now says he never saw Freeman and the visitor engage in any sexual contact. Lieblang also concedes that he had drunk "five or six 16-ounce beers" just before the incident. The other roommate, Lieblang says, had an "ax to grind" with Freeman. None of this was uncovered by the NIS.

Amazingly, the sailor identified by the NIS as Freeman's visitor on the night in question says he has never met Freeman. The man, Eric Dapier, says he is gay. He also says that significant portions of the one-page report of his interview with NIS agents were fabricated. An NIS official says it makes no sense that an agent would lie on a report. But Freeman, who insists he is not gay, thinks otherwise. The investigation, he says, was just another way to drive alleged gays out of the Navy.

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attacked by an Iraqi warplane in the Persian Gulf in 1987: "The system leaves an unspoken but sinister kind of unease."

Command influence. Most troubling, however, is the idea that Navy brass can and sometimes do influence routine investigative decision making. It is impossible to determine how pervasive such influence may be, but NIS agents say Tailhook was not an isolated instance. One veteran NIS agent told *U.S. News* that on several occasions he refused to conduct investigations that various base commanders had ordered simply to "collect information" on a subject. The man, a respected NIS veteran, says he flatly refused to pursue investigations he viewed as frivolous or politically motivated. This agent also recalled several investigations that were short-circuited by commanders because they "seemed to be going to a place no one wanted them to go." A former high NIS official says a Marine commander tried to remove an NIS agent from his base when he questioned the putting green the general had built in his back yard with taxpayers' money.

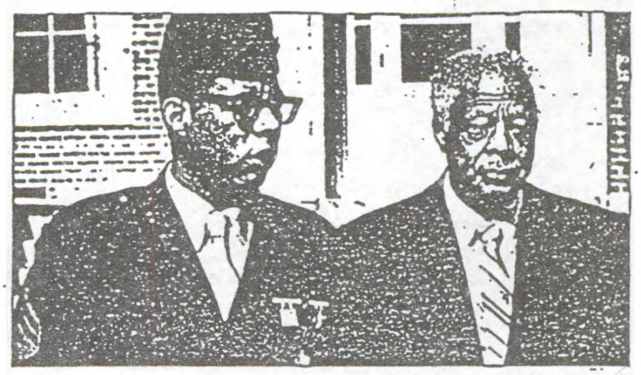
Other problems plaguing the NIS are more basic. When civilian police agencies routinely receive anonymous tips about wrongdoing, for instance, they typically investigate only those that are credible and specific. The NIS, by contrast, is required to investigate *every* tip that comes from anonymous callers into a Department of Defense hot line established to take reports of waste, fraud and abuse. Robert Powers, the NIS director, readily concedes the hot line can cause headaches. "You can't say it's a really bad thing," Powers says, "because some good investigations have come out of it. But I have also seen some bad things come out of it. People make a complaint, and after a couple of months of investigation, you find what you are in the middle of is a nasty divorce."

Once begun, such investigations are difficult to stop—even in the absence of incriminating evidence. "I remember telling [then Navy Secretary John] Lehman once," says Vice Adm. John Fetterman, a former Navy inspector general, "that in my assessment, if I wanted to get rid of my competition, all I had to do was stay up at night and make a bunch of anonymous telephone calls."

Lehman himself apparently was so victimized. According to several knowledgeable Navy officials, the NIS, acting on tips, conducted three investigations of Lehman as he was leaving office in 1987. One inquiry focused on Lehman's use of a Navy helicopter to fly his wife and daughter to a ship christening at Newport News, Va., where they were honored guests. Another was over a "gift" his wife received from the shipyard, the broken bottle she had used to christen the ship. Still another NIS inquiry examined Lehman's flight records at his reserve unit to see if he had been cheating on his flight qualifications. Lehman declined to comment on all of these, but Brian McKee, then NIS director of investigations, recalled one investigation of Lehman that he said was turned over to another federal agency after Lehman left. Apparently, nothing came of the inquiries.

Jailed. *Marine Frank Reister*

THE LINDSEY SCOTT CASE



If there is any case that encompasses all the elements of faulty police work in the NIS, it is that of Lindsey Scott, a Marine corporal accused of raping and stabbing a woman on Virginia's Quantico Marine base in 1983. Scott's lawyers believe the NIS targeted Scott, then built their case against him to fit.

First, there were the photo and physical lineups the NIS had used to arrest him. From the start, the victim's identification of Scott was shaky. At a police lineup, the woman pointed to Scott and another man as the rapist; NIS agents arrested only Scott. Then there was Scott's alibi, which the NIS failed to check thoroughly.

Worse, says Ellis Cohen, a television producer who is co-authoring a book on the case, were the insinuations made by NIS agents at trial. There was a knife, never recovered, that Scott had used to clean his stove that day. Since he had thrown the knife away, agents swore, it must have been the weapon used in the attack. There was also a gumbo pot that NIS agents seized in Scott's kitchen. The victim said there was a bucket in the back car seat of the man who attacked her. NIS agents concluded it was Scott's gumbo pot. Scott's clothes were seized as evidence, but they bore no trace of blood. NIS agents testified that Scott must have disposed of the clothes worn in the attack. "They left these half-truths in the air," says John Leino, Scott's attorney. "I called them the Naval Insinuative Service." Scott served four years in prison before he was acquitted in a retrial.

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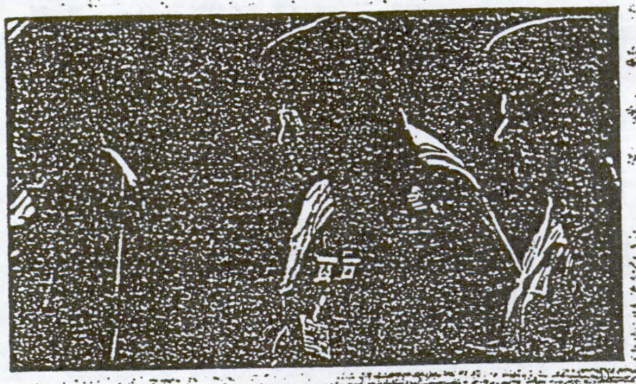
THE MOSCOW SPY CASE



In December 1986, Marine Sgt. Clayton Lonetree, a guard at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, confessed to a CIA official that he had had a love affair with a Soviet woman and that he passed an embassy phone book and floor plans to the Soviets.

The first hint of trouble came from NIS Special Agent Thomas Brannon's encouraging of Lonetree to lie and to confess much greater crimes. In court, Brannon said Lonetree had come up with the idea. "He said to me exactly these words: 'Do you want me to lie to you?' " Brannon testified. "And to keep him talking to me I said, 'Yes.' " Lonetree told Brannon he had stolen 200 secrets and given them to the Soviets. Then he said he was lying.

The NIS spent three exhausting days questioning Cpl. Arnold Bracy and emerged with a statement that he had let Soviets roam through the embassy. He later recanted, saying he was coerced and tricked by the NIS, as did Marine Cpl. Robert Williams, a witness against Bracy. Williams testified that NIS agents had put falsehoods into his statement. When Williams protested, he recalled, "they all agreed to make the changes, but they never changed [the statement]." He said he signed the statement to end his interrogation.

A General Accounting Office review of the case found that the NIS conducted a "professional and thorough" investigation, asserting that the agency's mission was to plug leaks, not build airtight criminal cases. The charges against Bracy were dropped. Lonetree was convicted of fraternizing with Soviet nationals and passing information to the KGB.

Norman Polmar, one of America's most distinguished writers on naval affairs and a Defense Department consultant, says he was subjected to two troublesome NIS inquiries. In the late 1980s, not long after he did a report for the Defense Department that contended the Seawolf submarine was not cost-effective, the NIS and the Defense Investigative Service began investigating Polmar to determine whether he had violated his security clearances. Polmar says Adm. Bruce DeMars acknowledged later that he had requested the investigation to "safeguard nuclear submarines." DeMars says he has no recollection of the matter.

Discharged. *Sgt. Kile*

The first investigation of Polmar, which lasted a year, examined the circumstances of his publishing an article and giving an interview to the *Navy Times*. Both the article and the interview contained publicly available information. The second case involved an article Polmar authored with the chief of a national laboratory, and the paper was cleared by the proper authorities. The NIS agents had never checked.

The Navy's investigations of sex crimes often result in problems far different from those raised in so-called political inquiries, and here the NIS seems burdened by history. One agent says that when he started with the NIS in 1962, the agency concentrated on security clearances, and 90 percent of his work was homosexuals. "They called us the 'pecker posse,' " this agent said.

Some people still do. While only 12 percent of all NIS cases involve sex crimes such as sodomy, rape and assault, the agency conducts more than *half* of the Pentagon's investigations of suspected homosexuals. "I never met an agent who liked to do homosexual cases," says Greg Golden, the NIS officer in charge of hiring and training. Golden acknowledges, however, that some gays may be correct when they say NIS agents try to obtain quick admissions from accused homosexuals. "I'd be the first to admit that you like to get them over quickly," Golden said.

Some gays, though, accuse the NIS of unsavory tactics to do so. Steve Krug, a sailor on the USS Independence, says that an agent told him he would go to his hometown and interview his parents, friends and former teachers about allegations of homosexuality. A terrified Krug quietly admitted to being homosexual and was discharged.

A Marine "witch hunt." In a policy statement vehemently challenged by gays, NIS officials insist that agents investigate homosexuality only when they have evidence of a specific act or attempted act of sodomy, which is a crime under military law; general allegations of homosexual preference are not pursued. "That's a lot of bull," says Krug, citing his investigation. "They didn't have any evidence of an act that had occurred. All they had was this person that said I'm a friend of his and that I'm gay."

That's precisely how the NIS investigation of several drill instructors suspected of being lesbians at the Marine Corps training base at Parris Island, S.C., turned into what was commonly called a "witch hunt." What started as a legitimate look into illegal fraternization turned ugly when two female marines gave agents dozens of names of

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■ COVER STORY

women they said were lesbians. The testimony of the first marine was largely discredited in court when defense attorney Vaughan Taylor brought forth her conflicting statements. By then, however, nearly half the 246 women at Parris Island had been interrogated and asked intimate and embarrassing questions about their sex lives. Sgt. Mary Kile—who insisted she was not gay—and 13 other female marines were either discharged from the Marine Corps or resigned rather than face trials. Three went to the brig for indecent acts and sodomy.

Not only homosexuals are investigated under the military's unusual sex laws. Under certain circumstances, adultery and heterosexual contact are vigorously prosecuted, with results that many civilians would find abhorrent. Last April, Marine Lt. Frank Reister was sentenced to seven years in military prison for womanizing. He was convicted of consensual heterosexual oral sex, fraternization and six counts of adultery and conspiracy to commit adultery. Reister was also convicted of assault—for having sex while infected with herpes. Much of the evidence against Reister was found on two pages of a personal diary he kept in his house, where, on Jan. 18, 1989, he decided to list his "conquests." Some of the affairs occurred when he was married.

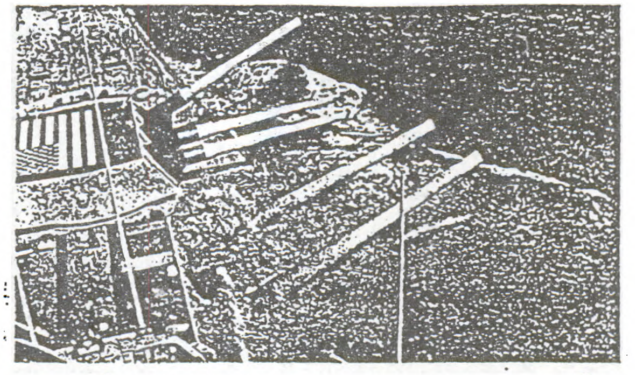
Reister certainly had marital difficulties, but his legal trouble did not start until after his divorce, when he dated a Navy nurse whom he asked to take care of his house while he went on vacation. While Reister was away, the nurse discovered his diary and read of Reister's affairs. She went to the NIS and told them she had been raped.

The NIS, accompanied by a Navy prosecutor and the nurse, went to Reister's house and gathered his bedsheet and photographed the "conquest" pages of his diary. Later, they returned with a search warrant and seized condoms, adult playing cards and a prescription for medicine for the treatment of herpes. Using the information in Reister's diary, NIS agents tracked down five women and his ex-wife. The Navy nurse's testimony at Reister's court-martial was not convincing enough to convict him of rape, so the charge was downgraded to consensual sodomy, a crime under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Today, Reister remains in prison while his lawyer, David Dowell, appeals the conviction. Dowell questions whether NIS agents legally should ever have had access to the diary.

NIS targets from admirals to seamen complain that agents often make up their minds in advance about a person's guilt or innocence, then build a case to support their theories. "What they do," says Dan Hyatt, a decorated Navy enlisted man who rejoined the service in 1981 as a prosecutor and a defender, "is they interview 15 people. And if the potential witnesses have something favorable to say, they won't reduce it to a sworn statement; they will just produce a memo that the person has nothing to offer. So you end up with a pile of evidence on a guy that does not have anything favorable in it, and people are accused where they should never be accused in the first place."

Conflicting statements. Once again, there is evidence to suggest these are not isolated instances. One witness in the case of Ralph Bernard, a veteran Navy weapons engineer who has been investigated by the NIS for nearly a year and a half but not yet charged with a crime (story, Page 63), says that an NIS agent only took notes when he told the agent things that fit the agent's criminal theory. Kathy Kubicina, the sister of Clayton Hartwig, whom the Navy accused of blowing up the USS Iowa, examined a report of her interview with NIS agents line by line. Kubicina says she noted 25 statements in the report that she did not utter. The NIS's

THE IOWA INVESTIGATION



One year ago, the chief of naval operations apologized to the family of Gunner's Mate Clayton Hartwig for having falsely accused the sailor of causing the explosion that killed him and 46 shipmates aboard the USS Iowa. The NIS is often blamed for the fiasco. In truth, its role was limited, but it did provide key evidence in the case.

At first, the NIS was kept from the explosion scene while evidence was washed overboard. When they finally were allowed to proceed, the NIS agents pursued the investigation with vigor. Grilling one sailor for days, they got him to say that he had seen an electronic timer in Hartwig's locker that could have been used for a bomb. Although the sailor later retracted his statement, Navy scientists clung to the bomb theory.

NIS agents also assembled testimony that was later used by FBI psychologists to paint a portrait of Hartwig as a misfit—a suicidal, homicidal and perhaps homosexual sailor. A panel of independent psychiatrists assembled by Congress later complained that the positive side of the Hartwig profile was missing. It was left for scientists at Sandia National Laboratories to show that the explosion aboard the famed World War II battleship could be explained as an accident.

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■ COVER STORY

Robert Powers says the references cited by Kubicina were "not very flattering to Kathy and her family and her brother" and that she disputes them for that reason. "That's not unusual," Powers says. "It happens all the time."

In another case reviewed by *U.S. News*, however, it appears that the witness had no reason to lie or challenge NIS agents' account of the events in question. On a night in August 1990, Marine Lance Cpl. William "Chip" Jahn fired his .22-caliber rifle inside base housing and, as his family fled, then wandered around outside with the rifle. A standoff ensued between Jahn and military police as Jahn continued wandering about the yard, the rifle resting across his shoulders. Witnesses said the military police exercised great restraint, but when Jahn approached a Marine sergeant, the officer shot Jahn in the leg and disarmed him. Jahn's defense attorney said that his client was despondent and possibly suicidal. He was accused of six crimes, including attempted murder of the sergeant. Anne Colombo, a neighbor who witnessed the incident, was interviewed by the NIS. A few days later, Colombo says, an agent returned with a handwritten statement and asked her to sign it. Colombo said at a hearing that she examined the statement and saw that it was full of errors, including a sentence that quoted her as stating that she saw Jahn point his gun at the marine who shot and disarmed him. "I told the [agent] that wasn't how it went," Colombo advised a Navy judge, "but they just kind of blew me off." When Colombo continued to object to the report, she said, the agent told her, "This is just—I need it for my records. It's just a statement." Jahn was discharged and all criminal charges were dismissed.

If the problems of the NIS are as deep-rooted as these cases suggest, Navy Secretary O'Keefe's proposed correctives—installing a civilian at the top and transferring the NIS's top-notch fraud unit to the Defense Department—are a bandage at best. What the agency needs most, Navy lawyers and legal experts say, is an infusion of professionalism from top to bottom. "This is military law. This is what holds the fibers of the military community together," says Gary Myers, the attorney for John Markovitch, the marine accused in the Jakovic case. "And you've got these agents running around, doing this stuff. It's sad." ■

BY PETER CARY

THE CHINA LAKE AFFAIR

A low-cost weapon and a tough engineer find themselves in the sights of Navy police

For 40 years, Ralph Bernard was a true believer. A civilian engineer who designed missiles for the U.S. Navy, he turned out weapons of war in the belief that what he was doing was best for his country. But that was before the Naval Investigative Service searched Bernard's house, seized 10,000 documents and padlocked his office. Now he sits in an empty office all day, writing legal memos and trying to figure how to salvage the remnants of five years of work paid for by $23.5 million of the taxpayers' money.

The inquisition of Ralph Bernard might just be another tale of cops on the trail of government corruption but for the political atmosphere in which it was launched. Senior officials of the NIS say they have simply pursued allegations of wrongdoing without regard to fear or favor, but Ralph Bernard's co-workers, friends and others familiar with his work believe the NIS inquiry is a Pentagon ploy designed to derail a low-budget missile project that conflicted with another, more expensive weapon favored by Navy brass. "The NIS investigation is absolutely a hoax," says a senior Navy official. "This guy has a reputation as being as clean as the driven snow. What happened here is they made a personal assault over what should have been a political argument."

"Like a plantar's wart." If it were not for the damage it has done, the investigation would be comical. Besides raiding Bernard's home and office, the NIS has pawed through his garbage, subpoenaed the pay records from his wife's part-time job in an optometrist's office and demanded virtually every piece of paper in the files of his brothers' Washington consulting firm—while asserting that the brothers were not a target of the inquiry.

While the Bernards maintain that they are innocent, they are no babes in the woods. Carl, a former Army officer, and Charles, a former Navy and Pentagon official, are skilled infighters wise in the ways of Washington. Over the years they

In limbo. *Bernard, in his home office. The NIS seized thousands of documents.*

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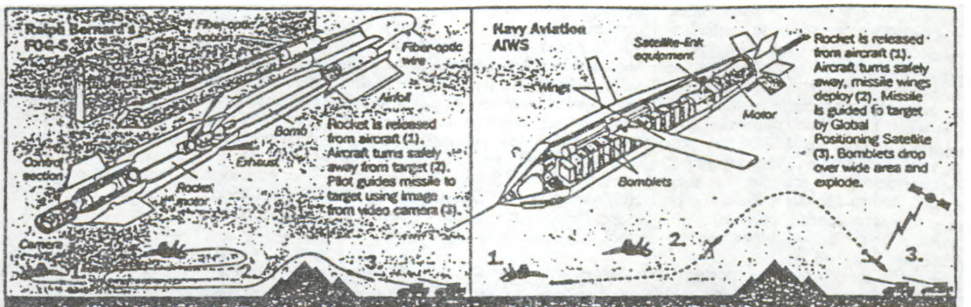
A TALE OF TWO MISSILES



	FOG-S *Fiber-Optic Guided Skipper*	AIWS (basic version)	AIWS (improved version)
Design	2,750 lbs. Mark 82 500-pound bomb, propelled by either a rocket or a turbine motor	1,065 lbs. Glidelike shape, composite material body	Same as basic weapon but with addition of motor
Range	12-20 miles with rocket, 60 miles with turbine engine	Up to 40 miles	More than 40 miles
Guidance	Video camera in nose	Satellite and computer guidance	More precise than basic version
Warhead	500 lbs. of high explosive	Bomblets for "soft" targets	High explosive/fragmentation
Estimated cost	$56,000 each	$80,000 each	$170,000 each
Development cost so far	$23.5 million	$111.3 million	N/A

have driven some Pentagon brass right up the wall. One was Rear Adm. Jeremy "Bear" Taylor, now retired but formerly in charge of Navy aviation's plans and requirements. "The Bernard guys are like a plantar's wart," Taylor says. "They get in there and keep growing, and if you don't get in there and freeze them out, they'll take over your toe." Taylor defends the NIS investigation of Bernard, comparing it to a traffic cop on the side of the road. "The value is not in the one guy you nail," Taylor says. "It's that everybody sees him. If you hang one, you get everybody's attention."

The Skipper. Ralph Bernard's story begins in China Lake, a sprawling Navy weapons complex set in a high, windswept desert valley three hours east of Los Angeles. In years past, China Lake was a "Right Stuff" kind of place, a proving ground where iconoclastic scientists and can-do engineers turned out some of the best weapons in the world. Ralph Bernard grew up at China Lake; intellectually, he never left. In the early 1980s, Bernard built a missile called the Skipper, an air-to-ship weapon that cost a modest $22,000 each. Navy brass wanted a different and more costly weapon, but Navy Secretary John Lehman liked the Skipper so much he ordered 5,500 of them. And when Lehman wanted a missile to follow the Skipper, Ralph Bernard jumped in to do the job.

But the new missile would prove much harder to build. In the early 1980s, a U.S. Army lab had developed an antitank missile called FOG-M. "FOG" meant Fiber-Optic Guided, "M" meant missile. Launched from the back of a truck, the missile had a little video camera in its nose, and as it flew toward its target, it trailed a hair-thin, fiber-optic cable that transmitted back to a controller everything the video camera saw. The controller, sitting safely in his truck, could guide the missile directly into an enemy tank. Ralph Bernard drew on this technology for what he called FOG-S, a fiber-optic-guided successor to the Skipper. But the FOG-S would have to fly up to 600 miles an hour after launch from a jet, and its fiber-optic cable had to unspool at unheard-of rates while the pilot guided the missile to its target.

In 1987, Bernard went to work with a small team of dedicated engineers and characteristic zeal. But the folks at Navy aviation were pushing for another missile known as the Advanced Interdiction Weapon System, or AIWS. The AIWS did not require a live pilot to guide it to its target. On the other hand, the basic AIWS was not as accurate as FOG-S. But Navy brass pointedly note that the AIWS had been blessed by the Navy procurement system.

By September of 1989, Bernard had airplane-dropped an early version of the FOG-S and used the fiber-optic cable to guide it to its target. By 1990, his team had air-launched a rocket-powered FOG-S, guided it and flown it for 6 miles. It locked on to its target just as the cable ran out. Encouraged, the team prepared more tests.

By this time, though, the FOG-S was making some people in Navy aviation very nervous. In May 1989, the Naval Strike Warfare Center issued a warning: "FOG-S potentially competes against the ... AIWS for funding. AIWS must receive our total concentration for development effort and funding.... Do not introduce FOG-S (per se) to the fleet."

But the Bernards had the ear of Congress. Rep. Charlie Wilson, a powerful Texas Democrat, was enlisted. It helped when a contractor in his district was retained to make some FOG-S parts. More support came from other members of the House Appropriations Committee. Some had FOG-S contractors in their districts too. The result: When the Navy budgeted no money for FOG-S, the House panel gave Bernard up to $10 million a year.

Fed up, Navy brass began a two-pronged counterattack. First, it began holding back the cash authorized by Congress for FOG-S. Second, the Navy sent Bear Taylor to Capitol Hill to try to kill the FOG-S.

But something else was happening, too, and it was more ominous. On Au-

GIC 000132T

CONFIDENTIAL

COVER STORY

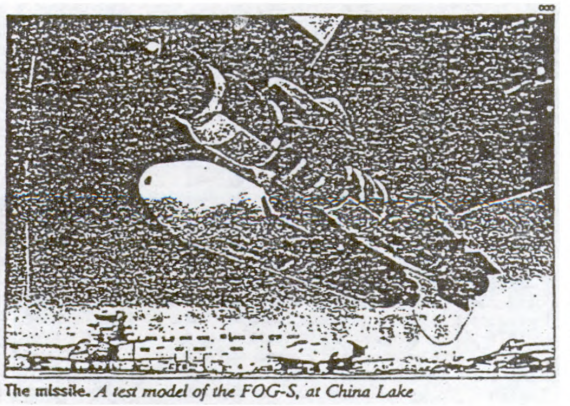
gust 6, 1990, Ralph Bernard's fax machine at China Lake began spitting out an undated but obviously recent memorandum from a Navy aviation office. The memo was addressed to the technical director of China Lake. "Why would private consultants like C. Bernard and A. Batistia [actually Anthony Battista, an influential congressional aide who had become a private consultant] continue to support the FOG-S ... programs if there was no monetary gain?" the memo said. "It may be that their support is altruistic, but it could also be that they are funded by these programs." The memo, which had been pirated by a friend of Bernard's, suggested that an investigation be launched. The inquisition of Ralph Bernard was about to begin.

Top officials in the Navy's AIWS program insist they never saw the FOG-S as a threat. But what the House Appropriations Committee did in mid-1991 to AIWS had to be an eye-opener. This time the committee slashed all $53 million for the AIWS. The Navy rallied and persuaded Congress to restore the money, but now the writing was on the wall.

Bear Taylor, meanwhile, had visited Representative Wilson. First he hinted that Wilson's hometown FOG-S contractor might find work with the AIWS program instead. Then he played his trump card—breaking the news that the FOG-S program was under NIS investigation. "I said, 'Somebody's got to tell the congressman he doesn't want to fight too hard for this one right now; it's in a gray area,'" Taylor recalled. "And I think that had him back off."

On June 26, 1991, the NIS arrived at the optometrist's office where Ralph's wife, Barbara, works. The agents had her take them to Ralph's home office, where they seized 10,647 documents. Then the interviews began. The agents talked to a woman who worked in Ralph Bernard's office, showing her a circle they had drawn. It depicted Ralph and his brothers scheming to award FOG-S contracts to companies that then hired his brothers as consultants. "They kept trying to put words in my mouth," recalled the woman, who refused to allow her name to be used. "They asked, 'Don't you think this is illegal?'"

NIS agents interviewed Charles McIntosh four times. McIntosh was the China Lake manager of a company that helped projects like Ralph Bernard's order parts. The first time, McIntosh recalled, NIS Agent Leo Lamont asked, "Don't you believe Ralph was pointing us in the direction to buy things so his brothers could get the benefit from these companies?" McIntosh says he had already heard this theory from Ralph Bernard's boss. The NIS, according to McIntosh, said it was more than just theory. "Ralph's a crook," McIntosh quoted Agent Lamont as saying, "and we've got him dead to rights."



The missile. *A test model of the FOG-S, at China Lake*

The theory of the case. NIS Agent Lamont declined to discuss the matter. Robert Powers, the NIS's director of criminal investigations, said he could not comment on an open investigation. He said that in the heat of interviews, some people misconstrue what NIS agents say. However, one woman, Vera Vega, signed a statement saying she had been misquoted in a key NIS affidavit. The affidavit was the very one the NIS had used to obtain its warrant to search Bernard's home and office.

In the NIS affidavit, the agents explained their criminal theory. Ralph Bernard, the agents said, had used office phones and fax machines to send "government proprietary technical data" to his brothers Charles and Carl. They relayed the data to contractors to help them win FOG-S contracts. The contractors then repaid Chuck and Carl Bernard by hiring them as consultants.

Another Bernard brother, Lute, a San Francisco attorney, took up the cause. He showed the court affidavits from FOG-S contractors who swore that the Bernards had never worked for them. Then he pointed out that under California federal law, what Ralph Bernard faxed to his brothers was not "government property." An assistant U.S. attorney, William Habesy, replied that the "theft of government property" really meant misuse of office phones. So the Bernards produced documents showing that all of Ralph's phone calls were approved by a supervisor each month. That was enough for Dennis Beck, the federal magistrate hearing the case. In February, Beck ruled that the theory behind the NIS search and seizure was without merit. The U.S. attorney is appealing the ruling.

But the investigation did not stop. NIS agents soon were seen pawing through the Bernard family's garbage, looking for more clues. Then the grand jury subpoenaed the pay records from the optometrist's office where Barbara Bernard worked part time. Next they subpoenaed the records of Barbara Bernard's $200-a-month retirement savings. Meanwhile, the Navy was moving to revoke Ralph Bernard's security clearance for allegedly sending several pages of the low-level classified material to his brothers in Washington. If proved, that could be enough to cost him his job.

Citing Navy regulations, Ralph will not talk to the press. Through his brother Lute he denies all the charges. "He has always been so loyal, so honorable," says Barbara Bernard, his wife. "This is a devastating thing." Where the investigation is heading still is unclear. One source close to the probe insists the investigation proceeds in good faith and that when it is over, it will be seen to have been productive. In the meantime, there are new indications that the Naval Investigative Service is turning away from Ralph and looking at Chuck and Carl Bernard. Their theory: that the brothers manipulated Ralph and his FOG-S program for their own economic gain. The Bernards say that's ridiculous. ■

BY PETER CARY

OIC 000132 U

ew Investigation ıto Navy Deaths 'rged by Clinton

n Harrison
s Capitol Bureau

ITTLE ROCK — At President Clinton's urging Department of Defense has opened new investi- ns into the deaths of two Navy men whose nsas families contend the mysterious "sui- " occurred as the sailors were exposing drug rs aboard their ships.

e remarkably similar deaths took place 15 s apart, and there are indications many such s exist.

common thread is the complaints by families say the Navy's investigations were shoddy.

Naval Criminal Investigation Service, a ian-run branch of the Navy, conducts inquiries suspicious deaths and other incidents in the / and Marines.

e NCIS was renamed and revamped last year, Navy admirals were forced into early retire- , and a new director was appointed because the cy was being used to protect the Navy's image. CIS remains under investigation by a congres- l subcommittee as a result of public outcry its botched inquiry of the 1991 Tailhook con- on sex-scandal and other high-profile cases.

Navy's annual Tailhook convention in Las s turned violent in 1991 when a group of ten pilots sexually assaulted more than 24 en.

e agency that troubled itself to protect Navy over a widely publicized sex scandal could possibly face an accusation that it has covered urder.

e inspector general's office of the Department

■ See NAVY/ Page 2A

LEVEL

vation at 6 p.m. Saturday was 1119.76 , a decrease of .08 foot from Saturday's power pool elevation is 1200 feet.

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2A THE MORNING NEWS Sunday, March 28, 1993 (Springdale, Ark.)

Navy from 1A

of Defense said last week that it found merit in reopening the suicide cases.

In January 1975, Navy officer Lawrence R. Brown, 26, was found hanged aboard his ship, the USS New, while docked at the Norfolk, Va., Naval Station. The Navy investigation ruled it a suicide, saying he took his life because he was depressed over the loss of a girlfriend.

His parents, Lorraine and Lawrence Brown Sr., who now live in Rogers, say their son had witnessed bales of marijuana being loaded onto his ship while visiting a remote island, and when he reported it to his commander he was placed in solitary confinement, where his body was later found.

The Navy refused to release a suicide letter to the Browns until shortly after their home was burglarized and a box of his letters were stolen, they said. For years, their request for a new investigation has been ignored.

In June 1990, Seaman Martin William J. Essary, 21, was found hanged aboard his ship, the USS Wasp, while docked at Norfolk. The Navy ruled it a suicide, asserting he was depressed over the loss of a girlfriend.

His parents, Gladys and Virgil Essary of Beebe, say their son was at odds with some drug dealers on his ship, and he phoned them the night before his death to say he was going to report them. They said a suicide note was not written by their son.

The Essary case was reopened in 1991 at the request of Sen. David Pryor, D-Ark., but it was kept within the Navy and Pryor accepted a cursory reply that it stood by the original report.

The White House last month referred the cases to the inspector general's office because of its autonomy and its familiarity with NCIS's history of dubious work. In the Tailhook case, the office's report found the NCIS conducted a half-hearted inquiry that sought mostly to protect the Navy's reputation.

"We expect a thorough inspection," said Vincent Foster, deputy counsel to Clinton, adding that he would be following up. Foster said the White House had asked the inspector general to look into the complaints, but the decision to reinvestigate was made in the Defense Department office.

The investigator in charge said the cases would not have landed on his desk if his bosses had not found they had merit.

"I can see how bad this all looks, but what I need is some good hard evidence," said Stanley Prouser, the investigator. Prouser's expertise is handwriting analysis. He said his inquiry could last anywhere from a month to a year or more.

Meanwhile, a congressional panel is reviewing the record of NCIS and the other military criminal investigating agencies because of Tailhook and the NCIS's controversial investigation of the 1989 turret explosion aboard the USS Iowa that killed 47 sailors. In the Iowa case, the Navy blamed one of the victims, claiming he was a disgruntled homosexual who planned a suicide-homicide. But it later admitted errors and apologized to the sailor's family. The explosion was later determined to be more the ship's officers' fault because they placed untrained sailors in the turret, and improperly stored outdated sacks of gunpowder.

The Oversight Subcommittee on Investigations of the House Armed Services Committee should have a report this summer of its findings on NCIS and the other military justice agencies.

Warren Nelson, staff director of the panel, said dozens of cases like the Brown's and the Essary's had been reviewed.

The Browns and Essarys said last week they were glad to hear about the new investigation. But while they were hopeful, they remained skeptical.

"We know nothing is going to bring Martin back," Virgil Essary said. "But maybe if the truth was found it would help some other young men avoid the same thing. There's some real corruption in the Navy, but they've always found a way to cover their butt."

DIC 000132H

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/13/94

Mr. G. Gordon Liddy was interviewed at his place of employment, radio station WJFK, 10800 Main Street, Fairfax, Virginia. He was advised of the identities of FBI Agents and that they wished to interview him regarding an ongoing FBI investigation into the death of Vincent Foster. The agents confirmed receipt by the Office of the Independent Counsel of Mr. Liddy's letter dated April 5, 1994, including a six-page interview report of information provided to Liddy by an anonymous witness who claimed to have been the first to have discovered the body of Vincent Foster at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993.

At the outset, Mr. Liddy stated that this six-page report, along with a two-page report (copy provided by Liddy) of the interview of a Fairfax County Fire Department employee named Cory Ashford, conducted on March 4, 1994 by Congressional staffers, would soon be publicly released to subscribers of his regular newsletter.

Mr. Liddy agreed that he would make no comment about the specifics of this current interview with the FBI, except to acknowledge on his radio show that the FBI had contacted him and that he had agreed to keep the specifics of that contact confidential.

Mr. Liddy then stated that he would assist the FBI in any manner he could, but had given the anonymous witness his assurances that he would not reveal his identity and could not go back on this promise. He did agree to recontact the party as soon as possible and provide him with the names and telephone numbers of the interview agents and attempt to persuade him that it was in his best interest to call and identify himself and cooperate fully with the FBI. He provided the following phone numbers where he could be reached

It was understood that if the witness did come forward, any future FBI interview or evaluation concerning his credibility would be directly with the

Investigation on 4/12/94 at Fairfax, Virginia File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 00013

by Date dictated 4/13/94

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FD-302a (Rev. 11-15-83)

29D-LR-35063

Continuation of FD-302 of G. Gordon Liddy, On 4/12/94, Page 2

FBI and that Mr. Liddy would not be involved. Mr. Liddy then provided the following additional information concerning the manner in which he first came in touch with this witness and other specifics that would assist the FBI in evaluating the witness' credibility.

Liddy advised that on March 22, 1994, he was telephonically contacted at his radio station in Fairfax City, Virginia by a male caller who identified himself as the individual in the "white van" who observed the body of Vincent Foster at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993. Pursuant to this telephone call, Mr. Liddy drove to the caller's residence, which according to Liddy was "not far" from the radio station where he interviewed the caller in depth regarding his observations of July 20, 1993.

Liddy stated that in order to protect the identity of the caller, he maintained no notes of his discussion and due to the press of business commitments, he did not transcribe his account of this interview until March 27, 1994. In order to refresh his recollection, Mr. Liddy during this interview referred to a six-page report of the March 22 interview which he, Liddy, had previously mailed to Mr. Roderick Lankler with a cover letter on April 5, 1994.

Mr. Liddy advised that in addition to the information contained in the referenced interview report, he is convinced that this individual he interviewed on March 22 is legitimate; that he was in Fort Marcy Park the evening of July 20, 1993; did, in fact, observe the dead body of Vincent Foster and did report this sighting to two Park Service employees that same evening. According to Liddy, this anonymous witness expressed to him a fear of some type of retaliation if his identity is surfaced, based primarily on observations that neither of Mr. Foster's hands held a gun at the time and location of his sighting by this witness. This particular observation, according to Liddy, is contrary to the media reports and for whatever reason has instilled in this anonymous witness a strongly expressed fear for his life.

In an effort to ascertain the reliability of this anonymous witness, Mr. Liddy voluntarily described him as a white/male; mid-40s; 5 foot, 9 inches; stocky or beefy build, normal hair length, predominantly grey; clean shaven with a

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Continuation of FD-302 of G. Gordon Liddy, On 4/12/94, Page 3

square or rugged face configuration; wearing eyeglasses with silver metallic frames. He was further described as possessing a Virginia accent, possibly from Southwest Virginia or the Roanoke, Virginia area and as "having lived a tough life." Liddy could not furnish any specific details regarding this witness' attire, believing he was wearing, at the time of his interview, "typical work clothes," not further described and an inexpensive wrist watch with a metal band. He was further described by Liddy as a "hard working family man," most likely employed in the construction business and residing in an extremely modest house.

During the interview on March 22, 1994, Liddy also met a white female, age 35-40 with brunette hair, believed to be the witness' wife or a female companion. Liddy did report observing a white van at this anonymous witness' residence which he described as a "basic service type van, probably engaged in the construction business." He could not recall any additional details or state of registration. It was Mr. Liddy's opinion that this anonymous witness was a "typical low-waged laborer," who on a daily basis terminates his employment at 4:00 p.m. and regularly drives past Fort Marcy Park either to his residence or place of employment.

In response to questions posed regarding the purpose of the anonymous witness' presence in Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993, Liddy stated that witness informed him that he stopped at Fort Marcy Park to urinate. This biological requirement, combined with the suffocating heat and traffic snarls on the George Washington Parkway, according to Liddy, was the sole reason for witness' presence at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993. Furthermore, Liddy advised that the anonymous witness informed him on March 22, 1994, that the reason he was supplying his observations to Liddy was that he had considered either Rush Limbaugh, the syndicated newscaster and commentator, or Mr. Liddy and felt that he, Liddy, "wouldn't give him up."

In a further effort to determine the specific reasons for this witness' insistence on anonymity, Liddy reiterated that while it might appear irrational, the fact that this witness insists that the Foster body was devoid of any weapon and that the initial media reports either ignored or downplayed the existence of the "white van," has led this witness to believe

there is some "government conspiracy" to cover up the actual cause of Mr. Foster's death.

In regard to follow-up questions regarding the specifics of his March 22, 1994 interview with this witness, Liddy stated that the witness actually provided him a sketch of Fort Marcy Park, outlining his route to the second cannon embankment where he discovered the body and his exit route to his vehicle in the Fort Marcy parking lot. Although this sketch was not available at this time since it was being duplicated for inclusion in Mr. Liddy's newsletter, Liddy stated that he personally visited Fort Marcy Park to verify the sketch provided by this particular witness. In this regard, Mr. Liddy supplied three polaroid photographs he took, depicting the apparent residence of the Saudi Ambassador to the United Nations and two photographs depicting the sight where Mr. Foster's body was retrieved. He reiterated the witness' insistence that the body was lying at a 45 degree angle, eyes slightly glazed and face swollen. Liddy believes however, that the witness's' observation of Mr. Foster's body was confined to a view "looking down at the body" but did state that the witness believed he had ample time to determine that the palms of the victim's hands were open and raised upward and that neither hand contained a weapon.

Furthermore, Liddy advised that according to this witness, he then returned to the parking area by a separate route and at the far end of the lot he observed a White Honda from an elevation of approximately eight feet and a distance of 20 feet. In this vehicle, he observed a suit jacket (unfolded) on the rear seat and a four-pack of wine coolers. According to Liddy, this witness thought that a briefcase was also situated on the floor of the front seat of the passenger side. According to Liddy, this witness then departed Fort Marcy Park, enroute to a public telephone which he knew was located in the general vicinity of Fort Marcy. Upon reaching this location, witness advised that he reported his findings to uniformed U.S. Park Service employees with the request that they notify police authorities.

Mr. Liddy reiterated his interest in assisting the FBI investigation in this matter; maintained that the initial contact with this witness was unsolicited and agreed to recontact this witness and solicit witness' cooperation in submitting to an FBI interview.

The following is a transcript of a segment of the "G. Gordon Liddy" syndicated radio show which was broadcast on radio station KSDO-AM in San Diego, California on March 25, 1994 at 8:35 p.m. The duration of the show is five minutes and seven seconds.

"Alright, let's now go back to the telephones. And up first, from Peru, Indiana, is Bart. Bart, you're on radio free DC.

Good afternoon, Mr. Liddy.

Good afternoon, Bart.

It's an honor and a privilege to speak to you, sir.

Thank you, sir.

I'm a little nervous so if I start to babble, please stop me.

That's quite alright, no need to be nervous. I'm unarmed here.

Um, I had a question regarding a radio talk show I heard the other day. I only caught the last few minutes. I didn't get the woman's name but there was a woman who claimed to, she was investigating mysterious deaths around the Clintons and the Whitewater ordeal and one of them she mentioned was the head of security for his campaign. But the number she listed, she said there could be as many as 29 deaths that came under mysterious circumstances. Besides the, Mr. Clinton's head of security for his campaign, are there any other men from Little Rock . . .

Well, yeah, I never heard the figure 29 before, certainly, but we do know that there was that fellow who was killed and then there was a man who was investigating Clinton's infidelities, you know, all the way back into the 80's and he was, died by gunshot. I think about 10 bullets took him out. So you got, and then his place was burglarized and his file on Clinton was stolen, according to his widow. There is, of course, Vincent Foster. You know, they keep making out that it's a suicide. Maybe it was. But, for example, I have received information which would lead me to believe that it was not, or that at least that the body was moved. I'm working to verify what I have received as best I can. I am, I promised the person who gave me the information not to reveal that person's identity, and I will not, but I will reveal, with that person's permission, all the information given me. It's the man in the van, in the mysterious van that disappeared, the man who actually found the body. This individual claims to be that person, he gave me a lot of information as recently as last night. I was in Fort Marcy Park using maps this person gave me in his own hand, uh, to verify whether he knew what he was talking about or not. And as best I can tell, at least from the maps and things like that, he sure did.

Wow.

So we're really working on that and we are going to put together a program, at least in part devoted to that and then I'm going to have the entire interview, I'm going to write that up and have it in my newsletter, if anybody wants further information than that which we will be giving out over the radio. And if the Special Prosecutor or anybody like that wants to interrogate me under oath, happy to do it. Happy to repeat the information because I have that permission to do so. However, I will not give up this person's identity because this person told me flatly, 'I don't want to end up like that body I found on the ground.'

I don't blame him.

Yeah.

One other question - do you have any idea how long your investigation may take and when the results of the investigation . . .

Uh, I would say that we will be going on the air about it next week and the newsletter that will come out with the, you know, the actual report of the interview and what have you, will be just a few weeks more, cause there's one going out right now, kind of as we speak and it won't be in that one, obviously, because that, it was already at the printer's. But we are going to rush out the, you know, the next edition just as fast as we can and devote it, all the space as is necessary to get this, all the information that I was given out to everybody. Prior to that time, I will certainly be discussing that on the air.

How damaging do you think this information could be?

It's very damaging to the official story. Uh, and of course, this is what this person says. I'm trying to verify that he knows what he's talking about to the best I can. So far, everything, you know, that I could check and have checked has checked out. But it's going to be up to the Special Prosecutor - some of the things that he had told me has never been published in the press, you know, about the body and its condition and things like that and other things around there, and if the Special Prosecutor reads that and recognizes yes, obviously, you know, this person was there at the time, uh, then they'll be interested and they'll ask me about it and I'll give them all the information. But I will not give this man up. If the Special Prosecutor wants him, they'll have to find him by himself. Alright, unfortunately, I've got to go to some Kraft commercial messages, but next week, probably toward the latter part of the week, we will have more on this.

Okay, thank you, Mr. Liddy.

You're welcome, sir."

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)-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/15/94

The below-recorded interview and information contained therein was provided by an individual who made himself available to investigators for the Office of Independent Counsel on condition that his identity remain confidential for reason set forth in the interview. His name and other information that would identify him have been removed.

was interviewed at his residence, , by SAs and . At the outset, was informed that the FBI wished to speak to him concerning an ongoing investigation into the death of Vincent Foster on July 20, 1993.

stated that he would gladly furnish any and all information in his possession regarding the above matter, but insisted that his name be kept confidential. He stated that he had been informed by G. Gordon Liddy that a number of people from both the media and from Congress wanted to speak to him and interview him regarding this matter and that he had no interest in speaking to anyone other than representatives from the Office of Independent Counsel and did not want his name and address appearing in either the print or electronic media. He did express a concern for his safety and welfare because of what he perceived as the high profile government personalities involved in this investigation. He was assured by Agents and that his confidentiality would be respected by the Office of Independent Counsel and he was given their assurances that they did not feel that his welfare or safety was endangered, but if such was the case, the FBI would offer him assistance. then provided the following information.

He stated that he is quite familiar with Fort Marcy Park, having been there approximately fifty times over the past twenty years, adding that he frequently uses the George Washington Memorial Parkway in driving from work to his residence. He advised that on July 20, 1993, he was working at a , specifically in

Investigation on 4/14/94 at _____ File # 29D-LR-35063-Sub7-123

by _____ Date dictated 4/15/94

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He explained that he normally drives home using to the Beltway, then to , to into the . He state that on this particular day, traffic was backed up and he decided to take an alternate route which he frequently uses, namely , the George Washington Memorial Parkway, proceeding . He explained that as he proceeded on the GW Parkway, traffic backed up beginning right after the 14th Street Bridge and was bumper to bumper, moving at a very slow pace.

He advised that he is a heavy coffee drinker, consuming anywhere from four to six twenty-ounce cups of coffee a day; he had an urge to relieve himself and realized that the first pull-off area where he could have some degree of privacy was Fort Marcy Park. He stated that to the best of his recollection, he left the work site at at approximately 4:45 p.m. and pulled into the Fort Marcy parking lot somewhere between 5:30 and 5:45 p.m. stated that upon pulling into the Fort Marcy parking lot, he noticed two vehicles, both of which were unoccupied in the parking lot. He stated that the first of the two vehicles was parked to his left, at the beginning of the parking lot; and estimates that this vehicle was in the second or third parking place. He described this vehicle as a compact Japanese made sedan, color possibly light blue or tan, adding that to the best of his recollection, it was a 2-door model. He stated that although he can't be sure, he believes this vehicle was pulled front first into the parking space. stated that the second vehicle was located towards the rear of the parking lot, adding that he's positive that this vehicle was backed into the parking space. He described this vehicle as a white colored Honda, 2-door sedan, with blue interior.

stated that he parked his van between these two vehicles, in closer proximity to the white Honda located toward the rear of the lot. As best he recalls, he backed in. He stated it was very hot and humid and before walking up into the park, he took his shirt off and hung it on the side mirror to dry, as it was wet with perspiration. was unable to provide any information regarding the license tags or state of registration for these two vehicles.

OIC 000138

stated that there are two paths from the parking

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lot proceeding up into Fort Marcy itself. One is at the beginning of the parking lot and the second is towards the rear of the parking lot. advised that he used the path at the rear and walked in close proximity to the car that he described as the white Honda. estimated that from where he parked his van to where he finally relieved himself was approximately 200 yards. described in detail the several layers or plateaus of Fort Marcy Park, pointing out accurately where the first cannon was located, where several picnic benches are located, the location of the old well, as well as the location of U.S. Park Department signs setting forth a history of the park. He also described accurately sections of the park that were wooded and those sections of the park that were open-spaced. He explained that the reason why he went to the highest level of the park, in close proximity to the second cannon, was because that was the area that afforded the most privacy. He stated that because of the two vehicles in the parking lot, he felt that there were people in the park and the lower levels of the park were more open and he didn't want someone walking up on him unexpectedly while he was urinating.

stated that once he assured himself that there was no one up at the upper level by the second cannon, he walked up over the berm, at a point approximately fifteen to twenty feet to the right of the cannon. He walked down the berm several feet to a point where his waist was level with the top of the berm and proceeded to urinate. He stated that at that point, he was standing in a northerly direction, looking downhill out towards Chain Bridge Road. advised that at some point he must have looked to his left and noticed something on the ground (downside of the berm) that appeared to be trash. He stated that whatever was there was partially concealed by the heavy summer foliage and he remembers thinking that some "SOB" had dumped trash in the park even though there were trash cans nearby.

stated that he walked over to investigate and when he got within ten feet, he recognized the object as a body. He stated that at that point, he stopped because he thought it was someone who had fallen asleep. stated that he then decided to take a closer look and moved to within approximately three feet of the body. stated that he is positive that at this point, he was standing directly behind and above the head, with his right foot extended forward to within thirty to thirty-six inches of the top of the head. Since he had approached the body from its right side (his left side), it is possible that he was

positioned at a slight angle to the right of the body (his left side). stated that he bent directly over the head, looking directly into the face of the individual. He was able to observe that the eyes were partially opened and appeared glazed; that traces of dried, black blood were on the lips and around the nostrils and that a number of flies were in the vicinity of the mouth and nostrils. He does not recall blood or traces of dried blood running down the right or left side of the face. stated that the man was dressed in a white dress shirt, expensive trousers, light gray in color, and black shoes and that this individual's shirt and trousers were hitched or drawn up indicating to him that the body could have slide down the slope. He stated that there were what appeared to be light purple wine stains and what appeared to be traces of vomit on his shirt on the right upper shoulder and chest. He stated that he did not observe blood or dried blood on the shirt. He stated that there was also a wine bottle that he described as approximately ten inches in height, tapered top, with the remains of some wine, purplish in color, still contained in the bottle. He stated that the bottle was located on the side of the berm, approximately two and a half feet to the right of the body.

stated that he stood directly over the body, looking down, for several seconds, specifically recalling that he looked at both hands. He stated that the arms were down by the body's sides and that the hands were palms up. He stated that while he was not looking for a gun, he has no recollection of there being a gun present in either hand. pointed out that upon observing the blood in the vicinity of the mouth and nostrils, the thought entered his mind that someone had hit the person in the head and that was possibly how he had been killed. advised that there was extreme dense and heavy foliage in the area and in close proximity to the body and the possibility does exist that there was a gun in or near his hand that he might not have seen. stated that he did not, in any way, touch or disturb the body. He stated that he did not attempt to walk down the bank or approach the body from either side, nor did he go to the lower part of the bank and observe the body from that point looking upward. He stated that as best he recalls from his vantage point on the top of the berm, the foliage and brush at the bottom of the berm or slope (approximately fifteen feet below the body) was trampled down as if the individual might have been walking or pacing in that area. Prior inspection of the area by the FBI within the past two weeks concluded that a

walking path had been worn in the berm from the front of the cannon down the berm and into the woods joining up with other walking paths that criss-cross the wooded area of the park.
stated that based on his recollection, there was no walking path down the berm on July 30, 1993 and the area was heavily overgrown with foliage. He again reiterated that his only close point of observation of the body was from a position directly above the head at the top of the berm looking down at the body with the tip of his right foot approximately thirty to thirty-six inches from the top of the head. stated that the face, to the best of his recollection, was pointing straight up. He stated that the head was definitely not tilted to its left but, in his opinion, the head could have been tilted slightly to the right, but no more than 5 or 10 degrees.

stated that he then proceeded back to his van, retracing the route that he took on entering the park. He stated that when he approached the parking lot, he again passed in close proximity to the white Honda. He explained that at the rear of the parking lot the path runs down a small slope that runs along and parallel to the rear part of the parking lot.
stated that on returning to the van, he walked along the top of that slope and was able to look down into the white Honda which was directly to his right. He estimated that his point of observation was approximately five feet above the car at a distance of approximately fifteen to twenty feet. He stated that he clearly remembers that there was a four-pack wine cooler in the front passenger floor of the car, he also recalls that the interior of the car was blue in color and to the best of his recollection, there was a suit coat or jacket and possibly a brown briefcase in the car; he can't recall whether these items were in the rear or front of the car.

estimated that he was in Fort Marcy Park approximately ten minutes and after exiting the parking lot, he proceeded North on the GW Parkway. He drove to the Park Headquarters (approximately 2 miles North), stating that it was his belief that there was a telephone located at this location.
stated that he pulled into the maintenance area up to the gates. The gates were locked so he turned around and then noticed two park maintenance employees off to his right, standing by the side of a pickup truck. Both men were wearing park service uniforms. He stated that there were only two vehicles in the maintenance parking area at that time, one of which was the

pickup truck, burgundy or blue in color; the second was a car, but he could furnish no further description. He described the park service employees as follows: a black male, age approximately 50, and a white male, age approximately 35. He stated that he waved to them and the white male came over, adding that the black male remained by the pickup truck. advised that he informed the white male park employee that he had just come from Fort Marcy Park and that there was a body located up by the second cannon and that it appeared to be dead and would they mind calling the police. He stated that the white male responded to the effect that he would call the authorities. advised that to the best of his recollection, the black male did not come over to his van nor was he a part of the conversation. stated that he then quickly drove from the maintenance area, recalling that the thought entered his mind that he hoped that the two park employees did not get his license tag number. He stated that he then proceeded directly home to his residence in . To the best of his recollection, he mentioned this incident to his brother and to the next morning at the job site. He advised that he would be able to provide the phone number for both and who he spoke to, if that information was needed in order to corroborate his story.

stated that the primary reason why he finally came forward, even though he was fearful for his own safety, was because had informed him that the news media was now reporting that the park employees had retracted their story about an individual in a white van providing the location of the body at Fort Marcy Park. He stated that this upset him and he felt someone was trying to cover something up. He maintained that his initial contact with Mr. Liddy was based on information supplied that Mr. Liddy's radio broadcasts had featured stories regarding the Foster death and that Mr. Liddy could be trusted.

In addition to relating the above information, provided three self-drawn sketches specifically relating to his activities on July 20, 1993. These sketches included (1) the route he traveled after exiting his vehicle at Fort Marcy Park and walking to the spot where he urinated and the return route to his vehicle, (2) the location of his sighting of the dead body, and (3) his vehicle location at the TURKEY RUN MAINTENANCE PARK

where he informed U.S. Park employees of the sighting of a dead body at Fort Marcy Park.

identified a white van parked in his driveway as the same vehicle he drove to Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993, maintaining that the condition, color, license plates and the external markings on this vehicle were consistent with the vehicle's appearance on July 20, 1993.

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Mrs. was interviewed at her place of employment, She was advised of the identity of FBI Agent and informed that he wished to speak to her concerning an ongoing investigation into the death of Vincent Foster on July 20, 1993. advised that several days after the events of July 20, 1993, she was contacted by telephone by an individual who identified himself as a Park Police Officer; adding that she answered his questions and provided whatever information she had.

advised that on the day in question, she left her office at approximately 5:15 p.m. and took her usual route home, proceeding North on the George Washington Parkway. She advised that as she approached Fort Marcy Park, the gas pedal "stopped working" and her car would not accelerate. She stated that she started to coast, coasting as far as she could and ending up approximately 50-60 feet into the entrance ramp leading into Fort Marcy Park. She stated that she was driving her Mercedes . She advised that she put the emergency flashers on and started walking towards the Fort Marcy parking lot, hoping that there would be a phone located in that area. She stated that another car, occupied by a white male, was also parked off to the right on the entrance ramp leading into the Fort Marcy parking lot. She advised that she had to walk by this vehicle as she approached the parking lot and noticed that the occupant appeared to be looking at some papers or possibly a map.

advised that as she walked past this individual, he started his car and then pulled up next to her, adding that they had still not reached the parking lot area. She said this individual inquired if she needed a ride and she declined; she stated that he asked a second time if he could help or give her a ride and she again remarked no, that she was just trying to find a telephone. As best she recalls, this individual proceeded up into the parking lot, turned around, and then drove off in the direction of the GW Parkway. She described the

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individual who offered to give her a ride as a white male, dark hair, thick, well-groomed, summer-type shirt on, possibly plaid color, age 38-42, medium build. She described his vehicle as a late model vehicle, 4-door, color white, possibly a Honda. She was unable to recall any other details.

stated that she is quite sure that it was somewhere in the vicinity of 5:45-6:15 p.m. when her car broke down and she pulled into Fort Marcy Park. advised that she approached the front area of the parking lot and was unable to locate a phone; she recalls some type of park sign that appeared next to the entrance to a trail leading up into the park. advised that at least two cars were in the parking lot and that they were both parked fairly close to one another, not necessarily side by side but within a few spaces of one another. Her recollection was that these cars were parked more or less in front of her as she walked into the lot and were situated in the beginning of the lot, not towards the back of the lot. She stated that she was unable to comment as to whether there were any additional cars located towards the rear of the lot. She stated that she was quite sure that there was no one present in the cars, nor did she observe anyone else in the parking lot area. The only thing that she can recall about these two cars was that one was dark blue and the second was light gray or silver in color. stated that she saw no one else, nor did she see any other cars coming into or out of the lot. advised that she then walked back to the George Washington Parkway shoulder and proceeded to walk North on the Parkway to the McLean/Chain Bridge exit, where she sought assistance at an Exxon station located on Chain Bridge Road.

stated that she did not see any vehicle resembling a white van in the vicinity of the Fort Marcy parking area. She also stated that she did not hear any loud noises or possible gunshots while she was in the Fort Marcy parking lot area.

Mrs. advised that as she was walking North on the GW Parkway, another white male stopped to assist her and she refused. She also recalled that while walking North, she observed several emergency vehicles with sirens sounding heading South on the GW Parkway. concluded the interview by providing the following background information:

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was interviewed at the Office of the Independent Counsel, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. was advised as to the identity of the interviewing agents and informed of the nature of the inquiry. He then provided the following information.

advised that on July 20, 1993, he terminated work on a construction site in Chevy Chase, Maryland and travelled North on the George Washington Memorial Parkway enroute to his residence in He stated that at approximately 4:15 pm while approaching Fort Marcy Park he had to urinate and entered Fort Marcy Park in order to relieve himself. He indicated that he was somewhat familiar with Fort Marcy Park since in, 1991, he had toured this particular park in the company of his girlfriend. He stated that upon entering the parking area, he immediately noticed an unoccupied vehicle parked front end in facing the park in one of the first parking slots on the left-hand side. He identified this particular vehicle as a 1988-1990 brown or rusty brown in color Honda with Arkansas plates. He stated that he could not remember whether this vehicle was a two door or four door sedan and outside of the letter H predominantly displayed on the trunk of the vehicle could furnish no other identifying information regarding this vehicle. however, was positive that this vehicle had Arkansas plates since the Arkansas designation is easily identifiable.

further indicated that a second vehicle, located approximately three spaces past the above mentioned Honda, was observed backed into a parking space in the immediate area of a path leading to the northern section of the park. This vehicle was described by as a Japanese make vehicle, metallic blue in color, with Virginia license plates and in his opinion was considerable newer than the previously described Honda. described the occupant of this vehicle as a male in his late twenties, probably Mexican or Cuban, with dark

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complexion, dark brown or black curly hair worn short, 5'10" to 5'11" in height. stated that he specifically remembers this individual since when he, departed his vehicle, this male exited his vehicle and was closely watching him as he proceeded into the park to urinate. He further mentioned that this male was staring at him making him, feel extremely nervous and uneasy. He could not further identify this particular individual nor his attire and stated that he would be unable to recognize him in the future.

continued by stating that he proceeded into the park for approximately 200 feet where he relieved himself to the right of a trail. He then returned to his vehicle, which was a rental vehicle from Thrifty Rental, and once again observed the occupant of the second vehicle now inside the vehicle with the driver's window slightly down continuing to stare at him. stated, however, that upon returning to the parking lot, he walked behind the brown Honda and peered inside the vehicle where he observed a dark-blue jacket draped over the driver's seat. He further stated that he observed in this Honda a leather briefcase or leather folder on the passenger side seat. He specifically recalls that this particular briefcase or folder was darker than the interior of the vehicle which, according to his recollection, was beige or light in color. further added that he specifically remembers being surprised that anyone would leave a briefcase or folder on the front seat of an unattended vehicle. He could furnish no other descriptive data regarding this vehicle or for that matter the contents located within the vehicle.

advised that, in his opinion, he was in the Fort Marcy Park no more than five minutes and remembers exiting Fort Marcy Park at approximately 4:30 pm and proceeding North on the George Washington Memorial Parkway. He stated he specifically remembers the time being 4:30 pm since the rental vehicle he was driving had a relatively large clock on the dash board. He advised that upon exiting Fort Marcy Park he did view in the right hand lane of the North bound George Washington Parkway a Ford passenger van which was slowing down and possibly could have made a right hand turn into Fort Marcy Park. Mr. was unable to furnish any description of the occupant of this van nor any other identifying data regarding this vehicle.

was shown a series of photographs depicting Mr. Vincent Foster's four door Honda, Arkansas license

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plates After closely scrutinizing the photographs he stated that while he was positive this vehicle had Arkansas license plates, as depicted in the photographs, it was his opinion that this vehicle was either brown or rust brown in color and appeared to be an older vehicle than the photographs he was exhibited. In fact, Mr. stated that after viewing television reports the evening of July 20, 1993 in which Mr. Foster was identified as a White House lawyer, he remembered thinking to himself that due to the age of this vehicle it was not, in his opinion, a vehicle typically driven by a lawyer. Based on these observations, he called the U.S. Park Police around midnight on July 20, 1993 and within the next day or two telephonically provided his observations to a U.S. Park Police Officer.

reiterated his description of this Honda as a 1988-1990 Honda sedan with Arkansas plates but could furnish no information relative to whether it was a two or four door vehicle nor furnish any additional information relative to any distinguishing marks, dents, or external stickers on the vehicle. Additionally, he advised that with the exception of the two vehicles previously identified and the occupant of the metallic blue vehicle, he did not observe any other vehicles or individuals in Fort Marcy Park and denied hearing any unusual noises or sounds.

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was interviewed at the

was advised as to the identity of the interviewing agents and informed of the nature of the interview. then provided the following information:

stated that immediately after terminating work at approximately 2:30 pm on July 20, 1993, he proceeded north on the George Washington Memorial Parkway enroute to his residence in Sterling Park, Virginia. He indicated that he travels the George Washington Memorial Parkway on a daily basis and that on this particular day, sometime between 2:45 pm and 3:05 pm, he observed a vehicle proceeding north on the George Washington Memorial Parkway in the left hand lane suddenly cut in front of his vehicle at a spot just before the Chain Bridge and make a quick right hand turn into Fort Marcy Park. advised that he paid specific attention to the movements of this vehicle since the vehicle had out-of-state tags and was entering a park which is generally unknown to individuals not from the Greater Washington, D.C. area.

further related that the vehicle was driven by a white male, that there were no other individuals in this vehicle at the time of the sighting and could not furnish any additional identifying information since he stated he only saw the back of the head of the driver. In regards to the description of the vehicle, Mr. stated that this vehicle was a dark, smoke gray, metallic, mid-size, four door, Japanese-made sedan. He further stated that he observed the rear license plate which he thought was from a mid-western state and was positive that the state identification was in the lower right hand corner of the license plate with metallic blue lettering and a light tone background. In further describing this vehicle, Mr. stated that he believed that the interior of this vehicle was lighter in color than the exterior but could furnish no additional identifying information regarding this particular

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vehicle or, for that matter, the occupant of this car.

In an attempt to refreshen recollection of the specifics of this vehicle and the occupant, interviewing agents related to him comments he furnished to the U.S. Park Police when initially telephonically interviewed. He advised that his observations, as related to the U.S. Park Police, were reported correctly, specifically his initial observations that the license tag on the above sighted vehicle had blue letters and was from a mid-western state, possibly Ohio or Arkansas.

was shown a series of photos depicting Mr. Vincent Foster's four door Honda sedan, Arkansas plates . After viewing these photographs, stated that while this vehicle depicted in the photographs was similar to the vehicle he observed on the George Washington Parkway on July 20, 1993, the license plate was different. He once again reiterated the fact that the license plate he observed had the name of the state located in the lower right hand corner of the plate, further stating that since the Arkansas plate has, in bold letters, the name of the state at the top of the plate, he would have clearly remembered the identification of the state. In response to questions regarding his initial interview with U.S. Park Police officials regarding the possibility of this car having an Arkansas plate, stated that he probably informed officials of this fact but after viewing an actual photograph of the Arkansas plate on Mr. Foster's vehicle, was positive that the plate he observed on this particular vehicle contained the identification of the state in the lower right hand corner of the license plate.

advised that he is fairly confident that he would be able to identify this particular license plate in the future but stated that since his view of the driver of this vehicle was limited to the back of his head, he would be unable to identify the driver. Furthermore, he advised that he did not view the vehicle in question until it cut in front of his vehicle at the bridge before entering the Fort Marcy Park and lost sight of this particular vehicle once it made its entry on the road that leads to the Fort Marcy parking area.

During the course of this interview, referred to a schematic which he had drawn noting the vehicle description and location of sighting on July 20, 1993 as well as a description of this vehicle and details regarding the license

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plate. This schematic was furnished by to the interviewing agents.

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On 4/12/94 LINDA R. TRIPP, Executive Assistant to the Counsel to the President, The White House, (202) 456-2681, appeared at the Office of the Independent Counsel, Washington D.C. for a pre-scheduled interview. She was accompanied by her attorney, SANDRA WILKINSON, of the law firm of PAUL HASTINGS, JANOFSKY & WALKER, 1299 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C., (202) 508-9593. After being advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and introduced to attorneys for the Independent Counsel, RODERICK C. LANKLER and CARL STICH, who were also present, TRIPP provided the following information:

TRIPP advised that her job was Executive Assistant to BERNARD NUSSBAUM. She has had the same title since April 1993 and was previously in the White House Chief of Staff's office during the Bush Administration. She is one of only two individuals still employed at the White House from the Bush Administration.

TRIPP worked in the same physical area where NUSSBAUM and VINCENT FOSTER JR. and their Executive Assistants were located. TRIPP and BETSY POND worked for Mr. NUSSBAUM but had daily contact with FOSTER and would take messages and otherwise assist FOSTER's Executive Assistant, DEBORAH GORHAM, when necessary.

TRIPP met FOSTER right after PRESIDENT CLINTON's inauguration. She would occasionally take phone messages for him. Her contact with him was "daily and continual" as the physical area of the offices and the Executive Assistant's desks is relatively small. She characterized her relationship with FOSTER as warm and professional. She believes she was the last person in the office to see him alive and that was in the early afternoon of July 20, 1994.

TRIPP characterized FOSTER as a wonderful, warm, kind person who was respectful to all people. He was reserved and very private, with a soft-spoken distinct Arkansas accent. He maintained very fond relationships with NUSSBAUM, HILLARY

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CLINTON, MARSHA SCOTT, and his family. He had extremely professional and cordial relationships with GORHAM, DEBORAH COYLE (phonetic), and BRUCE LINDSEY. TRIPP opined that he may have considered WEBB HUBBELL and HILLARY CLINTON to be personal confidantes. Nobody outside of the Arkansas "group" would be considered a confidante.

FOSTER did not appear to TRIPP to have any weaknesses, including not being too "thin skinned". The work environment in the whole office was always at "mach speed" and FOSTER was an intensely serious and extremely focused person. In retrospect, TRIPP recalled that when she first met FOSTER he was more relaxed, had a twinkle in his eyes. She advised that for the first few weeks she did not notice any change, but then she noticed that his pants were cinched, reflecting a weight loss, that his normal characteristics seemed exaggerated--meaning he was more quiet, more gentle, more subdued and reserved. She was not aware of him taking any medication or having a doctor.

FOSTER worked very long hours. He was at work, and appeared to be well settled in, by the time TRIPP arrived to work every morning at 8:00AM and would frequently stay until 8:00PM and even later. His family did not join him in Washington right away because one child did not graduate from High School until June 1993 so he was "free" to work long hours. But his children loomed large in his life and they were frequently visiting the White House and calling their father at work.

TRIPP advised that she never saw an incident where he did not handle stress well. She heard that he lost his temper on one occasion over the Travelgate matter. As TRIPP understood the matter, FOSTER wanted to take the "fall" instead of NUSSBAUM, and was overheard to say, "This is my blame. Let me take it."

TRIPP advised that FOSTER's relationship with HILLARY CLINTON was very friendly. They had the freedom to walk back and forth between one another's office and did so-- not daily, not even weekly, but it was not unusual. HILLARY CLINTON was equally friendly with others.

Some time in the days preceding FOSTER's death, TRIPP asked GORHAM, "What's wrong with Vince?" GORHAM responded with one word, "government". There was no further elaboration. Within a week of his death, possibly the day before it, GORHAM told TRIPP that FOSTER approached GORHAM and, with an

uncharacteristic and intense sincerity, asked her, "How are you doing?" A brief conversation ensued and, although TRIPP did not recall who said the words first, she remembered GORHAM telling her that during that conversation both VINCE and GORHAM said they felt "spiritually empty". GORHAM and FOSTER were not personally close and even their professional relationship, while very cordial, was not particularly "close". (For example, FOSTER would record dictation, then give the tapes to GORHAM-- they did not physically work together such as might occur if he dictated to her personally.) It is partly for that reason that this exchange between GORHAM and FOSTER was sufficiently unusual that GORHAM commented on it to TRIPP. TRIPP speculated that maybe that was a brief window into FOSTER and maybe he was "reaching out". TRIPP noted that FOSTER had received a great deal of undeserved bad press and that maybe the timing of the conversation had something to do with that.

TRIPP did not observe FOSTER to be a religious person, but thought he probably was of a background and social milieu that included church attendance.

The Friday before the first of July, FOSTER observed TRIPP packing up preparing to be gone from her job for several weeks vacation and asked her what was up. She told him her plans and suggested to him that he could use a break too. He said, "That would be nice." But the only vacation she knew him to take was the weekend shortly before his death there were last minute plans for him and his wife, LISA FOSTER, to spend a weekend with the CARDOZAS (phonetic) and the HUBBELLs. After the weekend, he merely said it was a "very nice weekend" in response to TRIPP's casual question.

On the day of July 20, 1994 her focus was on NUSSBAUM, who, along with herself and POND, were totally engaged in the ceremony appointing LOUIS FREEH the new Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which took place in the Rose Garden late in the morning. FOSTER was not involved in that, and TRIPP does not recall what he was doing during the morning hours. He attended the Rose Garden ceremony, but instead of sitting in the audience which would have been a normal pattern, he stood on the periphery, on the sidewalk which connects the wings of the White House. It is only with the benefit of hindsight that TRIPP can say that he seemed "distracted and a little down".

GORHAM left the office shortly after noon, so TRIPP was

covering for her for FOSTER, who was still in his office. FOSTER came out of his office and looked at the cafeteria menu, choosing a hamburger. TRIPP left him with TOM CASTLETON while she went to get his lunch. She dumped a whole handful of M&M candies on his tray as a pleasantry. When she returned CASTLETON was gone. FOSTER asked her what took her so long and said he had sent CASTLETON to go find her. TRIPP was surprised that FOSTER would send CASTELTON to look for her because she had not been gone very long. FOSTER seemed in a rush. He sat at his couch, eating and reading the newspaper. He removed the onions from his hamburger, which struck TRIPP as odd in retrospect. She couldn't understand why he would do that if he was planning to commit suicide. It did not make sense to her that he might be worried about his breath if that were the case. TRIPP does not know if FOSTER likes or dislikes onions. She had never ordered lunch for him before and made a mental note of his preference at the time in case she ever ordered lunch for him again.

Shortly after she left him eating and reading the newspaper FOSTER came out of his office with his jacket on and empty-handed. He said, "There are lot's of M&Ms left in there. I'll be back." There was nothing unusual about his demeanor and he did not seem distressed. TRIPP advised that it was FOSTER's habit to carry his briefcase with him when he traveled to and from work. When he left the office at shortly after 1:00PM he did not have anything with him. TRIPP did not know where he was going and it was not appropriate for her to ask him. He did not have any appointments noted on his office calendars or that anybody knew about.

Some time during the afternoon NUSSBAUM casually asked where FOSTER was, and POND, GORHAM, and TRIPP discussed whether or not they should page him and decided against it. TRIPP does not know if NUSSBAUM paged FOSTER. TRIPP left at 5:30 PM. COYLE, the President's secretary, called TRIPP at approximately midnight to notify her about FOSTER's apparent suicide. TRIPP called GORHAM and notified her, and left a message on POND's telephone answering machine in an attempt to notify her. She did not speak to anyone else that night. She arrived the next day at her usual time, approximately 8:00 AM.

She advised that sometime soon after the death, GORHAM told TRIPP that the morning of his death, much earlier than his leaving, FOSTER had placed three pieces of personal correspondence in the outgoing mail. The pieces were definitely

personal, FOSTER having addressed them by hand and used stamps instead of officially franked envelopes. This was sufficiently unusual that GORHAM noted it, and told TRIPP who two of the items were addressed to. TRIPP was unable to recall one of the items, but said the other was to FOSTER's mother. TRIPP does not know if GORHAM knows who the third piece was addressed to. Pieces of mail are not logged. The couriers who pick up the mail are BOBBY, JACKY, and Helen (all phonetic and last names unknown). TRIPP never mentioned these letters to the Park Police. She does not believe GORHAM or anybody else has either, although TRIPP urged GORHAM to report them to the Park Police. TRIPP is not aware of any discussion with NUSSBAUM about the letters or any other internal discussion of them.

TRIPP advised that the following individuals worked in close proximity to FOSTER: Herself, POND, GORHAM, NUSSBAUM, CASTLETON (an intern), and MARLENE MACDONALD (an unpaid volunteer).

TRIPP never saw a gun in FOSTER's office or in his possession. He never talked about guns or mentioned owning one. TRIPP advised that she could not picture a more non-violent person. He may have had an interest in history, judging from books in his office. TRIPP does not know if he had any hobbies. There is a collage of photographs showing him and Lisa in a boat, which might indicate some kind of interest.

Two things occurred which were out of the ordinary on July 19, 1993, the day before FOSTER died. MARSHA SCOTT, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Correspondence, came to see FOSTER for a closed-door session which lasted over an hour, possibly as long as two hours. This was highly unusual, both her coming to see him and anybody taking up that much time with FOSTER. TRIPP advised that SCOTT went to school with President CLINTON and she is part of the group of "core" Arkansans who go to dinner every Tuesday night. She has no direct knowledge of whether or not SCOTT has attended the "Renaissance weekend" at Hilton Head with the CLINTONS or whether

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29D-LR-35063 SUB A

Continuation of FD-302 of Linda A. Tripp, On 4/12/94, Page 7

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29D-LR-35063 SUB A

Continuation of FD-302 of Linda A. Tripp, On 4/12/94, Page 8

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/21/94

Captain JAMES M. CHARRON, Fairfax County Police Department (FCPD), was contacted at his place of business, the Public Safety Communications Center (PSCC), 3911 Woodburn Road, Annandale, Virginia, telephone number (703) 280-0527, where he serves as Commander for Emergency Operations. After being advised of the official identity of the interviewing agent and the nature of the interview, Captain CHARRON allowed the interviewing agent to listen to two (2) 911 calls which had been placed to the PSCC on July 20, 1993, which was the date of the death of VINCENT W. FOSTER Jr. The calls had been recorded on a MAGNASYNC MOVIOLA Logging Audio Communications Tape which had a capacity of forty (40) tracks for recording calls.

The first call, which was placed at approximately 5:59 p.m., pertained to the finding of a body in Fort Marcy Park, Virginia. The male caller declined to identify himself, and an attempt was made to refer the call to the United States Park Police (USPP) Communications Center after the calltaker, MARIANNE WHITE, determined that the body had apparently been found in a National Park. However, on this call WHITE was unable to transfer the call through to the USPP Communications Center since the call was not answered there. This call was recorded on track 12 of the tape.

The second call, which was placed at approximately 6:00 p.m., pertained to an apparent traffic accident on George Washington National Parkway near Route 123 in Fairfax County, Virginia. This call was successfully transferred by the calltaker, CHRISTOPHER FOX, to the USPP Communications Center after he determined the accident had also occurred in USPP jurisdiction. This call was recorded on track 15 of the tape.

After listening to the two calls, the interviewing agent furnished Captain CHARRON with an original signed letter from RODERICK C. LANKLER, Office of the Independent Counsel, requesting custody of the original forty track tape. Captain CHARRON accepted the letter and produced a letter of receipt prepared by FCPD, which was then signed by Captain CHARRON and

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Investigation on 4/21/94 at Annandale, Virginia File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000162

by _____ Date dictated 4/21/94

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FD-302a (Rev. 11-15-83)

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Continuation of FD-302 of Captain JAMES M. CHARRON, On 4/21/94, Page 2

the interviewing agent. Captain CHARRON then turned over custody of the original FCPD MAGNASYNC MOVIOLA forty track tape, labeled tape T-1, to the interviewing agent at 1:18 p.m. The interviewing agent then produced a form FD-597, Receipt for Property Received, which was again signed by both parties and a copy of which was furnished to Captain CHARRON.

The interviewing agent initialed and dated the upper right corner of the face of the box containing the tape as well as the reel of the tape itself.

A copy of the FCPD letter of receipt is attached to this memorandum and is incorporated herein.

Fairfax County Police Department
10600 Page Avenue, Fairfax, Virginia 22030

Col. Michael W. Young
Chief of Police

April 21, 1994

I hereby acknowledge receipt of Fairfax County Virginia's Public Safety Communications Center original 40 track tape for July 20, 1993. This tape has been retained and preserved as it includes the original recording of a call to the Public Safety Communications Center to report the discovery of the death and body of Vincent W. Foster, Jr., on July 20, 1993.

This tape is being released in response to correspondence to Colonel Michael W. Young, Chief of Fairfax County Police Department on April 19, 1994 requesting that the Office of the Independent Counsel, U.S. Department of Justice be permitted to take possession of this original tape for permanent retention and preservation.

Federal Bureau of Investigation — 4/21/94 (DATE)
for Roderick C. Lankler, Office of the Independent Counsel
U.S. Department of Justice

James M. Charron, Captain — 4/21/94 (DATE)
Commander, Emergency Operations

cc: Colonel Michael W. Young, Chief of Police
Michael B. Fischel, Director, PSCC
Bob Ross, Office of the County Attorney

CONFIDENTIAL

OIC 000164

D-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/21/94

The below recorded interview and information contained therein was provided by an individual who made himself available to investigators for the Office of the Independent Counsel on the condition that his identity remain confidential. His name and other information that would identify him have been removed.

was interviewed at length and provided specific details related to his discovering the body of Vincent Foster at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993 (results set forth in separate FD-302). In responding to why he did not come forward at the time, also provided the following additional information:

He stated that in early August, 1993, after there had been considerable news coverage in the media concerning the unknown driver of the white van, he contacted a woman friend of his whom he described as an attorney who works at the Department of Justice. He informed her that he was the person who had discovered the body of Vince Foster and asked her if he were breaking any laws by not coming forward. She informed him that she would look into the matter and call him back. She called him back the next day, advising him that he was not violating any laws by not coming forward. As best he recalls, he asked her what she felt he should do. She advised him to "stay quiet because there's nothing you can do to change things now."

adamantly refused to provide the identity of this woman, stating that she was a very good friend and he did not want to get her involved or to cause her any problem.

CONFIDENTIAL

Investigation on 4/14/94 at _____ File # 29D-LR-35063 OIP Sub 17-12

by _____ Date dictated 4/20/94

OIC 000165

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/21/94

voluntarily accompanied SAs to Fort Marcy Park, Fairfax County, Virginia as a follow-up to the interview conducted by with : on April 14, 1994 at Centerville, Virginia.

In the presence of interviewing agents, demonstrated the position of his van in the Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993 to include the general location of the two other vehicles previously described to interviewing agents on 4/14/94. Subsequent to the placement of these vehicles, traversed the route he followed after exiting his vehicle on July 20, 1993 to a spot approximately 15 feet to the right of the top or second cannon at Fort Marcy Park. positioned himself in the general area where he believed he was urinating when he viewed to his left what he initially thought was refuse.

then walked to a location on the top of a berm and positioned himself at a spot where he stated he observed at a distance of approximately three feet a body lying at a 45 degree angle on the down side of a slope looking into a gully. demonstrated the position of his feet when viewing the body, pointing out that he leaned forward from the waist looking directly into the face, specifically observing that the eyes of this body were partially open and slightly glazed and that traces of dry black blood were running from the side of the mouth and nose down the right side of the face. reiterated that the position of the head was straight up and that a number of flies were observed in the vicinity of the mouth and nose.

He further advised that there were traces of blood stains on the shirt, to include the upper right shoulder area, along with traces of what he considered to be either vomit or spilled wine possibly purplish in color. In further describing the condition of the body, demonstrated to the interviewing agents how the trousers and shirt of this individual were slightly hitched or drawn up indicating to that the body could have slid down the hill with the ensuing friction

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Investigation on 4/15/94 at Fairfax County, VA File # 29D-LR-35063 SUB A

OIC 000166

by Date dictated 4/21/94

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causing the shirt and trousers to be slightly drawn up.

In demonstrating his specific movements and the description of the body location scene on July 20, 1993, continually emphasized the fact that the terrain, specifically at the spot he observed the body was enveloped with dense foliage, brambles and overgrown vegetation to include the observation that the spot where he was standing when he observed the body was considerably higher in elevation. He further maintained that he was fixated on the face of the body and did not pay specific attention to body extremities including the hand. In this regard, advised he could not remember the exact position of the thumbs, stating that while he didn't observe a gun, there could have been a gun in the hand. also related that his view of the body was solely from the top of the embankment previously described and denied touching or moving the body in any manner.

then pointed out his exit route from the body location to a point where he passed in close proximity to a parked unoccupied white Honda in the parking area of Fort Marcy Park. He specifically identified the general area in which he observed the contents of this particular vehicle stating that he observed a four pack of wine cooler in the vehicle and remembers that there was also a sport coat or jacket and a briefcase in the rear seat of this vehicle. He also physically pointed out to interviewing agents the general location of a second vehicle in the parking lot which he described as a light tan or light brown Japanese vehicle which could have been a Nissan, Toyota, or possibly a Honda. When further questioned relative to these particular vehicles, advised that he was not very observant of the cars in the parking lot that day and therefore his description of these vehicles was in his opinion very sketchy. In this regard he was exhibited a series of photographs depicting Mr. Vincent Foster's four door Honda, Arkansas license plates was unable to determine if photographs resembled second vehicle described.

In a further effort to determine the identity of individuals whom notified of his sighting of the body at Fort Marcy Park, voluntarily furnished the names of his brother and , identified by as one of the owners of where he is presently employed. stated that he would be glad to furnish the names and contact points for additional

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Continuation of FD-302 of _____, On 4/15/94, Page 3

individuals that he personally notified of his sighting of the dead body at Fort Marcy on July 20, 1993.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/21/94

John S. Skyles, Officer, Uniform Division, United States Secret Service (USSS) was interviewed in the Office of the Special Counsel, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW. Officer Skyles was advised as to the identity of the interviewing agent and of the nature of the interview. He then provided the following information:

His office is located at 1310 L Street NW and his telephone number is 202-395-2020. He has been employed by USSS for 19 years, the last 6 of which have been at The White House compound. He is normally assigned to USSS guard post "E-4" (west lobby) which is located at the first floor front entrance to the west wing of The White House. He was so employed on July 20, 1993, the day of Vincent Foster, Jr.'s death.

Officer Skyles stated that he first learned of Vincent Foster's death through a late evening television news broadcast on July 20, 1993. He stated that he had not known Vincent Foster either professionally or personally but that he knew Foster to be a White House staffer, knew his title, and easily recognized him when he saw him on The White House compound. He explained that he easily recognized Foster because he had seen him enter and exit The White House west wing on numerous occasions when he (Skyles) was on duty.

On July 20, 1993, Officer Skyles worked the 6:30 am through 3:00 pm shift at post E-4. He described this as a rather routine day about which he could recall noticing nothing out of the ordinary. He advised that numerous White House staffers came and went through post E-4 on July 20 but that he could recall few specifics about these individuals. He advised, however, when he learned of Vincent Foster's death late on the evening of July 20, he remembered that he had seen Foster leaving the west wing of The White House through entrance E-4 earlier that day. Skyles said that he was approximately two thirds of the way through his shift on July 20 when he saw Foster leaving The White House. He said that while he cannot recall exactly when he saw Foster, he does distinctly recall that it was "about lunchtime". He said

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Investigation on 4/20/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063 SUB A

OIC 000169

by _ Date dictated 4/21/94

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29D-LR-35063 SUB A

Continuation of FD-302 of John S. Skyles, On 4/20/93, Page 2

that as Foster walked pass the guard desk at entrance E-4 he (Skyles) asked Foster, "How are you doing sir"? He said that Foster replied, "Hello-fine" and nodded his head to Skyles with what Skyles remembers as a "half smile". Officer Skyles said that he remembers this encounter in detail because when he heard that Foster had died via suicide he distinctly recalled that Foster did not appear to be at all depressed or preoccupied as he walked by. He said that he was therefore quite surprised to hear that Foster had committed suicide. Officer Skyles said, to the best of his recollection, that Foster was wearing a gray suit when he saw him on July 20. He said that he could not recall if Foster was wearing his suit jacket or not and that he does not recall Foster carrying anything in his hands such as a briefcase. Officer Skyles stated that this was the last time that he saw Vincent Foster.

Officer Skyles said that he worked the 6:30 am to 3:00 pm shift on post E-4 on July 21, 1993. He said that this was a rather routine, ordinary shift except that he overheard parts of several conversations between White House staff members that day about Vincent Foster's death, their grief, and their disbelief that he could be dead. He said that he can not recall, however, any specifics as to who was engaged in these conversations or exactly what was being said.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/2/94

RALPH PISANI was interviewed at Fort Marcy Park, Virginia regarding the response of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department to the death of VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR. on July 20, 1993. PISANI is assigned to Fire Station One, 1455 Laughlin Avenue, McLean, Virginia, telephone number (703) 356-6671. After being apprised of the purpose of the interview, PISANI thereafter provided the following information:

Upon arriving at the Fort Marcy Park parking area, on July 20, 1993, PISANI saw one vehicle that was believed to be FOSTER's. This vehicle was parked nose-in within a parking space. The vehicle bore Arkansas license plates and was further described to be a compact four-door sedan that was a light color.

PISANI also recalled a light colored vehicle located at the entrance. This vehicle was unoccupied.

Upon departing their vehicles at Fort Marcy Park, members of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department were split into two groups. PISANI was in a group with RICHARD ARTHUR and JENNIFER WACHA. PISANI's group walked on the lower path toward the stream at Pimmit Run, in search of FOSTER's body. In the course of traveling down the lower path, PISANI's group saw a couple in the woods that was further described to be made up of one male and one female, with both individuals being white. After being informed that FOSTER's body had been located by the crew traveling on the upper trail, PISANI's group returned to the parking area. While back at the parking area, PISANI's group was met by the medic crew. PISANI's group and the medic crew traveled to the location of the decedent's body with a U.S. Park Police (USPP) officer. Individuals returning to the scene were GEORGE GONZALEZ, TODD HALL, RICK ARTHUR, Lieutenant BILL BIANCHI, and JENNIFER WACHA.

While walking down the lower trail toward Pimmit Run, PISANI was aware that JAY IACONE had spotted a couple off of the lower trail on the left. Upon arriving at the end of the trail, GONZALEZ called on the radio advising that the decedent's body

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Investigation on 4/27/94 at Forty Marcy Park, VA File # 29D-LR-35063 SUB A

OIC 000171

by _____ Date dictated 5/1/94

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FD-302a (Rev. 11-15-83)

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Continuation of FD-302 of RALPH PISANI, On 4/27/94, Page 2

had been located on the upper trail.

Upon arriving at FOSTER's body, PISANI was aware that the area surrounding the body was overgrown with shrubs and other vegetation. PISANI made that recollection in view of the current appearance of the site which contained no vegetation.

Upon arriving at the location of the body, PISANI recalls seeing one USPP officer already at the body. FOSTER had a gun in his right hand according to RICK ARTHUR. PISANI never saw the gun. PISANI was located in a position where he was looking over the left side of the body and was able to see blood on FOSTER's right shoulder. PISANI did not recall seeing any blood on FOSTER's face. PISANI further noted that he did not approach closer than ten feet to the body. PISANI did not see anyone touch the body while he was at the scene. PISANI did not recall seeing any eyeglasses at the scene that may have belonged to FOSTER nor did he see any trash or wine bottles located at the scene. During PISANI's cursory glance at the body, he did not see FOSTER's back. PISANI did not recall seeing any blood located around the body.

PISANI was shown a series of photographs that were taken at the death scene by USPP officers. PISANI did not recall, upon viewing these photographs, any blood being on FOSTER's face. He did recall seeing yellow tape in the area marking a police crime scene. It should be noted that photographs taken by USPP personnel show the police tape located in the vicinity of the cannon at the death scene.

In the course of the interview, interviewing agents requested that PISANI draw representations of the Fort Marcy parking area as well as a representation of FOSTER's body at Fort Marcy Park. Attached are two drawings; one represents Fort Marcy Park and its entrance on July 20, 1993 and the second drawing represents the location of FOSTER's body at the death scene as recalled by PISANI on July 20, 1993. Both drawings were done on April 27, 1994. It should be noted that the vehicle denoted car two on PISANI's map, is the car believed by PISANI to have belonged to VINCENT FOSTER. The two drawings are attached and made a part of the record hereto.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/2/94

TODD STACEY HALL was interviewed at Fort Marcy Park, Virginia, regarding events surrounding the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department response to the death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr. on July 20, 1993. HALL is assigned to Fire Station One, 1455 Laughlin Avenue, McLean, Virginia, telephone number (703) 356-6671. After being informed of the purpose of the interview, HALL provided the following information:

Upon arriving at the location of FOSTER's body, HALL noted that FOSTER's head was pointing in a forward position. The head was not leaning to the right, nor was the head leaning to the left side of FOSTER's body. HALL did not move FOSTER's head. HALL checked for a pulse on the left side of the decedent's neck. As he checked for a pulse, HALL was standing in the area of FOSTER's right shoulder and right side of the head, leaning across the body in order to check the pulse on the left side. FOSTER was described to have a grayish color and the body was further described to be cold to the touch.

During HALL's examination of the body, he noted that the decedent had a gun in his right hand and that the hand was located close to the body. Some of the gun was covered by the decedent's right leg. HALL initially sighted the gun in FOSTER's right hand from the position in which he checked for a pulse. HALL's statement regarding the victim's body being cold to the touch was determined during HALL's attempt to check for a pulse.

HALL noted that the first person to arrive at FOSTER's body was a United States Park Police (USPP) officer. HALL was the second individual to arrive at the body. After HALL arrived at the body, the police officer walked away for a short period of time. Prior to the officer leaving the body, HALL stated to the officer that he thought it was a suicide. HALL was unable to determine whether or not FOSTER was stiff as a result of rigor mortis. The Park Police officer did not touch FOSTER's body. He pointed out the body for HALL and began to walk away. Upon initially inspecting the body, HALL sighted blood on the right collar area of the decedent's shirt.

Investigation on 4/27/94 at Ft. Marcy Park, VA File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000173

by _____ Date dictated 5/1/94

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HALL was shown a series of pictures taken at the crime scene by USPP officers. He admitted that it was possible that blood could have been on FOSTER's right cheek as depicted in the photographs. He further noted that it was possible that leaves and brush in the area, on the date of FOSTER's death, could have obscured blood on the decedent's face and shirt. HALL noted that the area on top of the hill in front of the cannon where FOSTER was located, was previously covered in leaves and brush. The area at the bottom of the hill was also covered. On April 27, 1994, these areas did not contain the vegetation as described by HALL.

While inspecting the body on July 20, 1993, HALL believed he saw something moving in the trees surrounding the location of FOSTER's body. Upon closer inspection on April 27, 1994, HALL became aware that Route 123 was located in the area that was previously described by him to have been the location of unexplained movement. Previously, HALL thought he had seen either a bright orange or red color moving from right to left in the vicinity of Route 123. Upon discovering on April 27, 1994 that there was a road in the area from which he previously thought he had seen movement, HALL believes it is possible that he could have seen vehicular traffic on Route 123. At the time HALL saw this movement on July 20, 1993, he was standing near the barrel of the cannon located behind FOSTER's body.

With regard to other individuals that arrived at the location of FOSTER's body, HALL believes that a female USPP officer was the third individual to arrive at the body. HALL remembers GEORGE GONZALEZ possibly being the fourth individual to arrive at FOSTER's body. HALL believes he also may have spoken to JENNIFER WACHA at the location of FOSTER's body.

In addition to describing events associated with the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department response to FOSTER's death, HALL was requested by interviewing agents to draw a representation of the Fort Marcy Park parking area, to include his route from the parking lot to FOSTER's body. He was also requested to label any vehicles he could recall upon entering the park, as well as to label the location of FOSTER's body, the cannon, his location in relation to FOSTER's body, and any other individuals he could recall. HALL's drawing is attached and made a part of the record hereto.

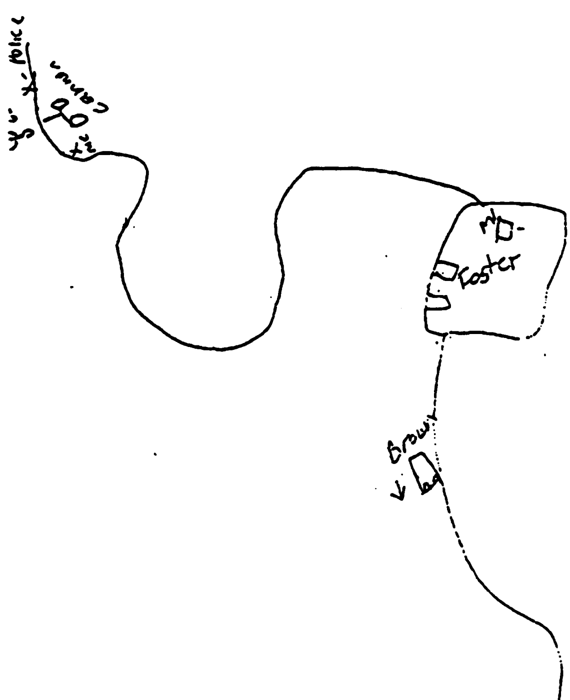
Todd Hall
4-27-94

Fort Marcy Park

To whom it may concern

This map represents, to the best of my recollection on the day of 7-20-93.

Todd S. Hall



OIC 174A

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/2/94

LT. PATRICK STEVEN GAVIN, U.S. Park Police was advised of the identities of FBI Agents and He was further advised that the agents wished to interview him re his knowledge of events surrounding the death of VINCENT FOSTER at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993.

LT. GAVIN stated that he was the Shift Commander for the 2:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. shift on July 20, 1993. He stated that when the U.S. Park Police dispatcher put out a report of a dead body at Fort Marcy Park, he proceeded to the park, arriving at approximately 6:30-6:45 p.m. To the best of his recollection, the following U.S. Park Police officers were present at the park when he arrived: Officer KEVIN FORNSHILL, Sergeant BOB EDWARDS, Officer FRANZ FERSTL, Investigator CHRISTINE HODAKIEVIC. He stated that Investigator HODAKIEVIC met him at the parking lot and later directed him up to where the body had been discovered. To the best of his recollection, Office KEVIN FORNSHILL and Sergeant BOB EDWARDS were not in the parking lot when he arrived, adding that they had already gone up to where the body was found. LT. GAVIN stated that Fairfax County Medical personnel were also in the Fort Marcy parking lot and it was his understanding that they had already been at the death scene and examined the body, determining that FOSTER was dead.

LT. GAVIN stated that when he first pulled into Fort Marcy Park, he noticed a disabled Mercedes parked off to the side of the entrance ramp leading up to the parking lot. He also noted what he later learned was FOSTER's Honda with Arkansas tags parked off to the left and in the front part of the parking lot and a white Nissan which was parked in the rear of the lot.

LT. GAVIN stated that when he viewed the body, he was standing approximately three feet above the head, on the top of a berm, looking down at the body. He stated that there was a path directly in front of the cannon that went over and then down the berm. LT. GAVIN stated that the body was lying on the down side of the berm, in the middle of the path. He described the path as being not very well worn and to some degree overgrown with

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Investigation on 4/28/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000175

by Date dictated 4/29/94

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foliage.

LT. GAVIN advised that he took a cursory look at the body and his only recollections are that there was a trickle or what appeared to be blood coming out of the mouth, running down the right side of the face. He stated that the face was pointing up toward the sky. He did not recall seeing blood coming from the nose, nor does he recall any blood or blood stains on the shirt. LT. GAVIN stated that there could have been more blood present on the shirt or face, but that he does not recall seeing it. He also recalls seeing the gun in the right hand with the thumb in the trigger guard, adding that the two things he focused on were the blood around the mouth and the gun in the hand. He stated that he did not proceed down the berm on either side of the body because he did not want to disturb the crime scene, adding that he was unable to furnish any other details regarding the appearance of the body. He does recall checking the area out at the top of the berm and around the cannon, looking for signs of a possible struggle or evidence of a mugging; he stated that he saw no such signs.

LT. GAVIN was asked to review thirteen polaroid death scene photographs (8x10s). After reviewing the photographs, he again reiterated that the only blood that he recalls is the trickle coming out of the mouth. He does not recall blood coming from the nose, nor does he recall blood on the shirt. He again reiterated that he only took a cursory look at the body from a position at the top of the berm and that there could have been additional blood on the face and/or clothing.

LT. GAVIN stated that he has extensive experience as a Emergency Medical Technician, having worked as a paramedic in the Aviation Section, USPP from 1978-1992. After reviewing the death scene photos, he pointed out that the neck of FOSTER appears to be hyperextended; he pointed out that Emergency Medical Technicians "instinctively open airways by hyperextending the neck." He noted that this procedure makes it easier to find a pulse and check the carotid artery and also opens the airways allowing the victim to breathe easier. In the course of the interview, portions of the U.S. Park Police Report were referred to, specifically the report of Officer JOHN ROLLA which states that Fairfax County Emergency were on the scene and checked the carotid artery for pulse. LT. GAVIN stated that he himself did not see anyone touch or move the body nor did he see anyone

administering such an emergency procedure. LT. GAVIN stated that his investigative officers did take a series of 35mm and polaroid shots of the death scene. He stated that he was not sure if they took the 35mm or polaroid shots first, nor was he able to comment at what point in time these photos were taken.

LT. GAVIN stated that he stayed in the area for approximately 30-45 minutes, insuring that witnesses in the parking lot were interviewed and the vehicles in the parking lot were checked. By the time he left, the evidence officer, PETER SIMINELLO, had arrived on the scene. LT. GAVIN stated that he thought that the victim might possibly have been a government appointee because of the Arkansas tags. He noted, however, that the White House identification was discovered in the vehicle after he left the scene. To the best of his recollection, one of the detectives at the scene called him later in the evening, informing him that they had found White House identification for FOSTER. He stated that within ten minutes of receiving that call, he called the U.S. Secret Service, notifying them. LT. GAVIN stated shortly thereafter (within 5 to 10 minutes), MR. BILL BURTON, who identified himself as the Assistant White House Chief of Staff, contacted him by phone. LT. GAVIN stated that he asked for a callback number and was provided two numbers by BURTON; (202) 456-1414 and (202) 456-6797.

LT. GAVIN states that to the best of his recollection, MR. BURTON first inquired about whether the U.S. Park Police had checked the registration on the gun that was used, asking if they knew whose gun it was. LT. GAVIN stated that he informed BURTON that the Park Police did not have such information. LT. GAVIN recalls that at about the same time he received a call from another White House staffer identified as DAVID WATKINS. As best he recalls, WATKINS also inquired about the weapon and to the best of LT. GAVIN's recollection, informed GAVIN that he was a personal friend of FOSTER's and wanted to be with the police officers when they made notification to the family.

LT. GAVIN stated that he kept notes of conversations and calls he handled that night and provided interviewing agents with a typed copy of his notes. Review of his notes by himself and interviewing agents confirms that on the night of July 20, 1993, either he or the other U.S. Park Police officers either spoke by phone or in person with the following individuals:

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CONFIDENTIAL

Continuation of FD-302 of LT. PATRICK STEVEN GAVIN, On 4/28/94, Page 4

CHRISTINA TEA, Fairfax County Hospital - she called him stating that there were White House people at the hospital who wanted to see the body and should she permit this.

OFFICER TIPTON, Fairfax County Police Department - he talked to TIPTON also re White House staffers wanting to see the body and informed TIPTON to "let them see the body but make sure they don't disturb or take any effects."

CRAIG LIVINGSTONE and WILLIAM KENNEDY, identified as White House officials - both these men were at the hospital and wanted to view the body.

DEE DEE MYERS, White House Press Secretary - was provided a fax press release per instructions from MAJOR HINES of the U.S. Park Police.

TOM CANVIT and JOHN KEENEY, U.S. Secret Service - calling concerning White House passes and/or classified documents in vehicle and were provided assurances that the car was sealed for processing in the morning.

Review of LT. GAVIN's notes reflects the following notation; "engine warm on vehicle." LT. HINES pointed out that he did not check the engine on the FOSTER vehicle and to the best of his recollection, that information was furnished to him by one of the officers on the scene. He stated that he does not believe the actual engine was checked, but that someone may have felt the hood.

In concluding, LT. GAVIN provided the following points of contact: home number ; work number (912) 267-2489. LT. GAVIN pointed out that as of May 1, 1994, he will be living and assigned to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glenco, Georgia.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/2/94

ANDREW MAKUCH was interviewed at Fort Marcy Park, Virginia, regarding his participation in the response of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department to the death of VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR. on July 20, 1993. MAKUCH is assigned to Fire Station One, 1455 Laughlin Avenue, McLean, Virginia, telephone number (703) 356-6671. After being informed of the purpose of the interview, MAKUCH furnished the following information:

MAKUCH was assigned to Truck One on July 20, 1993. In responding to the emergency call at Fort Marcy Park, MAKUCH and members assigned to Truck One were dispatched to Fort Marcy Park to assist in the recovery of FOSTER's body. Upon arriving at the Fort Marcy Park parking area, MAKUCH described the car he identified as FOSTER's to be parked in a parking space front end first. The car was parked either in front of the pathway that served as the entrance to the park or it was parked one space to the right of the pathway entrance. MAKUCH recalls a United States Park Police (USPP) vehicle parked to the side of FOSTER's car at the left rear; or the USPP car was blocking FOSTER's vehicle. MAKUCH recalls FOSTER's car as being silver or gray in color, further describing it as being a light hue. The car was believed to have been a compact vehicle. MAKUCH did not recall what contents may have been contained within FOSTER's vehicle, adding that he was not paying close attention to the interior of the car.

MAKUCH was accompanied to Fort Marcy Park, as well as from the parking area to the body, by his Fire Lieutenant, WILLIAM BIANCHI, and the driver of the unit, VICTORIA JACOBS. MAKUCH, BIANCHI, and JACOBS walked up toward the body from the parking area located at Fort Marcy Park. MAKUCH and the rest of his team met the stretcher containing FOSTER's body on what was described to be the upper pathway of Fort Marcy Park. The point at which MAKUCH and his vehicle members met FOSTER's body on the stretcher was approximately 150 feet from the parking area. The stretcher was headed back in the direction of the parking lot. When the stretcher was met by MAKUCH and his group, it was manned by COREY ASHFORD and ROGER HARRISON. MAKUCH noted that the body

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Investigation on 4/27/94 at Fort Marcy Park, VA File # 29D-LR-35063 SUB A

OIC 000179

by: _____ Date dictated 5/1/94

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FD-302a (Rev. 11-15-83)

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Continuation of FD-302 of ANDREW MAKUCH, On 4/27/94, Page 2

bag was never opened in his presence. MAKUCH also noted that he did not go to the actual location where the body was found.

MAKUCH had no further information related to events surrounding the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department response to the death of FOSTER.

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Date of transcription 5/2/94

COREY ASHFORD was interviewed at Fort Marcy Park regarding the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department response to the death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr. on July 20, 1993. ASHFORD is currently assigned to Fire Station One, 1455 Laughlin Avenue, McLean, Virginia, telephone number (703) 356-6671. After being apprised of the purpose of the interview, ASHFORD thereafter provided the following information:

Upon entering Fort Marcy Park, ASHFORD recalls seeing a vehicle believed to be a Honda Civic, that was possibly dark red in color. It was either a 1986 or a 1988 model. This vehicle was believed to be FOSTER's car. In the back window of the vehicle was a hanger with a jacket on it. ASHFORD glanced at the car for approximately 30 seconds. He learned back at the fire station that the car belonged to FOSTER. He gleaned this information in overhearing a conversation between JAY IACONE and other fire station personnel to include GEORGE GONZALEZ, RICK ARTHUR, and TODD HALL. The discussion centered around producing a detailed report regarding the response to the FOSTER death scene, since the decedent worked at The White House. ASHFORD recalls that The White House was brought up in the course of the conversation.

ASHFORD and ROGER HARRISON had been dispatched to Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993, to pick up the body of VINCENT FOSTER. ASHFORD did not recall receiving any assistance from U.S. Park Police personnel in placing FOSTER's body into a body bag. ASHFORD was also unable to recall the name of the doctor at Fairfax Hospital, who pronounced FOSTER dead. ASHFORD did not recall seeing any blood on the ground at the location of FOSTER's body.

Upon arriving in the parking area of Fort Marcy Park, ASHFORD recalls seeing several vehicles. In addition to FOSTER's vehicle, ASHFORD recalled a black Cadillac and a number of Park Police vehicles. At least one of the Park Police vehicles was an unmarked, white, Ford Crown Victoria.

Investigation on 4/27/94 at Ft. Marcy Park, VA File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000181

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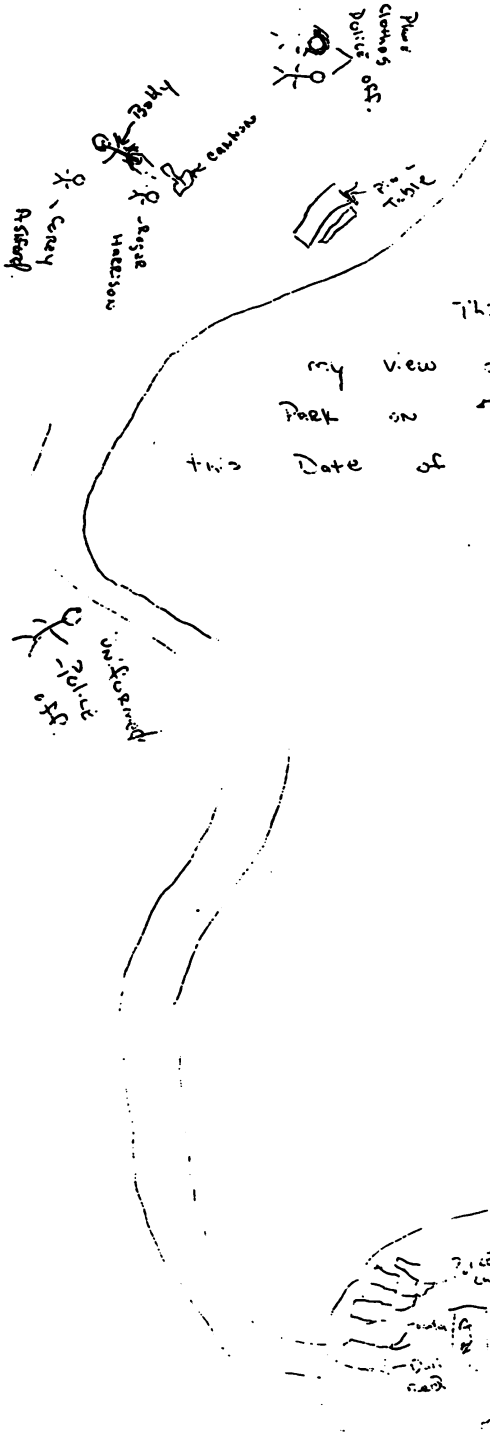
Continuation of FD-302 of COREY ASHFORD, On 4/27/94, Page 2

In addition to describing events related to the death of VINCENT FOSTER, ASHFORD was asked by interviewing agents to draw a representation of Fort Marcy Park as he recalled it on July 20, 1993, to include the parking area and the location of FOSTER's body. This representation was produced pursuant to the interview on April 27, 1994 and is attached and made a part of the record hereto. Also attached is a copy of ASHFORD's electronic data narrative regarding the July 20, 1993 dispatch to Fort Marcy Park.


Fort Mercy Park
CONFIDENTIAL
This Picture Represent
my view of the Inc at Ft Mercy
Park on 7-20-93 Drawn on
this Date of 4-27-94 by Cary Ashford
Police cars
unmarked
OIC 000183

INTERNAL REPORT
RT 4 5329/1483 UNIT A01 SUFF 01 SEC SITF 914 DATE 07/20/73

REPORTED BODY TO FAIRFAX MORGE

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Confirmed 7/24/73
Nicaragua

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/2/94

Richard M. Arthur was interviewed at Fort Marcy Park regarding the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department response to the death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr. on July 20, 1993. Arthur is assigned to Fire Station One, 1455 Laughlin Avenue, Mclean, Virginia, telephone number (703) 356-6671. After being apprised of the purpose of the interview, Arthur furnished the following information:

In the course of responding to the 911 Emergency dispatch related to the death of Vincent Foster, Jr., Arthur noted that prior to arriving at Fort Marcy Park, he noticed an accident on the George Washington Parkway. Upon entering the parking area of Fort Marcy Park, Arthur saw a parked car which he believed belonged to Foster. In the park Arthur was placed in a search team with Ralph Pisani, Jennifer Wacha and himself.

The vehicle described to be Foster's, contained a suit jacket on the driver's side, front seat as well as a neck tie. Foster's vehicle is described to have been light colored in either a cream or tan hue. The car was further described to be a four-door sedan. Arthur recalls that he had heard the car bore Arkansas license plates but does not remember where he heard this. A second car in the parking lot was described to be either gray or silver and was noted to be a small car. At the entrance to Fort Marcy Park, there was a red car with hazard lights blinking. This vehicle had departed Fort Marcy prior to the departure of Arthur and his unit. Arthur could not recall whether this vehicle was occupied or not.

In the initial search of Fort Marcy Park, Arthur's group took the lower pathway down to the streambed near the George Washington (GW) Parkway. The GW Parkway crosses this area, known as Pimmit Run. During the course of the search on the lower path, Arthur noted that his crew spotted a couple in the woods to the left of the trail, as his group continued toward the lower portion of the trail.

Upon returning to the parking area after viewing Foster's body, Arthur

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OIC 000185

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advised a uniformed, female Park Police officer, that the couple was in the woods. Arthur subsequently directed the aforementioned officer to the couple.

After being informed that a body had been located, Arthur's group returned to the parking area to drop off equipment. Arthur's group then headed up to Foster's body, led by Todd Hall. It was not recalled whether George Gonzalez, part of the team that located the body, returned to the site.

Upon the arrival at the site of Foster's body, Arthur remembers being told that the victim was dead. Arthur recalls the decedent lying on the ground with his mouth open, noting that flies were moving in and out of the mouth. Foster had a gun located under his right hand, which was partially tucked under the decedent's right leg. Arthur did not believe the gun was a revolver. While observing the body, Arthur stood on the right side near the head, approximately 2-3 feet away from Foster's right hand. Arthur noted that Foster was obviously dead. He did not check for a pulse, assuming that either George Gonzalez or Todd Hall had previously done so.

According to Arthur, there was grass grown on the top of the hill upon which Foster's body rested. He also recalled leaves at the bottom of the hill noting that they were dead leaves as opposed to living vegetation. Arthur did not recall if there was any vegetation or growth around the body.

At one point in inspecting Foster's body, Arthur saw what appeared to be a gun that he thought was a 9-millimeter pistol. This gun was further described to have a straight barrel and, to the best of his memory, he recalls the handle on the weapon being square in shape. The gun was brown and black in color. Arthur noted that Foster's thumb may have been near the trigger of the weapon. Arthur's knowledge of guns includes reading gun magazines and training in the military regarding weapons. He advised that he knows the difference between a pistol and a revolver although he is definitely not an expert on guns and does not consider himself to be an expert in the area of forensics.

Upon arriving at the body, Arthur recalls the head being straight up and down. He did not touch or move Foster while at the death scene nor was he aware of anyone else doing so. He further noted that no one touched or moved Foster while

he (Arthur) was at the death scene. Arthur recalls seeing blood on the decedent's right shoulder. He believed that he saw a wound on the right side of Foster's neck near the jaw line. He was of the impression that this wound was caused by a small caliber gun shot and was struck by his recollection that the weapon in Foster's hand was a high caliber weapon. Arthur could not say for certain whether the mark he had seen on Foster's neck was definitely a wound.

Arthur was shown a series of photographs taken by United States Park Police personnel during the course of the death scene investigation. From one of the photos, Arthur did remember seeing vegetation around the body. He did not recall seeing the blood running from Foster's nose and mouth as depicted in the photographs. He did, in fact, say that the blood on Foster's shirt was as he remembered it. After viewing a photograph that depicted a gun located in Foster's right hand, Arthur was of the opinion that if the weapon was in fact a revolver, the cylinder quite possibly could have been covered up. Arthur's assessment was based on the placement of the barrel in relation to Foster's body, as well as the placement of the gun in Foster's hand as depicted by the photograph. Arthur did not see any indication that Foster was moved to the park from a different location.

Arthur advised that he conducted a preliminary investigation into the death of Foster based on the narrative produced by George Gonzalez. Gonzalez's narrative stated that the decedent, Foster, had committed suicide. Arthur noted that he did not trust Gonzalez's judgement and it was this distrust of Gonzalez that prompted his investigation into Foster's death. As part of his investigation, he contacted the George Washington Parkway Management Facility where the 911 emergency phone call was made. Arthur dialed the number of a telephone located at the facility to try to determine the veracity of the initial account of how The Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department was contacted regarding the death.

In addition to answering questions regarding the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department response to the death of Vincent Foster at Fort Marcy Park, Arthur was asked to draw a representation of the Park to the best of his recollection on July 20, 1993. This representation was to include the location of any vehicles Arthur recalled as well as a representation of Foster's body, its location in relation to the cannon at the

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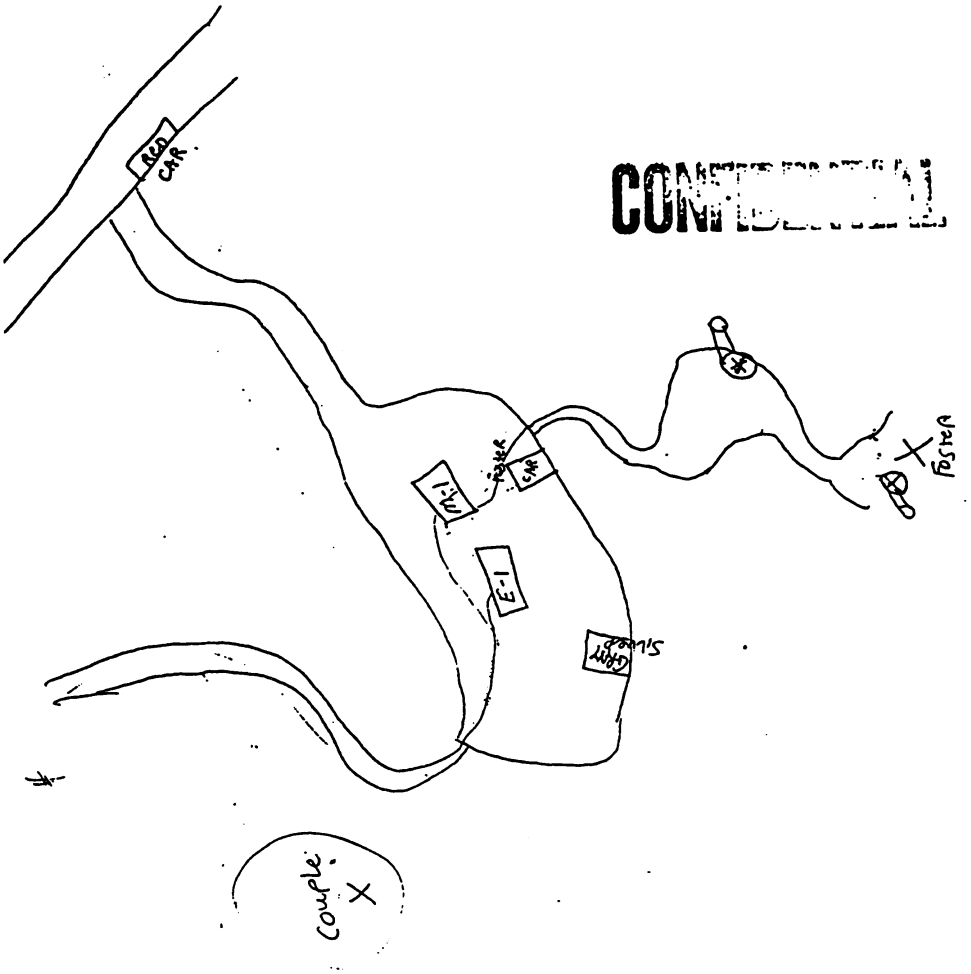
Continuation of FD-302 of Richard M. Arthur, On 4/29/94, Page 4

death scene and any other information that might be of help in the Independent Counsel's investigation. Attached and made a part of the record hereto, are two drawings as produced by Arthur.



OIC 000189

I Richard Arthur state
That this is was I saw on
July 20 1993 the Day of Fosters Death

4/27/97

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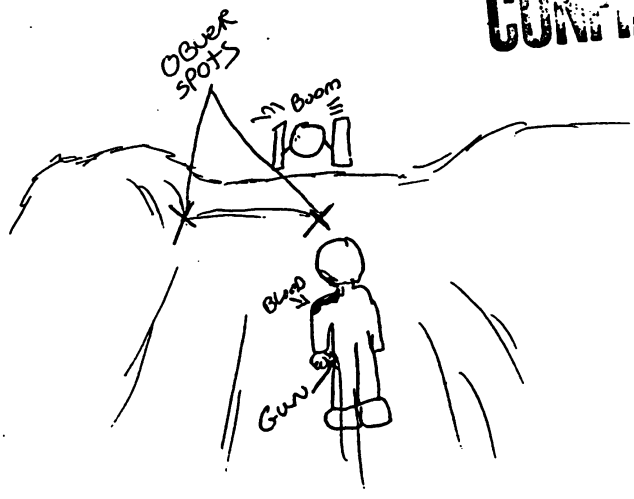

I Richard Arthur state
that this is what I saw
on the DAY of Fosters Death
July 20, 1993

4/27/94

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Date of transcription 5/3/94

Mr. , owner of Pharmacy, , was interviewed at the Pharmacy. Mr. was advised as to the identity of the interviewing agent and informed of the nature of the inquiry. He then provided the following information:

Mr. stated that a review of his records reflects that based on a July 1993 telephonic request by a Dr. Larry Watkins, Little Rock, Arkansas, the Pharmacy filled a prescription for Mr. Vincent Foster. Pharmacy records according to Mr. indicate that the prescription for Mr. Foster was for 30 tablets of DESYREL, generic name Trazodone. A further review of these records reflect that one to three tablets or 50 to 150 milligrams was prescribed to be taken prior to bedtime.

While pharmacy records did not indicate time of the receipt of this prescription request by Dr. Watkins, it was Mr. recollection that the request was received by his pharmacy late morning or early afternoon of July 19, 1993 and that the medication was delivered by one of his employees to the Foster residence later that afternoon and certainly before closing time of 6:00 pm on July 19, 1993. According to Mr. available pharmacy records failed to indicate any prior medication being prescribed for Mr. Vincent Foster.

Mr. advised that while Mrs. Foster had an account at his pharmacy he had no personal relationship with any members of the Foster family. Mr. also advised that he was seriously concerned about the confidentiality of his records and any public release of the above furnished information. He maintained that any future requests specifically obtaining more details regarding this particular prescription would require a subpoena. He however reiterated his prior comment that his records fail to reflect any prior prescribed medication being dispensed at his pharmacy for Mr. Vincent Foster.

Investigation on 4/26/93 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000191

by Date dictated 4/29/93

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Date of transcription 5/3/94

SHEILA FOSTER ANTHONY was interviewed at the United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., where she serves as Assistant Attorney General for Legislative Affairs. JAMES HAMILTON, who is associated with the law firm of Swidler & Berlin, Washington, D.C., and who is representing the FOSTER family, was present during the interview. Also participating in the interview were MARK STEIN and CARL STICH, Associate Counsels with the Office of the Independent Counsel, Washington, D.C. After ANTHONY was advised of the official identities of the interviewing agents and that the interview pertained to the circumstances of the death of her brother, VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR., on July 20, 1993, she furnished the following information:

Among the duties of the Office of the Assistant Attorney General for Legislative Affairs are the clearance of bills before they are forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget and a role in the selection of nominees for positions as United States Attorneys, United States Marshals and Federal Judges. ANTHONY's office also corresponds with Congress and assists in attempting to advance legislation which is regarded as important to members of Congress.

ANTHONY has not been interviewed previously by either the United States Park Police (USPP) or the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) regarding the death of her brother.

ANTHONY has no personal knowledge regarding the gun which was found with the body of VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR. ANTHONY's father, VINCENT W. FOSTER, owned a number of handguns, rifles and shotguns. The elder MR. FOSTER was very ill with cancer approximately two years ago, and he eventually died as a result of the disease in June 1991.

Either VINCENT FOSTER, JR. or ANTHONY's sister, SHARON BOWMAN, or possibly both of them removed the guns owned by the elder MR. FOSTER from his home in Hope, Arkansas. ANTHONY recalls that the guns were removed from the house sometime during the period of March to May 1991, but

Investigation on 4/28/94 at Washington, DC File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000192

by _____ Date dictated 5/2/94

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ANTHONY is not certain exactly when this event took place.

SHARON BOWMAN is familiar with guns since she took riflery courses in her youth and has hunted in the past.

SHEILA ANTHONY was born on November 8, 1940. SHARON FOSTER BOWMAN was born on June 22, 1942. VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR. was born on January 15, 1945. All three siblings grew up in the same household in Hope, Arkansas and were children of the same parents.

VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR. attended Hope Elementary School and Hope High School in Hope, Arkansas. During the summer of 1964, FOSTER resided with ANTHONY in Little Rock, Arkansas, and was employed in a bank there, possibly the Worthen Bank. Following his graduation from high school, FOSTER attended Davidson College in North Carolina and graduated in 1967. FOSTER studied law at the Vanderbilt University Law School for approximately one to one and one-half years, but dropped out to join the National Guard in New Jersey during the Viet Nam war. After he decided to return to the study of law, FOSTER enrolled at the University of Arkansas Law School because the semester structure at the school coincided with the time when he wanted to return to the study of law. Immediately after he graduated from law school, FOSTER went to work for the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock, Arkansas.

During one of his summer vacations from undergraduate school, FOSTER was employed at the Arkansas State Mental Hospital. FOSTER had previously indicated a desire to major in the study of psychology, but ANTHONY now believes that FOSTER's experience at the State Mental Hospital may have changed FOSTER's mind in this regard.

After the elder MR. FOSTER died from his illness, ANTHONY and SHARON BOWMAN went to clean their parents' home in Hope, Arkansas and found one remaining gun in the house. ANTHONY's recollection is unclear at this time, but she believes that the weapon may have been a pistol. ANTHONY has fired rifles in the past but has never shot a handgun. However, ANTHONY does know the difference between a revolver and a semi-automatic

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pistol. ANTHONY only recalls seeing a black-colored pistol from among the handguns owned by her late father. This pistol is the gun which ANTHONY and SHARON BOWMAN found while they were clearing their parents' house after the death of the elder MR. FOSTER.

ANTHONY does not know if VINCENT FOSTER, JR. owned any guns. ANTHONY does not recall any discussion about whether the ammunition in her parents' home was removed from the house. FOSTER never spoke with ANTHONY about having a desire to either own or purchase a handgun. ANTHONY does not know if FOSTER had a gun with him in Washington, D.C. FOSTER never discussed guns with ANTHONY, and ANTHONY is not aware of any conversations between FOSTER and her husband, BERYL ANTHONY, about guns.

ANTHONY and BERYL ANTHONY have no handguns in their own home. The ANTHONYS do have hunting rifles in their home, but ANTHONY does not know what kind of ammunition is kept there.

FOSTER came to Washington, D.C. for the inauguration on January 20, 1993. FOSTER stayed with ANTHONY for perhaps two and one-half months until FOSTER and his family moved into a residence , in Washington, D.C. ANTHONY is aware that some repairs and work had to be performed on the house before the FOSTER family could move in.

After FOSTER began working as Deputy Counsel to the President, he was working long and hard hours. The issues involved in his work were broad and constant. On a typical day for FOSTER, he would leave home between 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. and return home between 10:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. There were no secretaries working in the White House Counsel's office for the first few weeks of the new Administration, which further contributed to an overwhelming workload for the attorneys in the Counsel's office. FOSTER never discussed specific matters of his work with ANTHONY. ANTHONY and FOSTER would often talk to each other during the day so that they could coordinate the times that they departed work since they were frequently driving to work together. FOSTER would occasionally go out to eat while he was still at work, but when he ate, it was frequently later in the evening, such as between the hours of 8:30 p.m. and 9:00 p.m.

FOSTER was very distressed over the Travel Office matter. ANTHONY recalls that she and FOSTER spoke about the

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Continuation of FD-302 of SHEILA FOSTER ANTHONY, On 4/28/94, Page 4

Travel Office case when they were having dinner together on one occasion. ANTHONY tried to reassure FOSTER and told him he had always exhibited good judgment. FOSTER responded that he had not shown good judgment this time. After the White House report on the Travel Office was issued, FOSTER told ANTHONY that he felt badly for WILLIAM KENNEDY, who was also an attorney in the White House Counsel's office. FOSTER told ANTHONY that KENNEDY was getting more criticism than he deserved.

ANTHONY recalls having two conversations with FOSTER about the Travel Office case. One of these conversations occurred when the issue of the firing of the Travel Office employees first broke in the press. The second conversation occurred when the White House report regarding the Travel Office case was issued. This latter conversation occurred over the telephone at a time when FOSTER was no longer living with ANTHONY. ANTHONY believes that FOSTER's distress at that time was severe. ANTHONY was unable to make FOSTER understand that the treatment of the Travel Office case was par for the course in a very partisan city such as Washington, D.C. ANTHONY does not now recall whether FOSTER was more distressed during the second conversation or not. She does recall that FOSTER was very distraught over a series of articles which had appeared in the Wall Street Journal newspaper regarding FOSTER. ANTHONY now recalls that she told FOSTER that no one who had voted for BILL CLINTON would read the Wall Street Journal anyway. FOSTER did not find ANTHONY's remark to be humorous, and he still appeared to be upset. The only newspaper article which FOSTER and ANTHONY specifically discussed from the Wall Street Journal was an article entitled "Who is Vincent Foster?". ANTHONY recalls that FOSTER was upset over two aspects of this particular article. FOSTER had learned that there had been confusion at the White House regarding the sending of a photograph of FOSTER to the Wall Street Journal to accompany the article. FOSTER complained to ANTHONY that the Communications Office at the White House had not sent the photo of FOSTER to the Wall Street Journal, and that this failure to forward the photograph may have triggered the critical article which appeared in the paper. FOSTER was also upset that the Wall Street Journal article denigrated the Rose Law Firm.

ANTHONY has no knowledge of FOSTER continuing to be affected by Rose Law Firm business once he left the firm. FOSTER

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was a "lawyer's lawyer" who never discussed his clients with people outside his firm.

Prior to assuming a post in the Commerce Department after the CLINTON administration took office, ANTHONY had been an attorney with the law firm of DOW, LOHNES & ALBERTSON in Washington, D.C. ANTHONY was employed at this firm for approximately fifteen years, during which time she became acquainted with DEBORAH GORHAM. GORHAM worked at this same law firm for approximately seven years, all of which coincided with ANTHONY's employment there. After FOSTER arrived in Washington, D.C., ANTHONY inquired at her former firm's personnel office in an effort to identify any qualified secretaries who might be leaving the firm. The Personnel Director at the law firm suggested GORHAM's name to ANTHONY. ANTHONY spoke to GORHAM and then gave GORHAM's telephone number to FOSTER. GORHAM was subsequently interviewed by FOSTER, but she turned down his offer of a job because the salary was too low. FOSTER had not known GORHAM prior to her name being furnished to him by ANTHONY. ANTHONY assumed at that time that there was no longer any possibility of GORHAM being hired by FOSTER. However, GORHAM and FOSTER continued to negotiate about the salary which he could offer her, and eventually she was hired as his secretary in the Counsel's office at the White House.

ANTHONY called and spoke to GORHAM last week to ask how she was doing. ANTHONY had not spoken to GORHAM since approximately December 1993. ANTHONY and GORHAM did not speak specifically about FOSTER, but they each spoke about their respective families.

GORHAM has not said anything to ANTHONY about FOSTER being depressed prior to his death. She has not mentioned anything about FOSTER being depressed either directly or indirectly. ANTHONY believes it is possible that GORHAM may have spoken about FOSTER's mental state with his wife, LISA FOSTER. ANTHONY presumes that GORHAM and LISA FOSTER spoke to each other during the summer months of 1993.

In terms of her relationship with FOSTER, ANTHONY was extremely close to him and they spoke to each other often. ANTHONY saw FOSTER daily when he was living with her. ANTHONY spoke to FOSTER two to three times a week after he and his family moved to their home in Washington, D.C.

ANTHONY last saw FOSTER in July 1993. On approximately July 2, 1993, FOSTER surprised ANTHONY during a dinner held at his residence by having ANTHONY's daughter attend the dinner. ANTHONY was aware of the dinner in advance, but she was unaware that FOSTER had arranged for ANTHONY's daughter to fly to Washington from Texas in order to be present for ANTHONY's confirmation as Assistant Attorney General. ANTHONY does not recall exactly when this dinner occurred, but she believes it was either in the latter part of June or the first part of July. During this same time frame, ANTHONY and her husband went to supper with LISA and VINCENT FOSTER, JR. and their daughter LAURA at the Cactus Cantina restaurant in Washington, D.C. The FOSTERs had first gone to the ANTHONY residence to have drinks, and they then walked to the restaurant, which was near the ANTHONY residence.

From the time that FOSTER first came to Washington, D.C. until his death, ANTHONY observed several noticeable behavioral and emotional changes in him. One noticeable change during FOSTER's first few months in Washington was that he was tired and seemed to feel a great deal of pressure. During the months just prior to his death, FOSTER told ANTHONY that he was unable to sleep and was waking up every two hours. ANTHONY spoke to FOSTER by telephone on July 16, 1993, which ANTHONY recalls as the last Friday prior to July 20, 1993. ANTHONY noted that FOSTER's voice was different in its tenor, and his voice sounded strained. ANTHONY recalls noticing the strain in FOSTER's voice because it sounded so much like the strain she had heard in her father's voice when he had been distraught during his illness. ANTHONY believes that the phone call that Friday was the first time that she had heard the change in tenor in FOSTER's voice. FOSTER exhibited many characteristics of a depressed person, most noticeable of which was the fact that he had no sense of humor left. This telephone conversation with FOSTER also concerned the seriousness with which he viewed events and circumstances.

In late April 1993, VINCENT and LISA FOSTER took ANTHONY to dinner to help them celebrate their anniversary. ANTHONY encouraged FOSTER to leave Washington, D.C. and go away on weekends. FOSTER had become quite concerned when people in Congress began to speak of holding hearings on the Travel Office case. ANTHONY does not know if FOSTER was taking sleeping pills, and he did not mention doing so to her.

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FOSTER had an excellent reputation in Arkansas, and he had received numerous awards there. FOSTER had been inducted into an honorary association of trial lawyers while still in Arkansas. ANTHONY did not discuss with FOSTER why he elected not to go to a ceremony in Arkansas where he was to be honored by the Arkansas Bar Association as "Lawyer of the Year." ANTHONY believes that some event arose which prevented FOSTER from attending the ceremony, but she does not recall the nature of this event.

In terms of coping with problems in his life, FOSTER never seemed to have any difficulties. FOSTER became a partner at the Rose Law Firm in two years and was slated to become President of the Arkansas State Bar.

On July 16, 1993, which ANTHONY recalls as the last Friday before July 20, 1993, FOSTER called ANTHONY and wanted to discuss two topics of significance. First, FOSTER told her that he was battling depression for the first time in his life. ANTHONY responded by asking FOSTER to allow her to help him. She offered to contact a doctor for FOSTER. FOSTER then expressed concern that if he were to be seen by a doctor, his security clearance could be jeopardized. ANTHONY attempted to reassure FOSTER by saying that she would determine the parameters for a visit with a doctor prior to actually scheduling an appointment for FOSTER. The second topic which FOSTER brought up with

ANTHONY during this same phone call was to ask ANTHONY to recommend a place on the Eastern Shore of Maryland where he and his wife could go that weekend. ANTHONY told FOSTER that she would check with her husband and call FOSTER back. ANTHONY later called LISA FOSTER and recommended two or three places on the Eastern Shore where the ANTHONYS had previously stayed. ANTHONY also called a friend who had received treatment from a psychiatrist in the past. The friend provided ANTHONY with the name of one psychiatrist. The friend later called ANTHONY back approximately thirty minutes later and furnished ANTHONY with the names of two additional psychiatrists.

ANTHONY called one of the psychiatrists and asked how she could structure a visit to him so that the visit would be unrecorded until FOSTER could decide whether to start a course of treatment. ANTHONY then called FOSTER back that same day and furnished him with the names of the three psychiatrists. She encouraged FOSTER to make an appointment with one of the psychiatrists, but he said that he wanted to think about that course of action over the weekend.

ANTHONY does not believe that she ever spoke to LISA FOSTER about FOSTER's statement that he was battling depression. She remembers speaking with LISA FOSTER about trying to get FOSTER to leave work earlier during the week or to go away on weekends. ANTHONY recalls that LISA FOSTER wanted FOSTER to come home more.

ANTHONY believes that LISA FOSTER came to Washington, D.C. to look for a family house in March 1993. LISA FOSTER continued to travel back and forth between Little Rock, Arkansas and Washington, D.C. in an effort to prepare the house so that it would be ready for her family to move into it. LAURA FOSTER, FOSTER's daughter, came to Washington, D.C. when her school semester was over, which was possibly in April 1993. FOSTER's youngest son was still attending school in Little Rock. The FOSTER family also had a foreign student living with them in Little Rock at that time. LISA FOSTER came to Washington, D.C. permanently in mid to late May 1993.

On July 19, 1993, possibly in the morning, ANTHONY called FOSTER. FOSTER stated that he was feeling good and that the weekend had gone pretty well. FOSTER said that he was not yet ready to see a psychiatrist in Washington, D.C., but he told

ANTHONY that he had called his physician in Little Rock and had gotten a prescription. FOSTER did not tell ANTHONY anything further about the preceding weekend. FOSTER said that going away from the city was such a good idea that he would like to do it more often or possibly every weekend.

To the best of ANTHONY's knowledge, FOSTER was not receiving any type of medical treatment.

ANTHONY has no knowledge of FOSTER having any financial difficulties, problems with gambling, or any type of extramarital involvement. In terms of identifying a person in whom FOSTER would confide, ANTHONY hopes that FOSTER would have confided in either herself or his wife. FOSTER also had a number of close friends in the Rose Law Firm. However, FOSTER, although known to be a good listener, was a very private person. ANTHONY does not believe that FOSTER was close to either a minister or a priest. FOSTER did not attend church very often after he grew up except for certain family occasions.

At the last dinner which FOSTER shared with ANTHONY, FOSTER confided to her that he was considering resigning from his post at the White House. FOSTER indicated that the job in the White House Counsel's office was not right for him. FOSTER was not specific about what was causing him to consider resignation. Among the reasons that became apparent to ANTHONY were the Travel Office investigation, the stress of his job, and the constant overwork. ANTHONY hoped that FOSTER would choose to resign the position.

In terms of changes in personal appearance, ANTHONY noted that FOSTER's face had become gray and drawn. FOSTER had

been thin when he arrived in Washington but had gained a significant amount of weight while working at the White House. ANTHONY believes that the weight gain may be at least partly attributable to the fact that FOSTER was not eating well and was eating quite a bit of fast food due to the overwork situation. FOSTER began to lose weight during the last six weeks prior to his death and weighed much less than he had weighed in January 1993. However, ANTHONY is unable to estimate the amount of weight FOSTER lost in terms of pounds. FOSTER did not mention to ANTHONY any problems with headaches, loss of appetite, indigestion or vomiting.

Among the activities which FOSTER engaged in to relax was reading. FOSTER had a swimming pool in the back yard of his home in Little Rock, and he and the family enjoyed swimming in their pool. FOSTER also enjoyed cooking and traveling, and he took his family on numerous trips. FOSTER did not participate in many sports, but he enjoyed attending his childrens' games and watching them play. ANTHONY did not observe any recent changes in FOSTER's interests or hobbies after he arrived in Washington.

FOSTER typically worked Monday through Saturday each week. On alternating Sundays, either FOSTER or BERNARD NUSSBAUM was on standby duty to be available to deal with matters which arose at the White House Counsel's office.

In terms of describing FOSTER's relationship with his wife, ANTHONY regarded it as warm and real. FOSTER was married to LISA FOSTER for approximately twenty-five years. ANTHONY regarded FOSTER as an excellent father who spent much time with his children. In particular, FOSTER was very conscientious about spending time with each of his children so that they each received individual attention. FOSTER would occasionally take one of the children on a trip with him just so the child could receive this individual attention. FOSTER was very interested in everything that his children did.

In terms of describing FOSTER, ANTHONY believes that he was a man of great integrity and honesty. He also had a dry sense of humor. FOSTER felt very strongly about giving back to the community in which he lived and he was involved in charitable organizations in Little Rock. The only occasion known to ANTHONY when FOSTER ever got into trouble occurred when he was in college and he wrecked a car.

FOSTER was able to blend in at the Rose Law Firm because the firm shared many of his positions on social issues. For example, the Rose Law Firm had taken a stand against racial segregation. FOSTER had worked for a black attorney during one of his summers while attending school. FOSTER had a very strong sense of fair play and he was a very thoughtful person who was always gracious to his family and friends. FOSTER particularly enjoyed hosting friends and social events at his home. FOSTER also counseled both of ANTHONY's children, but only when they came to him first for advice. In all their lives together, ANTHONY and FOSTER never had a cross word, and she knows absolutely nothing bad about FOSTER.

To the best of her knowledge, ANTHONY is not aware of any incidences of FOSTER going to parks in the Washington, D.C. area. FOSTER never mentioned to ANTHONY any visits to Fort Marcy Park in Virginia. Following FOSTER's death, ANTHONY read in the newspaper that FOSTER had driven a Honda automobile to Fort Marcy Park on the date of his death. FOSTER did not have the Honda automobile with him when he lived with ANTHONY initially following his arrival in Washington, D.C. ANTHONY recalls that the Honda was dark in color since she subsequently saw the automobile in front of FOSTER's residence.

ANTHONY is aware of a letter which FOSTER sent to his mother from his office shortly before his death. ANTHONY was with her mother on the day when she opened the letter from FOSTER. The letter from FOSTER concerned oil leases which had been passed on to FOSTER's mother from her late husband's estate. In attempting to recall what was in the envelope, ANTHONY now believes that there was an extremely brief cover letter which had been typewritten, and which contained one to two sentences asking FOSTER's mother to sign the enclosed form and return it to the oil company. The cover letter bore the handwritten signature of FOSTER.

ANTHONY recalls FOSTER as being a person who was more likely to call on the telephone than write a letter.

ANTHONY's mother still resides in Hope, Arkansas. ANTHONY is not aware of any other letters which may have been sent by FOSTER shortly before his death. ANTHONY has no knowledge of whatever insurance policies were maintained by FOSTER, but she assumes that there were such policies.

ANTHONY does not believe that there was a single cause for FOSTER taking his own life. She believes that inquiries by the media, the pressure caused by the Travel Office case, and overwork at the White House were all factors. An additional source of stress may have been FOSTER's realization that he had made a mistake in coming to Washington, D.C., and this realization may have contributed to his decision to end his life.

FOSTER personally prepared the speech he delivered as the commencement address at the University of Arkansas Law School in May 1993. ANTHONY recalls that FOSTER discussed the speech with her prior to delivering the address. ANTHONY and other family members attended the commencement ceremony and heard FOSTER's address because they were all in Arkansas to celebrate Mother's Day that weekend. In reflecting on FOSTER's address that weekend, ANTHONY now believes that she heard the same strain in his voice that day that she heard later during the telephone call on July 16, 1993. ANTHONY believes that FOSTER's address was videotaped and that a video tape and transcript of the address may be available through the law school.

ANTHONY knows of no other information which could be of assistance in investigating FOSTER's death.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/4/94

Kevin B. Fornshill, Officer U.S. Park Police (USPP), Glenn Echo substation (telephone number 301-492-6250) was interviewed at the Office of the Independent Counsel, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. Mr. Fornshill was accompanied by his attorney, Mr. Phillip Matthew Stinson, The Commons at Valley Forge 1220 Valley Forge Road, Suite 45, P.O. Box 809 Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Mr. Fornshill and Mr. Stinson were advised as to the identity of the interviewing agents and informed of the nature of the inquiry. Mr. Fornshill then provided the following information.

Private Fornshill advised that on the evening of July 20, 1993, he was assigned to work an "over-time detail" in the proximity of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Headquarters in proximity to the George Washington Memorial Parkway. Between 5:50 pm and 6:00 pm that evening, he heard a code "dead body" at Fort Marcy Park and with the permission of Sergeant Edwards (USPP), he responded to Fort Marcy Park to investigate this situation. According to Private Fornshill, the sector or beat officer responsible for Fort Marcy Park was not readily available and that his instructions were to join up with Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Squad personnel at Fort Marcy Park. Upon entering Fort Marcy Park, Fornshill recalls meeting at the parking lot, two Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT), one a black male and the other a white male, names unknown, with all three proceeding into the park, neither of them knowing the exact location of the second cannon at Fort Marcy Park.

Fornshill related that the three of them proceeded to the location of the first cannon at which point they split with Fornshill heading in a northerly direction and the two EMT personnel proceeding in a more southerly direction. Fornshill stated that he recalls running up a slight hill and entering an open area where he observed a second cannon and while running towards the second cannon observed what he initially thought was the head of a mannikin. Upon reaching the top of a berm directly in front of the second cannon, he immediately noticed a body lying face up on the down side of a slope. Fornshill stated that

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he then called out to the two EMTs that he had found the body at which time the two EMTs immediately responded to the scene of the body.

According to Private Fornshill, his initial observation of the body was from the body's left side at a distance of approximately 6 feet, moving in a 180 degree arc, viewing the body from both the top looking down directly at the body, as well as moving to the right side of the body. While admitting that his initial observation of the body was probably less than 15 seconds, he does recall that while to the left hand side of the body, that the hair on the head was neatly in place, the mouth was slightly open and he could observe the top teeth. He indicated from this position, he also viewed flies moving around the lips and around the mouth area and specifically recalls that the decedent's shirt was white in color, clean and apparently starched with the collar open. He further observed that the decedent's trousers were in his opinion extremely neat and devoid of any dirt, debris or soil. Fornshill then recalls moving to the right of the body on the top of the crest of the hill where he noticed that the decedent's complexion was grayish in color and that the head was slightly tilted to the right. At this position, he noticed a trickle of dried, dark blood at the corner of the right side of the decedent's mouth but did not view any other blood on the face or for that matter on the decedent's shirt or trousers. He further observed that at this position he recalled the legs being straight with the arms relaxed and at the side. Furthermore he stated that he didn't pay any attention to the hands of the decedent nor did he observe a weapon in the decedent's possession or in the immediate area.

When further questioned as to his initial observations of the decedent's body, Fornshill reiterated the fact that his initial viewing of the body was cursory in nature, that he was not looking for a weapon, maintaining that he did not see the gun in the decedent's hand. In calling Private Fornshill's attention to the decedent's shirt, Fornshill reiterated that he recalled the shirt being an expensive looking white shirt which appeared to be starched but could not recall any blood being on the shirt. He further related that the decedent's trousers appeared extremely neat observing that the creases in the trouser were sharp and that the trousers were not rumpled or in any way in disarray.

Private Fornshill stated that upon the arrival of the

two EMT personnel, he clearly remembers that the black male EMT approached the body from the body's right hand side, crouching over the decedent's head slightly to the right of the head and specifically noted that the EMT's hands were moving back and forth. Fornshill stated however, that due to the heavy vegetation and the fact that the black EMT had blocked his vision of the body, he could not visually observe the EMT touching the decedent's body. Fornshill advised that it was his opinion that the EMT was attempting to obtain a pulse or check other vital signs but reiterated the fact that he did not observe this EMT physically touch the decedent's body.

According to Private Fornshill, the black EMT while still in a crouch position, informed the other EMT who was to the left of the decedent's body that the person was, in fact, dead. In attempting to recall the specifics of the EMT's activities, Private Fornshill recalls the white EMT bending down over the body and engage in an unrecalled conversation with the black EMT. Private Fornshill stated that he did not observe the white EMT touch the body.

Private Fornshill did advise, however, the black EMT calling to his attention words to the affect that, "we've got a gun here" and pointing in the general direction of the decedent's right hand. Private Fornshill recalls positioning himself to the top right hand side of the body and looking down at the decedent's right hand maintaining however that either due to his position or the intense foliage and overgrown vegetation, he could not observe the weapon in the decedent's hand. He maintained that his attempt to see the weapon was from a distance of approximately 4-5 feet to the top right of the body.

In further determining the activities of the two EMT personnel at the death scene, Private Fornshill reiterated the fact that he did not observe in any form or fashion the EMT personnel touch or roll the body in any manner nor did he observe the EMT personnel place a monitor on the body. In fact, Fornshill stated that after the EMT personnel had pronounced the individual dead, he again observed the body and maintains that the body's position as well as the previously described facial blood had not in any way changed from his initial viewing of the body. During this viewing he still did not notice the weapon in the decedent's hand. Fornshill continued by stating that shortly after the two EMT's arrived at the scene, he recalls two to three additional Fire and Rescue personnel arriving at the death scene

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Continuation of FD-302 of Kevin B. Fornshill, On 4/29/94, Page 4

which at this particular time would have been a total of five or six at the death scene. However, Fornshill states that he did not observe any of the additional Fire or Rescue employees touch or move the body in any fashion during the period he was at the death scene. Fornshill admitted, however, that he did not "stand at attention" over the body, but moved in the general vicinity of the death scene in order to transmit to U.S. Park Police personnel the status of the death scene. He stated therefore it was a possibility that some of the personnel at the death scene could have touched or moved the body and specifically recalls a short white female who arrived after the EMT personnel being extremely close to the body but once again reiterated that he does not recall seeing anyone physically touch the body.

In addition to the above sighted information relative to the body position, Private Fornshill advised that he did not notice any trampled vegetation or any other indicators that a struggle might have ensued at the death scene and stated that outside of U.S. Park Police and EMT personnel, he did not observe anyone else in the park. He maintained that he was at the death scene for approximately five to seven minutes and departed the death scene upon the arrival of Sergeant Edwards and Officer Fronz Ferstl (USPP). To the best of his recollection, when he departed the death scene area, the two EMT's were still at the death scene but believes the additional two or three Fire and Rescue personnel had departed the area.

Officer Fornshill advised that upon reaching the Fort Marcy parking lot, prior to returning to his post at the CIA Headquarters, he did notice a Honda Accord with Arkansas license plates specifically noting that a man's jacket was neatly folded over the front passenger seat which in his opinion matched the decedent's trousers. Private Fornshill could provide no additional information regarding the death scene or for that matter the investigation which was being conducted in the parking lot at Fort Marcy.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/4/94

Renee M. Apt, Investigator, United States Park Police (USPP) (telephone number 690-5050) was interviewed at the Annocostia Operations Facility, Washington, D.C. Ms. Apt was advised as to the identity of the interviewing agent and informed of the nature of the inquiry. She then provided the following information:

Investigator Apt advised that around 6:00 pm on July 20, 1993, she was informed that a dead body had been located at Fort Marcy Park, Virginia and in the company of U.S. Park Police personnel, John Rolla and Cheryl Braun responded to this call arriving at the Fort Marcy parking area at approximately 6:30 pm. To the best of her recollection, Identification Technician, Peter Simonello (USPP), also assigned to the Annocostia Operations Facility, responded in a separate vehicle arriving at the park shortly after her arrival with Mr. Rolla and Ms. Braun.

According to Investigator Apt, upon arriving at the Fort Marcy parking lot, her initial actions were to obtain necessary vehicle description and identification for a Mercedes vehicle which had been abandoned on the ramp leading up to the Fort Marcy parking lot. Subsequent to obtaining this vehicle information, she returned to the Fort Marcy parking lot where she observed Officer Spatz (USPP), interviewing a middle-aged, white couple who had apparently been picnicking in an area south of the parking lot. Ms. Apt then advised she immediately proceeded to the death scene in the company of Investigators John Rolla, Cheryl Braun with Officer Peter Simonello following them to the scene. She recalled that at the death scene she observed Sergeant Edwards, USPP and possibly Officers Franz Ferstl and Christine Hodakievic, USPP.

Upon arriving at the death scene, she specifically observed Sergeant Edwards in the process of completing polaroid photography of the body and to the best of her recollection, believes that contemporaneous with Edwards finishing his polaroid photography, Investigator John Rolla commenced taking a series of polaroid photographs. Upon Investigator Rolla completing his

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Continuation of FD-302 of Renee M. Apt, On 5/2/94, Page 2

polaroid photography, she believes that Officer Peter Simonello commenced taking 35mm photographs of the body and the surrounding environs. Investigator Apt maintained, however, that under no circumstances did any of the USPP personnel who arrived on the scene with her touch or any way disturb the body prior to the above described photographs being taken.

Investigator Apt advised that upon arriving at the scene she took personal responsibility for taking notes of the death scene and as such observed the decedent from a series of vantage points. She advised that after viewing a series of enlarged polaroid photographs obtained from USPP that these photographs were a true and accurate depiction of the decedent's body and the surrounding area which she personally observed on July 20, 1993. She stated that in her opinion, portions of the facial blood appeared dry while other portions appeared to be liquid in nature. Additionally she did observe a segment of blood on the decedent's lower right cheek which appeared to be transferred blood and specifically mentioned observing a number of flies on the decedent's face to include flies in the mouth and in the nostrils with numerous other flies swarming around the body.

In regards to the positioning of the body, Investigator Apt advised that the head was straight up and positioned slightly below the top of the berm with the arms at the side. She also stated that the decedent's clothing was not rumpled or in disarray specifically stating that the decedent's white shirt was opened and she could view the undershirt. She stated the shirt was devoid of any dirt or soil but as noted in the death scene polaroid photographs did contain blood on the upper right shoulder portion of the shirt. In regards to the decedent's trousers, Investigator Apt stated that like the shirt, the trousers were relatively neat, noting that the bottom of the trousers were slightly hitched indicating to her the possibility of the body having slightly slid down the embankment. Her further observations included noting in the decedent's thumb of the right hand, a revolver with a portion of the right hand slightly cupped over the revolver. Additionally she observed what in her opinion were powder burns in the web of the right hand. In regards to the spotting of the revolver in the decedent's right hand, Investigator Apt did state that the weapon was not clearly observable from a viewing point on top of the berm.

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Continuation of FD-302 of Renee M. Apt, On 5/2/94, Page 3

In response to questions regarding her observations of any individuals touching the body, Investigator Apt advised that subsequent to all polaroid photographs being taken, she did observe Investigator Rolla check the decedent's fingers for the presence of rigamortous but could not recall Investigator Rolla or any other individuals at the death scene physically touching the body prior to the Medical Examiner, Dr. Haut arriving on the scene.

In addition to providing the above sighted observations of the decedent's body, Investigator Apt advised that she also checked out the immediate vicinity of the death scene but did not observe any items of an evidentiary nature. Furthermore, based on her observations of the death scene, there was no indication that the vegetation had been trampled; that there had been any sign of a struggle at the scene or for that matter any evidence that the body had been physically positioned at the death scene.

Investigator Apt stated that she remained at the death scene until the Medical Examiner, Dr. Haut arrived and believes, in fact, that for a short period of time she was the only individual at the death scene. According to her recollection, she believes that Officer Braun escorted the Medical Examiner to the scene where the Medical Examiner in the presence of herself, John Rolla and possibly Cheryl Braun and Pete Simonello examined the body in detail. This, according to Investigator Apt, included rolling the body over with the body slipping down the hill requiring the officers at the scene to assist in stopping the slide. After a short period of time, the deceased, with the assistance of Emergency Rescue personnel was placed in a body bag and then placed on a gurney and removed to the parking lot for transportation to Fairfax, Virginia Hospital. She advised that after the body was removed from the Fort Marcy parking lot, she returned to the Annocostia substation delivering her notes of the death scene to Investigator John Rolla.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/5/94

Mr. Peter J. Simonello, Identification Technician, United States Park Police (USPP), Annocostia Operations Facility, Washington, D.C. (telephone number 690-5192) was interviewed at the Office of the Independent Counsel, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. Mr. Simonello was advised as to the identity of the interviewing agent and informed of the nature of the inquiry. He then provided the following information.

According to Mr. Simonello, shortly after 6:00 pm on July 19, 1993, he was informed of the location of a dead body at Fort Marcy Park and in his capacity as identification technician for the U.S. Park Police, he responded to this notification arriving at Fort Marcy Park at approximately 6:30 pm.

Mr. Simonello advised that he immediately proceeded to the location of the second cannon at Fort Marcy Park and noted that at the death scene were U.S. Park Police officers Sergeant Edwards, John Rolla, Renee Apt, Frans Ferstl, Cheryl Braun, and Chris Hodakievic. According to Mr. Simonello, no other individuals were at the death scene when he arrived. In his capacity as identification technician, Mr. Simonello advised his activities at the death scene included the following:

Mr. Simonello's initial activities included being briefed by Investigator John Rolla relative to Rolla's initial observations of the death scene to include being advised by Rolla that the decedent had a revolver in his right hand and apparently had died from a self-inflicted gunshot. Mr. Simonello then proceeded to observe the disposition of the body as well as to check the immediate area for any physical evidence specifically verifying that the deceased had a revolver in his right hand. In regards to Mr. Simonello's observations, he advised that the decedent was laying face up with the head upslope resting near the crest of the slope, eyes were slightly open with arms straight at his sides. He specifically recalls blood staining around the chin area and from the nose down the right cheek. Simonello also observed blood along the right side of the decedent's mouth and specifically recalls what he labeled as a

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blood transfer pattern on the right cheek as well as noticing the presence of a few flies around the decedent's nostrils. Simonello also related that the decedent was dressed in a white shirt, dark slacks and black dress shoes and that his clothing appeared neat and absent of any dirt or soil or any evidence of struggle. In regards to the clothing, Simonello advised that he observed blood stains on the right shoulder and neck area of the decedent's shirt, and what appeared to be a drop of blood on the right sleeve of the decedent's shirt. Additionally he observed a blood spot on the right rib cage area of the shirt. He did not observe any blood stains on the decedent's hand.

In regards to the positioning of the weapon in the decedent's hand, Simonello stated that a 4 inch 38-caliber revolver was trapped between the front of the trigger and the trigger guard just behind the mid-joint of the knuckle on the decedent's right hand. He further stated that subsequent to taking a series of 35mm photographs, he extricated from the decedent's right hand the 38 revolver advising that he needed to half cock this weapon in order to release the weapon from the decedent's thumb which was trapped at the knuckle of the right thumb of the hand. In the process of removing this weapon, Simonello stated that he observed a deep impression on the decedent's right thumb where the weapon had been located. Furthermore Simonello advised that he observed along the edge of the decedent's right index finger to the joint of the right thumb powder residue. He related that in removing the weapon, the decedent's hand was limber or flexible with little or no sign of rigor.

In addition to removing the weapon from the decedent's hand, Simonello advised he also took possession of a pair of prescription eyeglasses which were located at the bottom of the slope approximately 13 feet from the bottom of the decedent's feet. In addition to securing these evidentiary items, Mr. Simonello specifically observed the immediate area of the death scene advising that he did not observe any foot tracks, tire marks or any trampled bushes or vegetation. Additionally he stated that there was no dirt or soil on the decedent's garments nor any indication of a struggle or for that matter any evidence to indicate that the decedent's body was physically placed at the scene.

Investigator Simonello advised that, to the best of his recollection, that approximately 15 minutes after arriving at the

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death scene, he took a series of 35mm photographs, approximately 24 in number of the decedent's position, the immediate crime scene area to include a series of photographs of the decedent's 1989 Honda located in the Fort Marcy parking lot. Although these 35mm photographs were under exposed and therefore not available for Mr. Simonello's review, he did advise that Investigator John Rolla took a series of polaroid pictures of the death scene. In this regard, Mr. Simonello was exhibited a series of enlarged polaroid photographs obtained from the U.S. Park Police and advised that these photographs were a true and accurate depiction of the decedent's body and death scene area which he physically observed on July 20, 1993. Mr. Simonello maintained, however, that all photographs he took as well as the polaroid photographs taken by John Rolla were initiated and completed prior to his touching or his observations of anyone else touching the decedent's body.

Additionally, Simonello advised for clarification purposes, that the death scene sketch he had previously submitted identifying the distance from the second cannon axle to the top of the decedent's head as being 14 feet was, in fact, incorrect since the measurement was actually taken from the cement anchor of the second cannon to the top of the decedent's head which is in fact 20 feet in distance. He stated, therefore, the decedent's head was almost at the crest of the hill and opined that the head was, therefore, on enough of an incline that the blood from the decedent's body predominately ran down the back of his head. According to Simonello, a medical examiner arrived shortly before 8:00 pm and stated that when the decedent's body was turned on its stomach he observed a large pool of blood where the head had been situated. Simonello stated that he photographed this particular area and checked for the expended round with negative results. Simonello additionally advised that based on his experience in viewing in excess of 100 death scenes, he believed that the decedent was dead for between two and three hours prior to his personal observations. He advised that this estimation of time of death was based, even though in his opinion, the fingers of the decedent were limber and there were no signs of rigamortous.

In addition to the information supplied by Mr. Simonello regarding his activities at the death scene on July 20, 1993, he also supplied information relative to the collection, examination and disposition of evidentiary material collected at the death scene. Specifically, Simonello advised that he

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Continuation of FD-302 of Peter J. Simonello, On 4/28/94, Page 4

retrieved the 38-caliber revolver from the decedent's right hand, wrapped the barrel of the weapon with brown paper, secured with a rubber band and placed the weapon in a sealed evidence bag in the evidentiary locker at the Annocostia Operations Facility, Washington, D.C. According to Simonello, his initial plan was to forward this weapon to the FBI laboratory for tracing and ballistic examination but during a period when he was on leave, he determined that in his absence Identification Technician E. J. Smith, U.S. Park Police had processed the weapon for latent prints with negative results. Simonello did state, however, that he personally processed the prescription eyeglass he recovered at the death scene but also with negative results.

In regards to the torn, handwritten note reportedly discovered at The White House on July 26, 1993, Mr. Simonello advised that on July 28, 1993, he received from Captain Charles Hume (USPP) a white envelope with the words "The White House". The envelope, he recalls, contained a small piece of transparent tape sealing the back flap and the envelope contained 27 pieces of ruled yellow paper. Simonello advised he then reconstructed the pieces which eventually fit together to form a handwritten statement. On July 29, 1993, Simonello received handwritten samples in the form of a letter which was apparently signed by Vincent W. Foster. On the same day, he contacted Sergeant Lockheart, U.S. Capitol Police to analyze the reconstructed one page note providing Sergeant Lockheart with the known sampler. According to Simonello, Sergeant Lockheart examined the reconstructed note in his presence and concluded that the reconstructed note was written by Vincent Foster. Simonello further advised that in early August 1993, an examination request was submitted to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. Evidentiary items submitted included (1) 38. caliber, Colt Army 4 inch, six shot revolver; (1) .38 caliber round; (1) .38 caliber casing and the decedent's white shirt and trousers.

According to Simonello, the only evidence initially forwarded to the FBI laboratory was a latent fingerprint examination request of the above cited reconstructed note which was submitted while he, Simonello, was on leave. Simonello indicated that the FBI laboratory services were not initially requested, in this particular investigation, based on a decision he made not to initially involve the Federal Bureau of Investigation in light of a reference to the FBI on the previously sited reconstructed note which turned out to be in the handwriting of Vincent Foster. As verified by Mr. Simonello, the

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reconstructed note did contain the comment that, "the FBI lied in their report to the Attorney General."

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CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/5/94

Officer CHRISTINE HODAKIEVIC, United States Park Police (USPP), Glen Echo Station (telephone number 301-492-6293) was interviewed at the Office of the Independent Counsel, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. Officer HODAKIEVIC was advised as to the identity of the interviewing agent and informed of the nature of the inquiry. She then provided the following information:

OFFICER HODAKIEVIC advised that shortly after 6:00 p.m. on July 20, 1993, while in an off-duty status and while traveling north on the George Washington Memorial Parkway in her personal vehicle, heard on her police radio that a dead body had been located at Fort Marcy Park. In view of the fact that she was in the proximity of Fort Marcy Park, she responded to this notification, specifically observing an abandoned vehicle on the entrance ramp leading to the Fort Marcy Parking lot. HODAKIEVIC recalls observing a team of three or four EMT personnel in the parking lot, then recalls proceeding to the death scene located at the second cannon at Fort Marcy Park.

OFFICER HODAKIEVIC advised that to the best of her recollection, upon arriving at the death scene, Sergeant EDWARDS (USPP) was basically in charge of the death scene and believes that Officer FRANZ FERSTL was also present. She could not recall any other individuals being present at the time she arrived at the death scene. She does recall being initially briefed by Sergeant EDWARDS, which included being informed that the decedent had a revolver in his right hand, as well as being shown a polaroid photograph of decedent's position at the death scene. She further maintained that after being briefed, she initiated a cursory look at the body from the top of the berm, moving from the left of the decedent's body to the right of the body. She related that in spite of being informed that decedent had a gun in his right hand, it was difficult to actually see the weapon. To the best of Officer HODAKIEVIC's recollection, the decedent was lying on a steep angle, with his head resting just below the crest of a berm. She advised that she did not notice any blood on the decedent's face or on his shirt but recalls his arms being

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straight at his side.

In addition to viewing in a cursory manner the decedent's location and body description, Officer HODAKIEVIC checked the surrounding area of the death scene, advising that she did not observe any pedestrians within the general death scene area and maintained she did not observe any trampled grass, leaves or vegetation nor any other signs of a struggle at the death scene. To the best of her recollection, she was initially at the death scene for approximately five to ten minutes when USPP Officers JOHN ROLLA, CHERYL BRAUN and RENEE ABT arrived. She immediately briefed these officers regarding her observations to include informing them that a weapon had been located in the decedent's right hand. She advised, however, that she could not recall if Sergeant EDWARDS exhibited to these officers the polaroid photograph that EDWARDS had previously showed to her. She further related that she rotated between the death scene and the parking lot, specifically recalling that on one occasion she was in the parking lot for approximately ten minutes in order to call her residence to advise her daughter of her delay.

In regards to determining subsequent activities at the death scene, Officer HODAKIEVIC stated that she does recall Investigator JOHN ROLLA checking the decedent's body for identification, specifically the decedent's front and rear pockets, but can't recall if any other individual might have touched or rolled the body. To the best of her recollection, she does not recall seeing JOHN ROLLA take any polaroid photographs of the death scene but stated she was present at the death scene when Officer PETER SIMONELLO did take 35mm photographs of the death scene. In light of the fact that Officer HODAKIEVIC rotated between the death scene and the parking lot, she advised that it is quite possible that JOHN ROLLA did take polaroid photographs of the death scene during the period of time she was at the Fort Marcy parking lot.

During one of the periods of time when she was at the Fort Marcy parking lot, HODAKIEVIC recalls the medical examiner arriving, whom she met in the parking lot and escorted to the death scene. At this time, to the best of her recollection, USPP Officers JOHN ROLLA, CHERYL BRAUN and RENEE ABT were the only individuals at the death scene. She recalls the medical examiner inquiring about an exit wound and being informed by investigator JOHN ROLLA that he, ROLLA, had found an exit wound at the back of

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the head. Investigator ROLLA, according to HODAKIEVIC, positioned himself to the right of the decedent's body and leaning across the body, raised the decedent's head to demonstrate to the medical examiner the pool of blood below the decedent's head. She specifically remembers also that Investigator ROLLA assisted the medical examiner in rolling the decedent's body to the body's left and then to the right so the medical examiner could examine the rear of the body. In this regard, she recalls the decedent's body starting to slide down the hill, requiring both ROLLA and the medical examiner to stop the slide. Subsequent to making these observations, Officer HODAKIEVIC returned to the parking lot and therefore could furnish no additional information regarding the activities of the medical examiner or other Park Police officials at the death scene.

In order to further clarify her observations at the death scene, a series of enlarged polaroid photographs provided by the USPP were shown to her. HODAKIEVIC, after viewing these polaroid photographs, stated that in her opinion they were not identical to the polaroid photograph that was initially shown to her by Sergeant EDWARDS. She reiterated the fact that the photograph Sergeant EDWARDS showed to her was consistent with her observations, specifically that there was no blood on the decedent's face, nor any blood on the decedent's shirt. She could furnish no information or explanation for this discrepancy advising, however, that outside of physically observing Investigator ROLLA check the decedent's front and rear pockets, she did not observe anybody else touch the body prior to the arrival of the medical examiner. When questioned relative to the location of the exit wound on the decedent's head, Officer HODAKIEVIC could not recall if Officer ROLLA had raised the decedent's head prior to the arrival of the medical examiner. She reiterated the fact that she was not present at the death scene on a continuous basis, but during the period she was at the death scene, she could not recall observing Investigator ROLLA take any polaroid photographs.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/6/94

Officer JULIE LYNN SPETZ, U.S. Park Police, was advised of the identities of FBI Agents and She was further advised that the agents wished to interview her re her knowledge of events surrounding the death of Vincent Foster at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993.

Officer SPETZ stated that on the date in question, at approximately 5:30 p.m., she was at the Glen Echo station and overheard the dispatcher calling Officer FRANZ FERSTL in Car 211 to respond to Fort Marcy Park regarding a dead body. She advised that Officer FERSTL was also at the Glen Echo station at the time and both she and he, in separate cars, proceeded to Fort Marcy Park, heading South on the GW Parkway and then turning across the divider into the park. She stated that to her knowledge, they were the second and third U.S. Park Police officers at the scene, adding that Officer KEVIN FORNSHILL had already arrived.

As she drove into the park entrance, she noted a disabled vehicle off to the right on the ramp leading into the parking lot. Driving into the Fort Marcy parking lot itself, she observed two cars; one to her left toward the front of the lot which she later learned was FOSTER's vehicle. Officer SPETZ cannot recall the color or make of the vehicle but does remember it had Arkansas tags on it. Officer SPETZ stated that a second car, white in color, was in the rear of the parking lot, but she is unable to recall any other identifying data regarding this car. She stated that emergency vehicles (ambulance and fire truck) were also in the parking lot.

Officer SPETZ advised that FERSTL was in a marked car ahead of her and proceeded directly to the parking lot. She stated that she initially stopped at the entrance to the park, got out of her car, and placed crime scene tape across the park entrance. Then she proceeded into the parking lot itself. Officer SPETZ stated that as she arrived in the parking lot, emergency medical technicians and firefighters were coming back to their vehicles and she assumed they had already been up to the death scene. She stated that she spoke briefly with the firemen,

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stating that one remarked to her that he did not think it was a suicide, adding words to the effect that he'd seen a number of suicides and the body was "too clean." Officer SPETZ stated that when first pulling into the parking lot, she did observe the Park Police vehicles but she did not see any officers and assumed that any officers on the scene, including FERSTL, were up at the death scene. She decided on her own to check the park in an effort to locate occupants of vehicles that were parked in the parking lot, noting that at this time, she was unaware that one of the cars belonged to the victim, FOSTER.

Officer SPETZ stated that she located a path at the rear of the lot heading down in a southerly direction, away from where the body was located. She stated that she followed this path into the woods for approximately 75 yards when she noticed a man and a woman sitting down, apparently talking. She stated that as best she recalls, they had a blanket with them and were located in a partial clearing in the woods. She remembers asking them how long they had been there but cannot recall their reply. She did ask them if they had seen any other cars or individuals in the lot when they arrived, stating that one of them remarked that they had seen a white van in the parking lot. Officer SPETZ was unable to recall any other details they might have provided to her. She stated that she asked them to come up to the parking lot where they identified their car and provided background information concerning themselves.

Officer SPETZ was given an opportunity to review the Park Police report in an effort to refresh her memory. She stated that to the best of her recollection, she did not make a written report. She did locate some handwritten notes of hers, located in the U.S. Park Police report, setting forth background information concerning a white Nissan, Maryland tag and background information regarding its occupants.

Officer SPETZ stated that she never did go up to the location where the body was found. She stated that after providing the background information concerning the occupants of the white Nissan to Investigative Officer CHERYL BRAUN, she left Fort Marcy Park and returned to her patrol.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/6/94

John C. Rolla, Investigator, Criminal Investigative Branch United States Park Police (USPP), telephone number 690-5050 was interviewed at the Office of the Independent Counsel, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. Investigator Rolla was advised as to the identity of the interviewing agent and informed of the nature of the inquiry. He then provided the following information.

In response to a USPP radio communication that a dead body had been discovered at Fort Marcy Park, Investigator Rolla, in the company of USPP investigators, Braun and Apt arrived at Fort Marcy parking lot at approximately 6:35 pm on July 20, 1993. With the concurrence of Investigator Braun, Investigator Rolla was designated as the primary investigator for this matter, with Investigator Braun primarily handling the investigation in the parking lot at Fort Marcy. Investigator Rolla advised that upon arrival at the Fort Marcy Park the above officers were briefed by USPP Officer Ferstl and informed that the decedent had apparently died of a self inflicted gunshot wound to the head and was tentatively identified as Vincent Foster, Little Rock, Arkansas. Rolla also advised that a 1989 Honda Accord with Arkansas license plate discovered in the Fort Marcy parking lot was thought to belong to the decedent.

Rolla advised that after this orientation and in the company of officers Apt and Ferstl and possibly Officer Hodakievic proceeded to the death scene where they joined up with Sergeant Edwards (USPP) and possibly Officer Julie Spatz (USPP). After a briefing by Sergeant Edwards, which included Edwards exhibiting to Rolla a number (exact number unknown) of polaroid photographs of the dead body, he was informed that the body had not been touched and personally observed that the area around the death scene had been taped off.

According to Rolla, he observed the decedent from a series of vantage points, stating that the decedent's head was straight up, resting just below the crest of a berm, eyes slightly open and that facial blood consisted of blood leading

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Investigation on 4/27/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

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from the right nostril to the side of his right face and blood emanating from the right side of the decedent's mouth. He further advised that the facial blood was still wet but starting to dry. He also observed a pool of blood under the decedent's head which appeared wet, but was also in the process of drying. Rolla also observed a deposit of blood on the decedent's shirt in the area of the right upper shoulder which also appeared to be wet but drying.

Rolla further related that the decedent's arms were straight along the side of his body, with his legs straight. With the exception of the blood previously noted on the right shoulder area of the decedent's shirt, Investigator Rolla observed that the decedent's shirt appeared relatively neat and unruffled with no observable signs of soil, dirt or debris. The trousers, according to Rolla, were relatively neat, void of any signs of blood or other extraneous matter. He advised that from his observations of the body, there were no signs of struggle or any evidence to suggest that the body was physically placed at the crime scene or tampered with in any form or fashion.

After the above observations were noted, Investigator Rolla positioned himself to the body's left side and leaned across the body and physically observed a revolver in the decedent's right hand with the right thumb lodged between the trigger and the trigger guard. Rolla indicated that to the best of his recollection, approximately 15 minutes after arriving at the death scene, he took a series of polaroid photographs of the decedent's body and the immediate death scene area to include photographing a pair of dark rimmed eyeglasses which were partially covered by foliage and which were located at the bottom of a slope at a distance of approximately 15 feet from the decedent's feet.

Subsequent to taking the above described photographs, Investigator Rolla does recall lifting the decedent's left hand to check for lividity and advised that the body in his opinion was still relatively warm with no observable signs or indications of rigamortous. Investigator Rolla qualified his statement, however, by noting the extreme heat that day but still opined that he thought the body was dead for two to three hours. Additionally, Investigator Rolla advised that he specifically recalled searching the decedent's front pockets in an attempt to locate the keys to the decedent's 1989 Honda, advising that he was unsuccessful in locating the car keys. Investigator Rolla

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maintained that this search of the decedent's pockets took place after both he and Identification Technician Peter Simonello (USPP) took photographs of the decedent's body and the death scene area. In this regard, Investigator Rolla reviewed a series of polaroid photographs supplied by the USPP and advised that these polaroid photographs were a true and accurate representation of his observations of the decedent's body and the death scene at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993.

In regards to the above noted polaroid photographs, which Rolla stated were a combination of the photographs he and Sergeant Edwards took at the scene, his attention was drawn to a transfer-like pattern of blood forming a straight lower margin at the right side of the decedent's neck and chin. Investigator Rolla advised that this blood pattern did give him some concern but believed that this blood pattern could possibly have occurred as a result of the decedent's head twisting or jerking at the time of death or for that matter could have resulted from activities performed by EMT personnel when they were checking for vital signs. Investigator Rolla reiterated that during the period he was at the death scene, he did not touch the body or observe anybody else touch the body prior to the completion of all death scene photography.

In addition to the above functions performed by Investigator Rolla, he advised that he physically checked the surrounding area of the death scene, which failed to reflect any footprints, tire tracks, or any trampled vegetation. He did advise however, that approximately 15 feet to the right of the 2nd cannon in an open area, he did observe an empty bottle of what he thought was wine cooler, with the bottle shaped similar to a Mistic shaped soft drink. To the best of his recollection, the label on the bottle was faded, was empty of any contents and appeared to have been at the location for a extensive period of time.

According to Investigator Rolla, at approximately 7:45 pm, Fairfax County Coroner, Dr. Donald Haut, arrived at the death scene and examined the decedent. Rolla recalls rolling the decedent's body over at which time he observed an extensive amount of blood on the back of the decedent's shirt and on the back side of his head.

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. Immediately after Dr. Haut's examination, Rolla specifically remembers removing from the decedent a Seiko wristwatch, a wedding ring and a Motorolla pager which was in the off position. Under the supervision of Dr. Haut, the decedent was placed in a body bag, and with the assistance of two ambulance drivers, was moved from the death scene to an ambulance at Fort Marcy parking lot and eventually transported to Fairfax Hospital. According to Investigator Rolla, no official time of death was noted by Dr. Haut.

Rolla continued by stating that after departing the death scene he returned to the Fort Marcy parking lot where the search of the 1989 Honda was being coordinated by Investigator Braun and photographs of the Honda were being taken by Officer Simonello. Rolla, however, did physically observe the Honda and its contents stating that he noted a man's jacket, similar to the decedent's trousers, was neatly folded over the back of the front passenger seat and that further examination of the jacket noted a wallet inside the left pocket which contained, to the best of his recollection, approximately $300 in cash. While he did not take control of the material in the 1989 Honda, he does remember observing a White House identification badge with a photo of Vincent Foster located on the front passenger seat under the suit jacket. Additionally he recalls a piece of paper in the vehicle with the names of what apparently were three Washington, D.C. physicians. Investigator Rolla could furnish no information relative to the time the 1989 Honda arrived at Fort Marcy Park or any vehicle information which might assist in determining time of arrival at Fort Marcy Park.

Investigator Rolla departed the Fort Marcy Park at approximately 8:45 pm and in the company of Investigator Braun travelled to Fairfax County Hospital where they located in the right front trouser pocket of the decedent the keys for the 1989 Honda. Subsequent to the discovery of these keys, Investigator Rolla advised that he was telephonically contacted by Lieutenant P. Gavin, USPP, with the instructions to telephonically contact Mr. David Watkins, a personal friend of the Foster family who had requested permission to join Investigator Rolla in the death notification to Mrs. Lisa Foster. Immediately after receiving these instructions, Lieutenant Gavin recontacted Investigator Rolla with the instructions to call Mr. Bill Kennedy at The White House who was seeking permission from the USPP to physically identify Mr. Foster's body at Fairfax hospital. Rolla advised that in addition to contacting Mr. Watkins to verify that Mr.

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Watkins would join him in the death notification, Investigator Rolla advised security officials at Fairfax Hospital of USPP approval for Mr. Kennedy and, he believes, a Mr. Craig Livingston to identify the decedent's body at Fairfax Hospital.

Investigator Rolla advised that after the above noted notifications were made, both he and Investigator Braun picked up Mr. David Watkins at his residence in the Georgetown section of Washington, D.C. and with Mrs. Watkins following them in her personal vehicle, proceeded to the Foster residence at

Due to the number of people in the Foster residence at this time, Rolla advised that it was extremely difficult to pose any questions relative to Mr. Foster's death. However, he does recall eventually conversing with Mrs. Foster specifically asking her if she had any indication that anything was wrong with her

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husband, with Mrs. Foster responding in the negative.

Rolla advised that he did not have any further discussion with Mrs. Foster or for that matter any other family/business associates and estimates that after he and Braun were at the residence for approximately 45 minutes, President Bill Clinton in the company of a Secret Service agent, arrived at the Foster residence. President Clinton to the best of Rolla's memory hugged Mrs. Foster and expressed his sorrow over the death of her husband. Shortly after the arrival of President Clinton, both he and Braun departed the residence.

Rolla further advised that as a follow-up to this investigation he and Investigator Apt on July 22, 1993, telephonically contacted the three medical doctors whose names were listed on a piece of paper found in Mr. Foster's vehicle on July 20. According to Rolla, all three physicians were psychiatrists and all three denied having any prior contact with Vincent Foster.

In a further effort to determine the cause and the factors surrounding Mr. Foster's death, Investigator Rolla advised that on July 27, 1993, he and Captain Charles Hume, USPP, interviewed Mr. Foster's brother-in-law, Mr. Beryl Anthony. According to Rolla, Mr. Anthony advised that it was his opinion that Mr. Foster was extremely depressed and believed that his wife, Sheila Anthony had furnished to Vincent Foster a list of three counselors/psychiatrists or other doctors who practice psychological counseling.

in conversation with Detective Markland, USPP, that Markland apparently had been advised by an unknown White House secretary that Mrs. Foster and one of Vincent Foster's sons had been

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calling the secretary almost on a daily basis for approximately 2-3 weeks prior to his death, specifically to determine Vincent Foster's mood or disposition at work.

In addition to the above cited follow-up death investigation, Investigator Rolla advised that on July 28, 1993, he and Lieutenant Robert Kass, USPP met with Mr. James Hamilton, the Foster family attorney at Mr. Hamilton's law office in Washington, D.C. for the purpose of viewing personal documentation from Mr. Vincent Foster's office at The White House. In the presence of Mr. Hamilton and 2 or 3 additional attorneys, they reviewed these documents to include what was generally described as Vincent Foster's personal diary. Rolla remembers that Mr. Hamilton was extremely reluctant for USPP officers to review this diary but eventually conceded to their review. According to Rolla the alleged Vince Foster diary was basically an 8 inch by 5 inch hardcover notebook of approximately 100 lined pages, with the first several pages blank. To the best of his recollection, this notebook contained 10 or 15 handwritten pages with undated notations. He specifically remembers however, that the time frame for the notations on these pages was confined to a period encompassing Mr. Clinton's election to the pre-inauguration activities. Although he could not recall specifics of the notations, he does recall that there was nothing of a personal nature and cited such examples as his anticipation of going to Washington, D.C.; notation relative to his daughter going to a party and some notation regarding Mrs. Clinton and health care. Rolla advised that after the review, all materials remained in the possession of Mr. Hamilton. Rolla does recall, however, obtaining from Mr. Hamilton, for the purpose of known handwriting samples of Mr. Foster an empty envelope with Mr. Foster's writing and a letter from Vincent Foster to a bank.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/6/94

ROBERT ARTHUR DENNING, Security Officer at the Saudi Arabian Ambassador's residence, 6050 Chain Bridge Road, McLean, Virginia, was advised of the identities of FBI Agents and and was further informed that the FBI was conducting an ongoing investigation into the death of Vincent Foster at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993 and wished to interview him regarding any possible information or assistance he could furnish.

MR. DENNING stated that he was working a day shift on that particular day and would have been present at the Saudi Arabian compound during the hours of 12:00 noon through 6:00 p.m. He stated that he would have spent a significant portion of the day on the security gates adjoining Chain Bridge Road.

MR. DENNING stated that he did not observe any unusual activities, nor did he hear any possible gunshots emanating from For Marcy Park. He pointed out that if such incidents occurred, there would have been a recording made and a log maintained by the security force. MR. DENNING pointed out that on occasion, the security force will hear car and truck backfires that echo off the Potomac River. He also pointed out that for the past year dating back to before July 20, 1993, considerable heavy construction has been ongoing at the Saudi Arabian compound. He said this construction, coupled with traffic noise from Chain Bridge Road and aircraft noise from overhead, makes it difficult to carry on normal conversations. He stated that in his opinion, under the circumstances described above, it would be highly unlikely that he or other security officers would have overheard a loud retort or gunshot from the park. He again noted that if such an occurrence had occurred, it would require a written notation in the security log. He stated that based on conversations he had with his supervisor, MR. BAILEY, no such notations were recorded on that particular date.

Investigation on 4/20/94 at McLean, Virginia File # 29D-LR-35063

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by Date dictated 5/6/94

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Date of transcription 5/6/94

ROGER GEORGE BAILEY, Chief of Security, Saudi Arabian Ambassador's residence, 650 Chain Bridge Road, McLean, Virginia, telephone number (703) 276-7474, was advised of the identities of FBI Agents He was further advised that the agents were involved in an ongoing investigation concerning the death of Vincent Foster at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993 and wished to interview him for any possible information or assistance he could provide to this investigation.

MR. BAILEY stated that he is in charge of a large security staff that maintains security for the Ambassador, his family and visitors on a 24-hour basis. He stated on July 20, 1993, his records reflect that the Ambassador and his family were not present in the Washington, D.C. area. While security was maintained at the residence, it was not of the heightened level required when the Royal Family is present. MR. BAILEY pointed out that his security force has no jurisdiction or authority regarding Fort Marcy Park. However, the park does represent a security risk because of its higher elevation and proximity to the Saudi Arabian compound, enabling park visitors to have a somewhat unobstructed view of portions of the Saudi Arabian compound. As a general rule, his security officers do not concern themselves with activities in the park. He pointed out that only when it becomes apparent to them that park visitors appear to have an unusual or prolonged interest in the Saudi compound will he send a security officer over to check. These occasions occur infrequently and usually in the late Fall or Winter months when there is very little foliage. BAILEY pointed out that in the Spring and Summer months, because of the thick foliage, his security staff is unable to observe any activity in the park with the exception of possible joggers or runners who use an opening in the park fence that runs along the Chain Bridge Road side of the park. MR. BAILEY provided the agents with a visual overview of security cameras utilized by his force, demonstrating that one camera has a clear view of the opening in the park fence. MR. BAILEY noted that since this fence opening is located directly across Chain Bridge Road from the Saudi

Investigation on 4/20/94 at McLean, Virginia File # 29D-LR-35063

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Arabian compound, any unusual activities (i.e., three or four individuals congregating near this area) would draw the immediately attention of his security force. MR. BAILEY reviewed his security logs for July 20, 1993, advising that there is no recording of any incident at Fort Marcy Park or any place else on the Saudi Arabian compound on that particular date.

MR. BAILEY explained that because of the way the park is physically laid out and because of the heavy foliage and tree cover, his security forces are unaware of the comings and goings of those visitors to the park using the main entrance and parking lot off of the George Washington Memorial Parkway. He provided a report prepared by Thompkins Building and Contracting at the request of the FBI, setting out the construction projects and activities that were ongoing during the period July 19-21, 1993. This report reflects a large construction complement was working on the parking garage, service quarters and main house during that period and that a number of concrete trucks and other heavy equipment would have been operating all over the general site. MR. BAILEY pointed out that the construction ongoing in July and 1993 and continuing to this date results in considerable background noise. He also pointed out that much of the air traffic for National Airport flights is located directly over the Potomac River and Saudi Arabian compound area. BAILEY noted that when a plane passes overhead, parties conversing on the Saudi compound grounds have to pause in their conversation until such time as the plane passes. MR. BAILEY also noted that almost on a daily basis, yard and garden maintenance work is present, operating lawn mowers and leaf blowers. He also pointed out that there is considerable heavy traffic on Chain Bridge Road, all of which adds to the noise pollution in the area. MR. BAILEY concluded that it would be highly unlikely that his security force would have heard a loud retort or possible gunshot coming from the park area.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/9/94

The below recorded interview and information contained therein was provided by an individual who made himself available to investigators for the Office of the Independent Counsel on the condition that his identity remain confidential. His name and other information that would identify him have been removed.

voluntarily accompanied SSAs and to Fort Marcy Park, Fairfax County, Virginia, as a follow-up to the interview conducted by the above-noted agents with on April 14, 1994 at his residence.

In the presence of interviewing agents, demonstrated his specific activities upon his arrival and departure from Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993. Specifically this included pointing out to interviewing agents the route he took after exiting his vehicle in the Fort Marcy parking lot; the route he traversed to the second cannon location in the park as well as pointing out the location he was positioned when he first observed the body. In this regard, he also identified the location of the body he observed and the position he assumed when viewing the body. Additionally, he identified the route he traversed back to his vehicle in the Fort Marcy parking lot.

then accompanied interviewing agents to the Turkey Run Maintenance Yard, where he pointed out the location of two U.S. Park Service employees whom he notified as to the disposition and location of the dead body at Fort Marcy Park.

CONFIDENTIAL

Investigation on 4/15/94 at Fairfax County, VA File # 29D-LR-35063 OIC Sub 17-12

OIC 000248

by Date dictated 4/20/94

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Date of transcription 5/9/94

WILLIAM H. KENNEDY, Associate Counsel to the President, was interviewed at the Office of the Independent Counsel, Washington, D.C. as scheduled at 1:00 p.m. MR. KENNEDY was advised of the identity of the interviewing agents and of the purpose of the interview. Assisting with the interview was CARL STICH, Assistant to Independent Counsel, ROBERT B. FISKE, JR. Also present during the interview were MR. KENNEDY's attorneys, V. THOMAS LANKFORD, JR. and PAUL V. CASTELLITTO, from the law firm Sharp & Lankford. MR. KENNEDY provided the following information:

He first met VINCENT FOSTER in 1976 while employed immediately after graduation for a period of four months at the Rose Law Firm (RLF), Little Rock, Arkansas. During that four-month period, he worked some with FOSTER. KENNEDY then worked in Washington, D.C. on the staff of Senator JOHN McCLELLAN from 1977 through 1978 and thereafter rejoined the RLF. KENNEDY worked extensively with FOSTER upon his return to RLF. KENNEDY described FOSTER as his mentor and they were best friends. KENNEDY said VINCENT FOSTER was probably the prime reason he (KENNEDY) was in Washington, D.C.

KENNEDY said he worked with VINCENT FOSTER on a daily basis after coming to the White House in February, 1993.

KENNEDY last saw VINCENT FOSTER at a staff meeting in the White House at 9:00 a.m., July 20, 1993. KENNEDY said this meeting was not memorable except he remembered talking with FOSTER after the staff meeting regarding jogging and asking him about his wife and perhaps children. He said FOSTER was working on an analysis of tort reform implications of the health care plan (malpractice, etc.) and also Travel Office matters, primarily dealing with press reports. KENNEDY said he didn't know on a daily basis all that FOSTER was working on. He said he and FOSTER exchanged missed calls about three times on the morning of July 20, 1993, but never caught up with each other. FOSTER had initially called KENNEDY. KENNEDY did not know what FOSTER was calling him about, other than the possible

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Investigation on 5/6/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

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explanations that it could have concerned managing the clearance process for Presidential nominees or status reports on White House pass issues. He said he and FOSTER mostly talked about nominations. FOSTER could also have been calling about lunch.

KENNEDY answered yes when asked if he and FOSTER were social friends. He said they did not see all that much of each other while in Arkansas, as he (KENNEDY) was single at the time versus FOSTER was married. He described his relationship with FOSTER as being close.

KENNEDY described FOSTER as a person you could trust and respect. He was an individual who, if you obtained his approval, it meant something. FOSTER was a real force at RLF. FOSTER was a private, closed-mouth individual. He was calm, measured, hardly ever got excited. FOSTER was good on his feet; a good trial lawyer. He generally had the respect of everyone in RLF. When asked if FOSTER had any weaknesses, KENNEDY said that FOSTER was difficult to get close to. He would not open up, which was "off-putting" to some people.

KENNEDY was asked if FOSTER's departure from RLF created any problems. KENNEDY answered yes. RLF was a partnership of 55-60 partners and FOSTER, WEBB HUBBELL and HILLARY CLINTON were thought of as the senior litigators of the firm. KENNEDY said the Litigation Section of RLF "took a hit" with the departure of these three individuals. There was a perception among clients that RLF was not as strong and lacked experience after these three left for Washington, D.C. KENNEDY believed that PHILLIP CARROLL, another RLF partner and mentor of FOSTER, was disappointed when FOSTER left RLF, but would not describe it as a "falling out." It was a feeling of the loss of a powerful part of the firm. KENNEDY did not believe the circumstances under which FOSTER left the firm would have made it difficult for FOSTER to come back. Normal politics in RLF and feelings of abandonment were there but it didn't rise to the level where FOSTER thought he couldn't go back. KENNEDY noted, however, that he did not recall in conversations with FOSTER that he (FOSTER) wanted to go back.

KENNEDY was asked if he observed any noticeable behavioral or emotional changes in FOSTER. KENNEDY said yes, he had noticed immediately upon arriving in Washington, D.C. that FOSTER had lost weight and seemed exhausted. He became more

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Continuation of FD-302 of WILLIAM H. KENNEDY, On 5/6/94, Page 3

fretful and was not quite as calm and measured as in RLF. FOSTER seemed to be under stress and pressure. KENNEDY believed FOSTER had come to Washington, D.C. in late November or December. It was a surprise to KENNEDY that FOSTER had left Arkansas. KENNEDY came to Washington on February 10, 1993. KENNEDY said the pace and demands of the White House are astounding. He said the pressures weighed on everyone. They were constantly being asked questions they hadn't seen before, with no rule book available. FOSTER was not able to operate as he had at RLF. KENNEDY believed the increase in stress for FOSTER was a cumulative thing.

KENNEDY was questioned regarding whether FOSTER had concern for the personal affairs of the First Family. KENNEDY answered no, that FOSTER's concerns were White House job related only. Exceptions KENNEDY could think of were that FOSTER had a pattern with the CLINTONS for years of doing personal things for them and assisting them as needed such as with tax returns. KENNEDY did not view Whitewater or Madison matters as being White House related. FOSTER also "interfaced" with the ushers; however, KENNEDY regarded that as White House job related. As an example, FOSTER assisted MRS. CLINTON with the office decorator.

KENNEDY said that FOSTER never discussed Whitewater or Madison with him. KENNEDY did not know FOSTER had anything to do with Whitewater until after Foster's death and it was reported in the press.

KENNEDY said that FOSTER coped with problems in his life by internalizing them. KENNEDY said FOSTER's hobbies included "puttering in the kitchen," family activities, visiting in Hot Springs, Arkansas and tennis. KENNEDY noted that FOSTER loved his children.

KENNEDY did not think FOSTER had any immediate financial problems and was not a gambler. He said that like others who had moved to Washington, D.C. from Arkansas, they had housing expense increases and in FOSTER's case, also children in college.

KENNEDY said he "had no indication" of extra-marital relationships of FOSTER. KENNEDY said the rumors regarding FOSTER and MRS. CLINTON had kicked around in Arkansas for years. Their origin was probably political enemies. It was no secret that VINCE FOSTER, WEBB HUBBELL and HILLARY CLINTON were good friends. FOSTER "hated" the rumors regarding himself and MRS. CLINTON. KENNEDY remembered a 1992 campaign comment FOSTER made that he (FOSTER) was considering not talking to the press because of these rumors. KENNEDY said MRS. FOSTER had to have heard these rumors.

KENNEDY said that FOSTER really had no one in his life in whom he would confide completely. KENNEDY listed FOSTER's closest confidants as HILLARY CLINTON, WEBB HUBBELL, LISA FOSTER, PHILLIP CARROLL, a partner at RLF and mentor of FOSTER, and other friends - BILL WOODYARD and WALTER HUSSMAN.

KENNEDY cannot recall VINCENT FOSTER ever making statements such as "I can't stand it anymore" or "I'd be better off dead." KENNEDY did recall FOSTER making one comment to him in the second week of June saying "he (FOSTER) was thinking about finding a job with less pressure." Another job in the administration with not as much strain. KENNEDY noted this was an amazing comment for FOSTER to have made to anyone. In hindsight, KENNEDY realizes that FOSTER was trying to tell him he needed help. Unfortunately, KENNEDY did not understand at the time and told FOSTER that he was invaluable in his present position. KENNEDY was unaware of FOSTER making similar statements to anyone else. KENNEDY said this was during the time period of the Travel Office matter and that the "Who is Vince Foster?" article in the Wall Street Journal was upsetting to FOSTER. Even though the assertions in the article were

ludicrous, FOSTER realized that Arkansas people read the Wall Street Journal and being trashed in the Wall Street Journal meant being trashed in Arkansas. FOSTER lived his life to maintain his reputation.

KENNEDY was asked if he was aware if FOSTER was experiencing any symptoms related to depression, such as changes in personal appearance, sleep difficulties, physical ailments, headaches, loss of appetite, indigestion or the like. KENNEDY replied that he knew FOSTER had lost weight but was unaware of any of the other symptoms. He said FOSTER was drawn and frowned and was working too many hours. FOSTER was working on the run and he was working under stress, as most in the White House were. At the time, it didn't surprise KENNEDY that FOSTER was losing weight. You could see someone beaten down, but those seeing it also were beaten down. Asked if he was aware if FOSTER had seen a physician, KENNEDY answered he could only recall FOSTER seeing a dentist on one occasion.

KENNEDY said FOSTER's reputation in Arkansas was excellent. The main reason KENNEDY was surprised FOSTER had gone to Washington with the President was that KENNEDY had seen FOSTER posturing himself for the position of President of the Arkansas Bar Association. KENNEDY expected FOSTER to run in 1993. KENNEDY said FOSTER was active in the Arkansas Repertory Theatre and fundraising projects, etc. FOSTER was extremely well thought of in the Arkansas community. KENNEDY felt FOSTER's reputation in Washington was becoming what it had been in Arkansas.

KENNEDY was asked about FOSTER cancelling his appearance to accept an award from the Arkansas Bar Association the day before the award was to be presented. KENNEDY said he had asked FOSTER about this and had received the reply that FOSTER had "too much to do." At the time, this explanation made sense to KENNEDY.

KENNEDY did not see any changes in FOSTER's desire to be around other people. However, FOSTER's work kept him pinned in place a lot of the time.

KENNEDY described FOSTER as not being a very religious person. FOSTER's religion was not manifested outwardly.

KENNEDY described the White House routine for FOSTER as arriving at the White House about 8:00 a.m., attending a staff meeting at 9:00 a.m. and the day being filled with meetings or spent in his office. FOSTER would stay at the White House on many occasions until 10:00 or 11:00 p.m. On April 15, 1993, KENNEDY's family came to Washington and KENNEDY began the pattern of leaving the White House at about 7:00 p.m. with take-home work in his briefcase. When asked if FOSTER would leave the White House at mid-day, KENNEDY said that he and FOSTER would sometimes have lunch outside the complex with people from Arkansas, but that that was a rarity. Most of the time was spent in the White House. Lunch was taken at the White House mess or at a local nearby restaurant.

On the day of VINCENT FOSTER's death, KENNEDY got home at about 7:15-7:20 p.m. He received a telephone call between 8:15 and 8:30 p.m. from CRAIG LIVINGSTONE, Director of White House Personnel Security. LIVINGSTONE worked for KENNEDY at that time. LIVINGSTONE had gotten a call from "an inspector" that FOSTER was dead. KENNEDY said he was "stunned" at the news. LIVINGSTONE had been advised of the FOSTER death by law enforcement because of his title and job responsibility. KENNEDY said he didn't believe the news and told LIVINGSTONE he needed confirmation. LIVINGSTONE called back to say he had confirmed the death and reported that the death was thought to be a suicide in a park. The body was enroute to a hospital (name not recalled by KENNEDY). KENNEDY said that he (KENNEDY) had to go to the hospital. KENNEDY did not notify anyone else at the time. Shortly after his arrival at the hospital, LIVINGSTONE also arrived. They confirmed with a policeman on duty at the hospital that the FOSTER body was there and that the matter involved the U.S. Park Police. Hospital officials finally allowed LIVINGSTONE and KENNEDY to view the body and they confirmed that it was VINCENT FOSTER. KENNEDY tried to notify MCLARTY but couldn't get through to him at first but finally was successful in reaching him at the White House. MCLARTY had already been informed of the death. KENNEDY also believes that he made a telephone call to his boss, BERNARD NUSSBAUM. NUSSBAUM told him he was going to the FOSTER house and KENNEDY decided to go also. KENNEDY said that he was trying to convey that he was very upset on the night of FOSTER's death.

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KENNEDY was asked to suggest other individuals who should be talked to concerning the FOSTER investigation. KENNEDY named the following individuals: LISA FOSTER; at least the two older FOSTER children who are now adults; BERNARD NUSSBAUM, who spent more time with FOSTER than KENNEDY did; WEBB HUBBELL; MACK MCLARTY; BRUCE LINDSEY; and when questioned, added the name HILLARY CLINTON. When asked why he did not originally list MRS. CLINTON, KENNEDY said he had omitted her name because of the demands on her time at the time of FOSTER's death. She did not have a great deal of contact with FOSTER at that time.

KENNEDY said he knew of a phone call between FOSTER and BRANT BUCK. BUCK was the primary draftsman for a blind trust for the President and First Lady. FOSTER had acted as the go between by being the carrier of information to BUCK. BETH NOLAN was also assisting with this matter. BUCK has told KENNEDY that he called FOSTER because he wanted FOSTER to "bug" the President to sign transmittal documents for the trust.

KENNEDY said he did not know the purpose or content of JIM LYONS' call to FOSTER.

KENNEDY was asked about FOSTER's view of KENNEDY's involvement in the Travel Office matter. KENNEDY said that FOSTER was very upset that KENNEDY got reprimanded. FOSTER had been heavily involved and felt strongly regarding the FBI leaks in this case. FOSTER came to the conclusion that he couldn't trust anyone in Washington, D.C. He was worried about KENNEDY's emotional health.

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When asked if he could add anything else, KENNEDY said that it was his belief that VINCENT FOSTER killed himself. He said that even in Arkansas, FOSTER was "close to the vest" and FOSTER was "fighting his demons back then." Arkansas allowed FOSTER time to deal with things on a measured basis. At the White House, this concept was "out the window." FOSTER was forced to "fire from the hip" on things he "didn't have a clue about."

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As a final note, KENNEDY said that it had been difficult for him to stand on the sidelines during the FOSTER death investigation. As an effort to help the FOSTER family, he retrieved FOSTER's car from the U.S. Park Police approximately one and one-half to two months after FOSTER's death. LIVINGSTONE got the car and it was parked on West Executive Avenue by the White House for about two weeks. Thereafter, it was moved for a two-month period of time to the New Executive Office Building basement, while a dialogue continued with LISA FOSTER regarding the final disposition of the car. It was agreed that the car would be sold to MRS. FOSTER's brother. When the brother and his wife came to Washington to pick up the car, KENNEDY retrieved miscellaneous items from the vehicle. He described the car as being "trashed" with family junk such as M&Ms, plastic cups, class notes, CD player, shoes, Ray Ban sunglasses, books, etc.

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KENNEDY said he threw most of these items away but still has some items in his possession.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/10/94

Sergeant CHERYL ANN BRAUN, U.S. Park Police (USPP) was advised of the identities of Agents and She was informed that the FBI was conducting an ongoing investigation into the death of VINCENT FOSTER and wished to interview her for any information or assistance she could render.

Sergeant BRAUN advised that on July 20, 1993, she was working in the Investigative Branch of the USPP, working a 2:00 - 10:00 p.m. shift. She stated that she and two other investigative officers, JOHN ROLLA and RANDY ABT, were at the Anacostia Park Station when the call first came in regarding the finding of a dead body at Fort Marcy Park. Officer BRAUN stated that as best she recalls, she inquired by police radio if it appeared natural or suspicious and one of the officers at the park responded that it appeared suspicious. She instructed them by radio to close the park gate.

BRAUN stated that she and Officers ROLLA and ABT then proceeded to the park, estimating her arrival somewhere between 6:30 and 6:45 p.m. As she pulled into the park entrance, she noted a dark colored disabled Mercedes with hazard lights on. In the Fort Marcy parking lot, she recalls two cars, one of which was later identified as MR. FOSTER's car, and a second car, towards the rear of the lot, belonging to a man and a woman who were in the process of being questioned by USPP Officer JULIE SPETZ. Sergeant BRAUN stated that she believes LT. GAVIN, USPP Shift Commander was also at the parking lot, adding that he left fairly quickly after she arrived with fellow investigators.

Sergeant BRAUN stated that she was the senior investigator on the scene, adding that she initially participated in questioning a man and a woman who had been found in the park by Officer SPETZ. She advised that as best she recalls, she, ROLLA and ABT remained in the parking lot for about 5 or 10 minutes, awaiting the arrival of evidence officer PETER SIMINELLO. She stated that to the best of her recollection, she,

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Investigation on 4/28/94 at 5/3/94 File # 29D-LR-35063

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SIMINELLO, ROLLA and ABT all walked up to the death scene together.

Sergeant BRAUN stated that the body was lying approximately fifteen to twenty feet in front of "the second cannon" in the center of a steeply sloped path on the downside of a berm or hill. She stated that the head was at the top of the slope, with the body extending down the slope, positioned flat on its back, hands by side. BRAUN stated that there was thick foliage on both sides of the body. To some degree, the foliage extended out over the body, making it difficult to see. BRAUN stated that she recalls seeing a revolver in the right hand, pointing out that she was looking for the gun as she had already been informed that it was a suicide. BRAUN states that she clearly recalls blood in the area of the nose running down the right side of the face; she can't say for sure, but she vaguely recalls some trace of blood around the mouth and also traces of blood on the right shoulder of the shirt. BRAUN stated that by the time she had viewed the body, a heavy concentration of flies were around the mouth, nose and eyes. BRAUN further stated that the head was tilted up and back, with the eyes partially opened, looking straight up towards the sky.

Sergeant BRAUN advised that shortly after arriving at the death scene, Office JOHN ROLLA began taking polaroid pictures; she stated that at approximately the same time or possibly shortly thereafter, PETE SIMINELLO also began taking 35mm photographs. She stated that both ROLLA and SIMINELLO worked their way around the body taking both polaroids and 35mm photographs from various angles. As she recalls, JOHN ROLLA, while taking photographs of the body, discovered a pair of eyeglasses approximately ten feet below the body on the down side of the berm. She stated that to the best of her recollection, this was the only other physical evidence found in the vicinity of the body, adding that she has no recollection of a wine bottle being found near the right side of the body. Sergeant BRAUN recalled specifically looking around the area for any possible suicide note, but found none. Sergeant BRAUN stated that to the best of her recollection, both 35mm and polaroid photos were taken prior to the time that any of the Park Police officers touched or disturbed the body. Sergeant BRAUN advised that at one point prior to her going back down to the parking lot, she observed Officer ROLLA check the pants pockets, both sides and rear, in an effort to find identification or possible suicide

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note. She stated that ROLLA, in doing this, did move the body slightly, possibly rolling it to its right and left. Sergeant BRAUN pointed out that Officer ROLLA, in checking the pockets, did not discover the car keys, adding that she and he later had to go to Fairfax Morgue where she recovered the car keys in the right pants pocket.

Sergeant BRAUN advised that at some point, she and Officer SIMINELLO went back to the parking lot to check the car, adding that she took several polaroid pictures and Officer SIMINELLO took 35mm photos of the car. She stated that she began a search of the car and found a suit jacket with a wallet inside and White House identification on the front passenger seat. BRAUN stated that she advised another officer to call the Shift Commander and inform him of this new development while she continued to search the car. She advised that approximately thirty minutes passed whereupon she learned that the Shift Commander had never been notified and she then, herself, called, advising him of the White House identification at approximately 7:30-7:45 p.m. Sergeant BRAUN stated that at about the time she was completing the search of the car, the coroner and ambulance arrived to remove the body and take it to Fairfax County Hospital (morgue). She advised that she did not learn until later that MR. FOSTER was a Deputy White House Counsel.

Sergeant BRAUN advised that while she and Officer ROLLA were in route to the hospital in an attempt to retrieve the keys from the body, she was contacted by the Shift Commander with instructions to call a White House Official named DAVID WATKINS, a friend of the FOSTER family who wanted to accompany the police officers to the FOSTER home when the family was notified of his death. Sergeant BRAUN stated that she and Officer ROLLA did telephonically contact WATKINS, agreeing to pick him up at his home prior to going to the FOSTER residence. Sergeant BRAUN advised that she and ROLLA were again contacted by the Shift Commander by car phone with follow-up instructions to call a White House Official named KENNEDY. She stated that upon calling KENNEDY, he requested that he and a MR. LIVINGSTONE of the White House be permitted to view the body at Fairfax Hospital. To the best of her recollection, either she or JOHN ROLLA called the hospital, identifying themselves as Park Police and instructing the hospital officials to let a MR. KENNEDY and LIVINGSTONE view the body but not to disturb or remove any objects.

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Sergeant BRAUN advised that she and Officer ROLLA then picked up MR. WATKINS at his Georgetown residence (located in fairly close proximity to the FOSTER residence) and gave him a ride to the FOSTER residence
MRS. WATKINS followed in her car. Upon arriving at the FOSTER home, they were met by several individuals, including MR. WEBB HUBBELL, SHEILA ANTHONY (FOSTER's sister), and another woman who she believes was also related to FOSTER. Officer BRAUN stated that the entire group entered the residence together and Officer ROLLA introduced himself to MR. FOSTER's daughter, LAURA, informing her that he needed to speak to her mother.

Sergeant BRAUN stated that as best she recalls, MRS. FOSTER came downstairs fairly quickly and while she was still standing on one of the lower steps, Officer ROLLA informed her with words to the effect that "He was sorry but he had to inform her that her husband was dead."

She stated that Officer ROLLA did have some success in attempting to talk to MRS. FOSTER, making inquiry as to a possible suicide note or any knowledge she might have of a weapon. Sergeant BRAUN stated that MRS. FOSTER was unable to provide any information regarding a possible suicide note. BRAUN

She stated that ROLLA later informed her that MRS. FOSTER was unable to provide any assistance or information regarding the weapon used by MR. FOSTER. Officer BRAUN stated that at some point, President CLINTON and his Secret Service escort arrived at the residence, adding that there were so many people present, attempting to console and help, that she and Officer ROLLA decided that they could accomplish nothing further that night regarding their investigation and they left.

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Sergeant BRAUN stated that if she was needed in the future, she could be reached at her work number (301) 492-6293. She concluded by stating that after leaving the FOSTER residence that evening and assisting Officer ROLLA in writing reports, she had no further involvement in this investigation.

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CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/10/94

Officer FRANZ JOSEF FERSTL, U.S. Park Police (USPP) was advised of the identities of FBI Agents and He was further advised that the agents wished to interview him regarding his knowledge of events surrounding the death of VINCENT FOSTER at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993.

FERSTL advised that on July 20, 1993, he was working a 2:00-10:00 p.m. shift and was responsible for patrol of the George Washington Parkway. At approximately 6:15 p.m., the USPP dispatcher instructed him to proceed to Fort Marcy Park to investigate the report of a dead body. Enroute to the park, another officer, Officer FORNSHILL, also came on the radio stating that he was responding also.

FERSTL stated that he arrived at the park at approximately 6:30 p.m., and he remembers a disabled Mercedes at the entrance to the lot. He stated that as he drove into the parking lot, he saw a late model, light-colored car that he later learned was FOSTER's vehicle. He stated that there was a second vehicle towards the back of the parking lot. To the best of his recollection, when he arrived, the only other USPP officer present in the park was Officer FORNSHILL, adding that FORNSHILL had already headed up into the park itself looking for the body. Officer FERSTL stated that Fairfax emergency vehicles were already on the scene and emergency personnel were searching the park in an effort to find the body.

FERSTL stated that he made his way up to where the body had been located, stating that when he arrived, the only persons present were Officer FORNSHILL and one or two Fairfax County medics. FERSTL advised that he can't recall if the emergency technicians were in the process of checking the body for life signs or whether they had already done that. FERSTL stated that he did not see Officer FORNSHILL or the medical technicians touch or move the body in any manner. FERSTL advised that he did take a look at the body from a position at the top of the berm, looking down at the body from approximately three to five feet

Investigation on 5/2/94 at Dumfries, VA File # 29D-LR-35063

by 1 Date dictated 5/6/94

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from the top of the head. He stated that he did not move down the berm or approach the body from the sides or from the bottom of the berm. FERSTL advised that he observed a small amount of blood around the mouth, adding that the blood did not appear fresh. FERSTL did not recall any blood coming from the nose, nor did he recall any blood on the shirt. He stated that the head was pointed straight up toward the sky and the eyes were open. FERSTL advised that he did see a weapon in the victim's right hand, adding that he had already been told by Officer FORNSHILL that there was a gun in the hand, so he was probably looking for it.

FERSTL advised that the body was clad in a white dress shirt, no tie, dress pants, dark in color. He stated that the shirt was very clean and he does not recall any blood stains or dirt stains on the shirt.

FERSTL pointed out his primary responsibility was to secure the crime scene. He added that as soon as he took a look at the body, he returned to his police cruiser, obtained police crime scene tape, and then returned to the death scene and taped off the area. In doing this, Officer FERSTL stated that he did not see any other evidentiary items in the area and did not see any signs indicating that there had been a struggle. He specifically stated that he did not see any wine bottles or other debris in close proximity to the body. FERSTL advised that when he returned to the scene a second time, Officer FORNSHILL was still present; to the best of his recollection, the Fairfax medical people were in the process of returning to the parking lot. FERSTL advised that he also took several polaroid photos of the crime scene, adding that he is not sure if he did the photography or taping first. He stated that to the best of his recollection, on returning a second time to the death scene, the body appeared to be in the identical position it was when he first observed it.

FERSTL stated that to the best of his recollection, he took approximately seven photos; he cannot recall if he initialed or dated them, but he does not believe he did so. FERSTL advised that at some point, Sergeant EDWARDS arrived at the death scene. He thinks it was after he had taped off the area and taken the polaroid shots. FERSTL was not sure who he gave the polaroid photos to, stating that it was either Sergeant EDWARDS or one of the other investigators. FERSTL advised that USPP Investigators

CHERYL BRAUN and JOHN ROLLA also arrived on the scene, adding that at that point in time, Sergeant EDWARDS instructed him to go back to the parking lot and see if they needed assistance there. FERSTL stated that Investigator BRAUN asked him to get the full names of any witnesses who might be present in the park, as well as identifying data from vehicles parked in the parking lot. FERSTL states that he recalls assisting Officer JULIE SPETZ in interviewing a couple (white male and white female) who had been located in the park. FERSTL advised that this couple informed the police that there had been a truck or van in the parking lot earlier on and that the driver (no further description) had gotten out, opened the hood, walked into the wooded area, and then came back and drove off.

FERSTL stated that Officer CHERYL BRAUN was in the process of searching the FOSTER vehicle and he recalls her finding White House identification in the front passenger seat. FERSTL stated that he remained in the parking lot until the ambulance came and removed the body. FERSTL advised that he did not return to the death scene a third time, nor was he present at the death scene when other officers took polaroid or 35mm pictures. He has no recollection of any of the officers checking the FOSTER car to see if the engine was still hot. FERSTL advised that he accompanied the tow truck that removed the FOSTER vehicle to the USPP Anacostia Station, insuring that the vehicle was properly stored and not in any way tampered with during the towing process. He stated that that was the end of his involvement with the FOSTER death investigation.

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was reinterviewed at the Office of the Independent Counsel, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. was advised as to the identity of the interviewing agent and specifically informed of the nature of the inquiry. He then provided the following information:

was informed that in light of additional information being obtained by interviewing agent relative to the description of Mr. Vincent Foster's 1989 Honda Accord, that it was necessary to reinterview him relative to his observations at Fort Marcy Park, Virginia on July 20, 1993. maintained that, to the best of his recollection, the observations previously furnished to interviewing agents on April 15, 1994 were still consistent with his observations of the two vehicles he observed at approximately 4:15 pm on July 20, 1993 at Fort Marcy Park.

In an attempt to further clarify observations on that day, he was informed that the official note taker for the U.S. Park Police in describing Mr. Foster's four door Honda, Arkansas license plates , notes that the vehicle examined at the Fort Marcy parking lot on July 20, 1993, was "gray/brown" in color. was also advised that the second USPP officer to arrive at the death scene also described Mr. Vincent Foster's vehicle as, "a gray/brown Nissan four door with Arkansas registration parked in the 4th space from the front of the parking lot." Additionally Mr. was informed that a witness who was in the Fort Marcy parking lot at approximately 5:45 pm on July 20, 1993, described what eventually turned out to be Mr. Foster's Honda vehicle as a "Japanese model, brown in color." In addition to furnishing this background information to , he was also exhibited a 35mm photograph (partially underexposed) which was taken by Officer Peter Simonello, USPP at the Fort Marcy parking lot on July 20, 1993. The photograph of Mr. Foster's Honda when viewed next to a light colored USPP vehicle appears extremely dark in

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color.

After being informed of the above cited information to include viewing the 35mm photograph, still believes that the vehicle he observed during the period of time he was in Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993 was brown in color and still believes looked "older" than Mr. Foster's 1989 four door Honda Accord. In a further effort to clarify this situation, Mr. in the company of the interviewing agents physically viewed a series of automobile color panels at the FBI laboratory, Hoover Building, Washington, D.C. During this review of automobile panels, he identified panels numbered 3499 and 3500 as closely approximating the color of the vehicle he observed at Fort Marcy Park. During this review of color panels as well as a brochure of Honda vehicles stated that he definitely believes that the vehicle he observed was a four door Honda Accord. The vehicle in his opinion, appeared to be shorter in length or more compact than the photographs of Mr. Foster's 1989 Honda and further believed that the color of the vehicle had a flat finish and was not glossy or clear coated as represented in the photographs of Mr. Foster's 1989 Honda. However, did indicate that while he still believes the vehicle had an Arkansas license plate, he doesn't recall that the plate he observed had as many letters preceeding the numbers as depicted on the Arkansas plate on Mr. Foster's 1989 Honda.

reiterated his previous observations, that this vehicle was unoccupied and was parked front end in facing the park in one of the first parking slots on the left hand side of the Fort Marcy parking lot. He reemphasized the fact that, in his opinion, this vehicle had an Arkansas plate and that he observed a dark blue jacket draped over the driver's seat of this vehicle. stated that all other information furnished by him to interviewing agents on 4/15/94 were consistent with his recollection of what he personally observed during the period of time he was at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993.

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ELIZABETH BRADEN FOSTER was interviewed in the offices of her attorney, JAMES HAMILTON, who is associated with the law firm of Swidler & Berlin, 3000 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. ELIZABETH FOSTER, who is also known as LISA FOSTER, is the widow of VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR., former Deputy Counsel to the President, who will be referred to as FOSTER in the remainder of this report of interview. Also participating in the interview of LISA FOSTER was RODERICK C. LANKLER, Deputy Counsel, Office of the Independent Counsel, Washington, D.C. After LISA FOSTER was advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and the nature of the interview, she furnished the following information:

LISA FOSTER arrived in Washington, D.C. to set up a permanent residence for her family on June 5, 1993. After her arrival, she and FOSTER went jogging along Rock Creek Parkway in the vicinity of Dumbarton Oaks. FOSTER appeared to LISA FOSTER to be jogging at his normal pace that day. After they finished jogging, LISA FOSTER and FOSTER went to a small neighborhood store, purchased orange juice and bagels, and went home and had breakfast. LISA FOSTER recalls that day as being a day of fun and one of their best days together in recent times.

When LISA FOSTER and FOSTER still lived in Arkansas, FOSTER used to jog approximately three to four times per week. LISA FOSTER also began to play tennis at that time. LISA FOSTER and FOSTER would frequently go to a nearby track where each of them would jog at his or her own pace.

When LISA FOSTER saw FOSTER after she arrived in Washington, D.C., she believed that he appeared awful. She believed that most of the weight which FOSTER had lost by that time had been lost prior to his arrival in Washington, D.C.

On June 8, 1993, LISA FOSTER noticed that FOSTER was emotionally down and was slumped in his chair just as his father had been when his father was ill. LISA FOSTER recalls that FOSTER always was worried and stressed. FOSTER told LISA FOSTER

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that nothing at the White House was going right and he mentioned the example of the ZOE BAIRD nomination.

LISA FOSTER recalls that FOSTER did go jogging on Monday, July 19, 1993 but did not go jogging on July 20, 1993.

FOSTER complained to LISA FOSTER that he was suffering from insomnia, but he did not want to take sleeping pills because he was afraid that he would become addicted to them. FOSTER would get up in the morning and say to LISA FOSTER that he had not slept at all. FOSTER's typical work day began at 8:00 or 8:30 a.m. and continued until 9:30-10:00 p.m.

LISA FOSTER is aware that FOSTER had his blood pressure checked at the White House infirmary on or about July 16, 1993. FOSTER had complained to LISA FOSTER that his heart had been pounding. LISA FOSTER recalls that the blood pressure reading taken on FOSTER on July 16, 1993 did not sound particularly high. FOSTER told her that the White House medical personnel had taken his blood pressure again the same day, approximately ten minutes after the first reading. LISA FOSTER recalls that the initial blood pressure reading was approximately 160/100 and that the later reading was approximately 140/90. After FOSTER related the results of these blood pressure readings to LISA FOSTER, she told him that she would call DR. LARRY WATKINS, their family physician back in Little Rock, Arkansas. LISA FOSTER is not aware of any other time when FOSTER may have gone to have his blood pressure checked.

LISA FOSTER is not aware of FOSTER ever having been treated for depression previously or having had medication for depression prescribed for him.

When asked why she and her son called FOSTER's office at the White House on several occasions to ask about FOSTER's well-being, LISA FOSTER responded that she used to call her

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husband when he worked at the Rose Law Firm all the time, especially if she wanted money. VINCENT FOSTER was very quiet, and LISA FOSTER may have called his secretary just to get a better feel for his condition and state of mind. LISA FOSTER believes that her son, VINCENT W. FOSTER, III, may have called BERNARD NUSSBAUM, Counsel to the President, to confirm whether NUSSBAUM would be speaking to a group of legal aides who were working on Capitol Hill. VINCENT W. FOSTER, III was working for Arkansas Senator DALE BUMPERS at the time and was interested in trying to attend such a speech by NUSSBAUM. LISA FOSTER does not specifically recall any other occasions when she may have called FOSTER's office.

When LISA FOSTER was asked whether FOSTER ever experienced anxiety as a component of his depression, she responded by recalling the night that ZOE BAIRD withdrew from consideration to become Attorney General of the United States. LISA FOSTER recalls that FOSTER came to bed at approximately 2:30 a.m. and he was sweating profusely and just sick. FOSTER felt that everyone was criticizing him, even at home. FOSTER did not enjoy being in the public eye. As an indication of FOSTER's anxiety, LISA FOSTER cites the fact that he told her that he didn't have time to do the taxes. LISA FOSTER recalls that he began to start more of his sentences with the phrase "I just can't handle...." While the FOSTER family was still living in Little Rock, if FOSTER became anxious, he would just go out to his swimming pool in the backyard and work by the pool, particularly if there was a trial approaching. FOSTER was very intense. If an upcoming trial involved a major case, then preparation for that trial would be all that FOSTER would do. FOSTER had a one-track mind when he was preparing for or engaged in a trial. Once FOSTER began working at the White House, there were no breaks in his effort and also no successes. FOSTER was used to always winning, and LISA FOSTER does not recall any instances of FOSTER losing before he joined the administration.

FOSTER has had panic attacks in the past and LISA FOSTER thinks that he had one at least five years ago. At that time, FOSTER told LISA FOSTER that his heart was acting up. FOSTER had a heart monitor attached to him for 24 hours but no abnormalities were found.

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LISA FOSTER believes that FOSTER's commencement speech at the University of Arkansas Law School is a very good example of how FOSTER appeared when he was suffering such an anxiety attack. LISA FOSTER recalls that he appeared very stiff while making that address. LISA FOSTER recalls other occasions when FOSTER appeared to be suffering from some sort of panic attack.

The other occasions when FOSTER sounded choked up and tense were when the Branch Davidian complex near Waco, Texas had burned, and the occasion of the issuance of the White House report on the Travel Office affair in which FOSTER was reprimanded.

LISA FOSTER does not recall any incidents in which FOSTER was hospitalized for physical or mental ailments. She recalls that FOSTER once cut his chin and received stitches as an outpatient. She cannot recall any other instances when FOSTER received care at a hospital.

LISA FOSTER did have contact with DR. LARRY WATKINS subsequent to FOSTER's death.

She also asked DR. WATKINS, "Could it have been the pill?" DR. WATKINS responded to LISA FOSTER that the pill could not have been the cause of the suicide and he further stated that FOSTER's depression must have been acute. DR. WATKINS is an internist who provided full physical examinations to both LISA FOSTER and FOSTER every two years.

In speaking with DR. WATKINS, LISA FOSTER learned that FOSTER had called DR. WATKINS and told him that he thought he was fighting depression. DR. WATKINS related to LISA FOSTER that he had then called in a prescription for an anti-depressant drug. LISA FOSTER did not know ahead of time that FOSTER was going to call DR. WATKINS, and she did not overhear the conversation between FOSTER and DR. WATKINS.

When LISA FOSTER was asked whether it would have been uncharacteristic of FOSTER to reach out to someone regarding a problem such as depression, she replied that FOSTER would have reached out if he were really scared or were at home rather than at the White House. During one conversation, FOSTER told LISA FOSTER that SHEILA (FOSTER's sister, SHEILA ANTHONY) says sometimes that "it" is chemical. FOSTER did not explain to LISA FOSTER what he was referring to when he talked about "it" or "this thing." LISA FOSTER did not understand what his reference meant when he referred to it as being chemical. LISA FOSTER offered to call a doctor for FOSTER but he said that he would make the call.

FOSTER had a prescription for a sleeping pill called Restoril (phonetic)

Prior to FOSTER's death, SHEILA ANTHONY never mentioned depression to LISA FOSTER in relation to FOSTER.

When asked whether FOSTER had ever approached LISA FOSTER for help in dealing with his problem with depression, LISA FOSTER recalls that he mentioned his depression to her on

approximately July 16, 1993. LISA FOSTER then arranged to go away for the weekend with FOSTER to the Tidewater Inn on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. LISA FOSTER made all the arrangements for the weekend and asked FOSTER to be home by 3:00 p.m. that Friday, which was July 16, 1993. Instead, FOSTER arrived home at approximately 4:00 p.m., and she and FOSTER had to drive through terrible traffic to reach the inn. Because FOSTER appeared to be under stress to her, LISA FOSTER offered to drive. FOSTER agreed to have her drive, but there was no opportunity to pull over and change drivers so FOSTER ended up driving the entire way to the Tidewater Inn.

LISA FOSTER has no knowledge of any available records which might indicate that her husband had previously received psychiatric counseling.

FOSTER did not experience either stress or depression while he was studying in law school. FOSTER never had to study at night because he was able to do his studying during the morning hours prior to class. After rising in the morning and driving LISA FOSTER to her place of employment, FOSTER would return home and study.

FOSTER did not attend his graduation from law school for a number of reasons. FOSTER graduated during the middle of the school year, i.e., in the month of January. Because of the timing of his graduation and because FOSTER had already begun work at the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock, Arkansas, FOSTER would have had to take off time from work in order to attend graduation. Other reasons why the FOSTERS did not attend the graduation were that the trip back to Fayetteville, Arkansas would have involved significant expenses and LISA FOSTER was pregnant at the time. LISA FOSTER recalls that the graduation ceremony was nothing special because it was conducted as part of the same ceremony held for other schools within the University.

LISA FOSTER has many copies of the text of FOSTER's commencement address to the University of Arkansas School of Law. She also has a copy of the videotape of that address by FOSTER. The text of FOSTER's speech is contained in the most recent copy of the University of Arkansas Law Review.

During the last few months of his life, FOSTER was reading such books as The Making of a President, Ross Perot's

book, a book entitled Putting People First, and other books, titles unrecalled, on the subject of ethics. LISA FOSTER is unable to recall the titles of any of the books which FOSTER may have been reading for pleasure just prior to his death.

LISA FOSTER and her family did employ housekeepers in their residences in both Little Rock and Washington. In Little Rock, LISA FOSTER employed a housekeeper for approximately 22 years. In Washington, LISA FOSTER employed a woman named who came to clean the FOSTER residence once a week. had worked for the tenants who had resided previously in the FOSTER house. LISA FOSTER does not believe that ever saw FOSTER because he typically left for work prior to her arrival at the house and he always returned home after had already departed.

LISA FOSTER is not aware of any personal or family reason which would account for FOSTER researching medical malpractice issues. First Lady HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON had asked FOSTER to write the malpractice section of the newly proposed health care plan. In addition, one of FOSTER's first legal cases had been a case involving medical malpractice.

LISA FOSTER is not aware of any indication, nor does she suspect, that her husband had become aware of anything illegal or highly damaging to either the CLINTONS or the White House which would have presented him with irreconcilable pressures. LISA FOSTER notes that FOSTER never told her anything about his clients.

FOSTER never expressed any concern to LISA FOSTER about either Whitewater or Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan. LISA FOSTER had never even heard of either of these entities at that point in her life.

When asked to furnish an opinion as to what FOSTER may have been working on that caused him stress or might explain his condition of depression, LISA FOSTER responded that the Travel Office fiasco may have been the source of the stress. She noted that if the Travel Office had been the only difficulty facing FOSTER, it would not have been so bad. At one point, FOSTER called the family together and warned his family that the next six months might be particularly difficult. Toward the end of his life, FOSTER had no sense of joy or elation at work. The Branch Davidian incident near Waco, Texas was also causing him a great deal of stress. LISA FOSTER believes that FOSTER was horrified when the Branch Davidian complex burned. FOSTER believed that everything was his fault. On such issues as the ZOE BAIRD nomination and gays in the military, it seemed that the White House Counsel's Office was not doing a particularly good job, although LISA FOSTER felt that the attorneys themselves were doing good work. FOSTER was extremely fond of NUSSBAUM. If either President CLINTON or NUSSBAUM was being criticized, FOSTER felt that he was also being criticized. FOSTER was very happy about the nominations of JANET RENO as Attorney General of the United States and RUTH BADER GINSBURG as a Supreme Court Justice.

At this point in the interview, HAMILTON interjected that he sat next to Justice GINSBURG when she was first nominated for her position, and he noted that FOSTER was very touched by Justice GINSBURG's speech.

LISA FOSTER stayed home and did not attend the nomination ceremony for Justice GINSBURG.

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LISA FOSTER is not exactly aware of what role her husband played in the firing of the seven individuals from the White House Travel Office. FOSTER was distressed because he felt that if he had spoken first with WILLIAM KENNEDY, who was also an attorney in the White House Counsel's Office, then the Federal Bureau of Investigation would not have been called into the case. However, no one heeded FOSTER's advice on this matter.

LISA FOSTER is aware that FOSTER was compiling a list of attorneys to represent him regarding the White House Travel Office matter. FOSTER wanted to have an attorney represent him because he did not have time to do his work at the White House and prepare a defense for himself. LISA FOSTER recalls that Senator DOLE had written a letter on July 15, 1993 requesting a Congressional investigation of the Travel Office matter. VINCENT W. FOSTER, III had attended a Senate Judiciary Committee meeting when an investigation of the Travel Office matter was called for but the motion to conduct such an investigation was tabled. VINCENT FOSTER, III told LISA FOSTER about the proposal for Congressional hearings, but she did not think that it was a big deal.

LISA FOSTER does not think that FOSTER contacted any of the attorneys on the list of attorneys which had been furnished to him by BERYL ANTHONY. LISA FOSTER is aware that FOSTER contacted her attorney, JAMES HAMILTON, as well as attorney JAMES LYONS and, although she was not privy to the conversations, she believes that these conversations related to the Travel Office matter.

LISA FOSTER's daughter, LAURA FOSTER, was the primary driver of the Honda automobile which was found at Fort Marcy Park, Virginia on July 20, 1993. The Honda automobile belonged to LAURA FOSTER and also to one of LISA FOSTER's sons. The son and daughter shared the automobile. LAURA FOSTER had used the Honda while she was attending Vanderbilt University and then had driven it to Washington. The Honda automobile was the only car which FOSTER and LAURA FOSTER had with them in Washington until LISA FOSTER arrived with the other family members and with the Lexus automobile owned by their family.

It was not only typical for FOSTER to drive the Honda to work at the White House, it was imperative.

The contents found in the Honda on July 20, 1993, e.g., the cigarette pack, beer cans, and corkscrew, belonged to LISA FOSTER's son. FOSTER himself did not smoke. FOSTER's sons had gone to the beach the weekend preceding July 20, 1993, and the refuse from the weekend was still in the passenger compartment of the Honda when it was searched by police at Fort Marcy Park.

The Honda is no longer in the possession of LISA FOSTER because she sold the car to her brother-in-law, who in turn is leasing the car to her brother in Nashville, Tennessee.

LISA FOSTER describes the color of the Honda as taupe or grayish. She further describes it as a light color.

FOSTER had not made specific plans for the weekend which followed his death. He had spoken with LISA FOSTER about going away for that weekend and about coming home early from work so they could get an early start on the weekend. LISA FOSTER had talked to him about trying to go away every weekend. They had

spoken about trying to go to Pennsylvania the following weekend but had not made any reservations.

There were no domestic problems between LISA FOSTER and FOSTER during the entirety of their twenty-five year relationship.

On the evening of July 19, 1993, LISA FOSTER cooked dinner at home. When FOSTER returned home from work, he came into the house and smiled at LISA FOSTER while saying that a quarter to eight was not bad. LISA FOSTER responded to him that she was thinking that he would be home at 6:30 or 7:00 p.m. That night, FOSTER received a call from President CLINTON, who invited FOSTER to come to the White House to watch a movie. When FOSTER turned down the invitation from the President, LISA FOSTER was happy. She prepared scallops for all of the family members except for her son BRUGH, who was eating spaghetti.

FOSTER did not mention any conversations from earlier in the day of July 19, 1993 which might have disturbed him.

LISA FOSTER has some knowledge of three letters which were sent out by FOSTER from his office on July 19, 1993. LISA FOSTER is aware of a letter from FOSTER to his mother regarding some leases for mineral rights. LISA FOSTER only saw this letter after FOSTER's death because, as a result of FOSTER's mother signing the letter, LISA FOSTER inherited the mineral rights. LISA FOSTER does not recall exactly how she saw these mineral leases. One of the remaining two letters may have been for payment of a life insurance premium, but LISA FOSTER does not recall whether she or FOSTER mailed this letter.

FOSTER had never spoken to LISA FOSTER about visiting Fort Marcy Park in the past, and she had never heard of the park prior to her husband's death.

LISA FOSTER does not know whether VINCENT FOSTER ever visited Fort Marcy Park prior to the day of his death but she doubts it.

LISA FOSTER has no idea what her husband did after he left the White House on July 20, 1993. She has checked both gas receipts and credit card receipts, but no purchases or other clues have been identified.

LISA FOSTER had no contact, including telephone calls, with her husband after he left their home on the morning of July 20, 1993. LISA FOSTER recalls one unusual event that morning which was that FOSTER asked her what she was going to be doing that day. It was uncommon for FOSTER to ask her about her plans, and it was also memorable to her that he asked because she was unusually busy that day.

LISA FOSTER is not aware of FOSTER returning home after leaving his office at the White House on July 20, 1993. It is her opinion that he did not return home on that date.

LISA FOSTER is not aware of any particular local spots frequented by FOSTER, such as restaurants or bars, which might assist investigators in attempting to trace FOSTER's activities on July 20, 1993. A Washington restaurant, La Tomate, was the only place where FOSTER would eat out during the business day.

On July 20, 1993, LISA FOSTER played tennis at approximately 8:30 a.m. At 11:45 a.m., she attended a meeting relating to multiple sclerosis. Prior to attending the meeting, LISA FOSTER woke her son so that he could drive her to the meeting. DONNA KAY MCLARTY had also invited LISA FOSTER out. LISA FOSTER had been in Washington for approximately six weeks, but she and MCLARTY had not seen each other much, so they agreed to go to a restaurant at the Four Seasons Hotel for lunch. At approximately 3:30 p.m., LISA FOSTER and MCLARTY took a taxi back to FOSTER's house. From there, LISA FOSTER and MCLARTY went to the MCLARTY residence where their respective sons met with each other. At approximately 5:00 p.m., LISA FOSTER returned home and called the White House to speak to her husband. LISA FOSTER thought that it was NANCY HEMREICH's week to be at the office, but she was told by DEBORAH GORHAM that HEMREICH's week would be the following week. GORHAM told LISA FOSTER that FOSTER was unavailable to come to the phone.

FOSTER had never spoken with LISA FOSTER before about suicide and he had never attempted suicide before. LISA FOSTER believes that her husband took his life because he was so terribly depressed.

LISA FOSTER has no doubts that her husband took his own life and she had no such doubts on the night of July 20, 1993.

In terms of other drugs which may have been prescribed for FOSTER in the past, LISA FOSTER is aware of the sleeping pill Restoril having been prescribed. She also recalls that an antibiotic was prescribed for FOSTER in approximately December 1992. LISA FOSTER recalls that Feldene was prescribed for treatment of FOSTER's tennis elbow.

LISA FOSTER is aware that her husband took one 50 milligram dose of Trazadone on the evening of July 19, 1993 because she told her husband to take one pill and she watched him take it. She does not know if he took any sleeping pills on that evening. On the morning of July 20, 1993, FOSTER told LISA FOSTER that he did not go out for a jog because it would take him too long to cool off. LISA FOSTER notes that her house has only one bathroom for such a large family. She notes further that, due to her relatively early departure from home on July 20, 1993, there were several family members attempting to use the single bathroom during the same period of time.

At this point in the interview, LISA FOSTER was asked to examine a pair of eyeglasses which had been found in Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993. LISA FOSTER held the glasses, examined them, and then stated that the eyeglasses appeared to be those of her husband. LISA FOSTER noted that the tips of the stems of the eyeglasses had bite marks on them, which was an observation consistent with one of her husband's habits. FOSTER had frequently chewed on the tips of his eyeglasses as a nervous habit.

LISA FOSTER then examined a revolver which had been brought to the interview by the interviewing agents. FOSTER examined the revolver, which had also been found at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993, and stated that she believed it may be a gun which she formerly saw in her residence in Little Rock, Arkansas.

LISA FOSTER then examined a photocopy of a handwritten note which has previously been identified as having been written by her late husband. LISA FOSTER believes that the original note was written on or about July 11, 1993. LISA FOSTER is not entirely certain of this date and believes that the note was written sometime during the period between July 4 and July 20, 1993. She believes that the note was written by FOSTER in their Washington residence on a day when there were a number of young people in her house. Her son was working as a Senate aide and there were a number of other aides visiting him on that day. LISA FOSTER invited FOSTER to go with her to the store, but he declined to accompany her. FOSTER was upstairs in bed, alternately trying to sleep and work. LISA FOSTER suggested to FOSTER that he write down everything that "they" did wrong. She suggested to FOSTER that he go on the offensive and not continue to take responsibility for every mistake which was made in the White House. FOSTER agreed with LISA FOSTER's suggestion, and he sat up in bed and appeared energized. FOSTER told LISA FOSTER that he had not resigned yet, and he said that he had already written his opening argument in his defense. LISA FOSTER believes that the torn note which was found was actually FOSTER's opening argument in the event he had to testify before Congress.

Although LISA FOSTER did not view or read the note on the day that FOSTER appeared to be energized by her remarks, she is confident that the comments written in the note were written on that same day. LISA FOSTER knows that FOSTER was upset about the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) being called in regarding the Travel Office matter, but she does not believe that FOSTER believed that the FBI had lied. People know that representatives of the media were getting deals through the White House Travel Office. LISA FOSTER is aware that people knew of these deals, but she herself knew nothing about FOSTER's remarks in the note pertaining to the Republicans or the usher's office. LISA FOSTER believes that FOSTER was concerned about excessive costs being incurred by the usher's office, but FOSTER never discussed these matters with her.

On Tuesday night, July 13, 1993, FOSTER spoke with LISA FOSTER about resigning. LISA FOSTER encouraged him to stay in his position in the White House Counsel's office. She advised him that Congress would take a recess in August 1993. LISA FOSTER then suggested to FOSTER that he should stay in his current post until Christmas of 1993. LISA FOSTER understood clearly that FOSTER was speaking about the Travel Office when he was speaking of his depression and his concerns.

LISA FOSTER is aware of the whereabouts of some ammunition which was kept at the FOSTER residence in Little Rock prior to her husband's death. She recalls finding a number of shotgun shells in the top drawer of her dresser. She also recalls that there were a number of shotgun shells kept in a closet. In searching her house, LISA FOSTER found a number of 20 gauge and 12 gauge shotgun shells, some .22 caliber ammunition, and possibly some small handgun ammunition. LISA FOSTER does not recall seeing any such ammunition at her house in Washington, D.C.

LISA FOSTER believes that she may have seen the handgun which she examined previously during the interview at her residence in Washington. LISA FOSTER recalls that as she was packing her belongings in Little Rock in preparation for coming to Washington, D.C., she found a handgun inside a travel trunk which had been packed by FOSTER prior to his departure for Washington. Specifically, as LISA FOSTER was packing in Little Rock, she came across a silver-colored gun, which she then packed in with her other property. When LISA FOSTER unpacked the gun in

Washington, FOSTER saw the gun and commented on it. LISA FOSTER had not had a prior conversation with FOSTER about bringing a gun to Washington, D.C., but she argued with FOSTER when the gun was unpacked. LISA FOSTER told FOSTER that she did not want any guns in her house in Washington.

LISA FOSTER is not aware of any photographs which may be kept in Arkansas which would depict the guns owned by FOSTER's late father. She is only aware of snapshots of family members going hunting.

LISA FOSTER is not aware of any records from the elder MR. FOSTER's estate which might describe the firearms he had owned. She is aware of a handwritten note from the elder MR. FOSTER regarding the disposition of his property after he passed away. According to this note, all of the elder MR. FOSTER's guns were left to FOSTER and a diamond was left to LISA FOSTER. After the funeral for FOSTER's father, FOSTER went down to his father's house and retrieved the guns. LISA FOSTER believes that there were approximately three to five handguns included in the guns retrieved by her husband. She believes that her husband obtained all of the guns which were left by FOSTER's father.

LISA FOSTER does not know where her husband kept the guns left to him by his father while the FOSTERS were still living in Little Rock.

LISA FOSTER believes that the shotguns from the estate of the elder MR. FOSTER are currently in the possession of her brother-in-law, who is the husband of her sister. SHARON BOWMAN, FOSTER's sister, has one handgun. LISA FOSTER believes that BERYL ANTHONY has one of the handguns from the estate here in Washington, D.C., but she has not asked ANTHONY that specific question.

FOSTER himself did not like guns. FOSTER's father had given guns to LISA FOSTER's sons, which displeased LISA FOSTER. LISA FOSTER also knows that FOSTER kept a gun in a closet in their home in Washington, D.C. LISA FOSTER was aware of the location of one gun inside her residence in Washington and she found that gun still in its usual location on the night of July 20, 1993. The gun which she found on that date was not the silver gun which she had earlier found in the trunk in Little Rock. LISA FOSTER believes that the gun found at Fort Marcy Park

may be the silver gun which she brought up with her other belongings when she permanently moved to Washington. LISA FOSTER does not know with certainty, but she suspects that there were some bullets at the house in Washington, D.C.

Sometime within the last two weeks prior to July 20, 1993, LISA FOSTER told FOSTER to remove the guns from their house in Washington. FOSTER told LISA FOSTER not to remark about the guns in front of the boys. LISA FOSTER believes that she may have told her husband twice during that time to remove the guns, but she never checked to see if the guns had actually been removed.

LISA FOSTER assumes that ammunition was given to her husband in conjunction with his receipt of the guns from his father's gun collection, but she does not know for certain. She never knew FOSTER to buy any ammunition except for shotgun shells when he went hunting.

To the best of LISA FOSTER's knowledge, FOSTER never carried a handgun in his automobile. She never knew FOSTER to carry a gun with him to work. FOSTER parked his automobile in slot 16 on Executive Boulevard West whenever he was at the White House. LISA FOSTER knows that the trunks of vehicles are checked when the vehicles are driven onto the White House grounds. When not in use, the Honda was typically parked on the street adjacent to the FOSTER residence while the FOSTER family's Lexus was parked in a space behind their house.

LISA FOSTER believes that the guns which were brought by her family from Little Rock to Washington were transported on the moving van with their other belongings.

LISA FOSTER does not know where her husband might have obtained the two loose bullets which were discovered in the handgun found at Fort Marcy Park.

LISA FOSTER is not aware of any background information regarding her husband's possession of guns which could assist in tracing the gun found in his hand at Fort Marcy Park. SHARON BOWMAN told LISA FOSTER that FOSTER's father kept a gun by his bed while he was still living, and LISA FOSTER believes that that gun may be the same revolver she was shown by the interviewing agents.

BOWMAN told LISA FOSTER that FOSTER's father kept a gun by his bed while he was still living, and LISA FOSTER believes that that gun may be the same revolver she was shown by the interviewing agents.

FOSTER's father served in the United States Navy during the World War II period and may have been stationed in California.

It is difficult for LISA FOSTER to believe that FOSTER may have come home on July 20, 1993 to get a gun.

LISA FOSTER still remembers her last contact with FOSTER on the morning of July 20, 1993 in their kitchen. She recalls that FOSTER was standing very stiffly in the kitchen prior to departing for work. LISA FOSTER now believes that he may have had the gun with him in his briefcase at that time.

LISA FOSTER believes that FOSTER was suffering from a major depression which was brought about by working too hard for such a long period of time away from his family. She believes that no one loved his children more than her husband.

FOSTER was unable to attend the ceremony in which the Arkansas Bar Association named him the Lawyer of the Year because he had to go to Boston, Massachusetts that same day to interview Judge STEPHEN BREYER. Judge BREYER was a candidate for a vacancy on the United States Supreme Court, but he was bedridden as a result of a traffic accident.

At this point in the interview, Attorney JAMES HAMILTON interjected that he had traveled to Boston to interview Judge BREYER with FOSTER on that occasion.

LISA FOSTER believes that FOSTER thought he would be able to attend the Arkansas Bar Association ceremony up until the very last minute. Both LISA FOSTER and FOSTER were very upset

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Continuation of FD-302 of ELIZABETH BRADEN FOSTER , On 5/9/94 , Page 19

that they were unable to attend. She believes that his inability to attend the ceremony would have weighed very heavily on FOSTER and would have caused him to feel embarrassed before his peers in Arkansas.

At the conclusion of the interview, HAMILTON, on behalf of LISA FOSTER, again asked that the original handwritten note which had been torn up be turned over to LISA FOSTER at the conclusion of the investigation. HAMILTON also reiterated his request that a photograph of the note not be released by the Office of the Independent Counsel should such a request be received under the Freedom of Information Act.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/16/94

On May 10 and 11, 1994, SAs conducted a neighborhood investigation in the vicinity of Washington, D.C., the former residence of VINCENT FOSTER and family. The primary focus of the investigation was to determine if MR. FOSTER, on the afternoon of July 20, 1993, returned to his residence after having left his White House office at approximately 1:00 p.m. Neighbors, as set forth below, were interviewed and no one was able to provide information indicating that MR. FOSTER returned to this residence on the afternoon of July 20, 1993 between the hours of 1:00 and 5:30 p.m.

- Georgetown University student who advised that he did see MRS. FOSTER on July 20, 1993 at approximately 5:30-6:00 p.m., stating that she was out front watering flowers and spoke to him briefly about the difference in lifestyle and people in Arkansas and Washington, D.C. He did not see MR. FOSTER that day.

- Did see MRS. FOSTER on July 20, 1993 at approximately 6:00 p.m. on the sidewalk in front of her residence; as best he recalls, she was leaving to pick up one of her daughters and was obviously unaware of the tragedy that had occurred. Did not see MR. FOSTER that day.

- Was acquainted with both MR. and MRS. FOSTER, stating that he only would see him on the weekends. He stated that he did see MRS. FOSTER on July 20, 1993 in the late afternoon but did not see MR. FOSTER on that day.

- Unable to provide information; was not living in the neighborhood on the date in question.

Investigation on 5/11&12/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

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by _____ Date dictated 5/16/94

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Continuation of FD-302 of NEIGHBORS, On 5/11&12/94, Page 2

- Stated that she was familiar with both of the FOSTERS and on occasion did play tennis with MRS. FOSTER. Stated that she works out of her residence and is generally familiar with neighbors coming and going on Cambridge Place during the day. She stated that MR. FOSTER did not, to her knowledge, return to his residence on the afternoon of July 20, 1993. To the best of her recollection, she did see MRS. FOSTER in the late afternoon at approximately 5:30 p.m. and spoke briefly with her. She stated that in several conversations with MRS. FOSTER, prior to her husband's death, MRS. FOSTER informed her that her husband had been under significant stress and pressure because of his White House employment.

In addition to the above neighbors, efforts were made to contact and interview residents of the below-listed addresses with negative results (no one was home):

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Dr. was telephonically contacted at his office and advised as to the identity of the interviewing agent and informed of the nature of the inquiry. After verifying the identity of the interviewing agent, Dr. agreed to be telephonically interviewed regarding the death of Mr. Vincent Foster. Dr. provided the following information:

Dr. , who is a practicing psychiatrist with offices at confirmed the fact that he had previously informed U.S. Park Police (USPP) officials that he did not render any professional services to Mr. Vincent Foster and that Mr. Foster was not scheduled for an appointment with him. He advised that since he does not have a secretarial staff or receptionist and personally handles all appointments, he is convinced that neither Mr. Foster nor any intermediary contacted him for an appointment. He also stated that he had no prior association with Mr. Vincent Foster or any member of his family.

In response to a question regarding how, in his opinion, his name was located in the possession of Mr. Foster after his death, Dr. believes that Dr. , a Washington, D.C. internist, was the source of this referral. However he was unaware of the identity of the individual who had initially contacted Dr. seeking his assistance for psychiatric services.

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Investigation on 5/11/94 at Washington, D.C. (telephonically) File # 29D-LR-35063

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Dr. MD, Washington, D.C. was telephonically contacted by interviewing agent and informed of the nature of the telephone contact. After confirming the identity of the interviewing agent, Dr. agreed to furnish the following information relative to any past association with Vincent Foster.

Dr. , who is a practicing psychiatrist and psychoanalyst, confirmed the fact that he had previously informed United States Park Police (USPP) officials that he had no prior professional association with Vincent Foster. Dr. advised that he neither treated nor had a scheduled appointment with Vincent Foster and had no prior association with Mr. Foster or any member of the Foster family. He further related that since he does not have an appointment secretary he personally schedules all patient consultation sessions and therefore is positive that Mr. Vincent Foster was never scheduled for a counseling session with him.

In response to a question as to how, in his opinion, his name would have been found in Mr. Foster's personal possession after his death on July 20, 1993, Dr. believes that a Washington, D.C. internist, Dr. was responsible for the psychiatric counseling referral. Dr. however, was unaware of the identity of the individual who initially contacted Dr. seeking psychiatric referral.

Investigation on 5/11/94 at Washington, D.C. (telephonically) File # 29D-LR-35063

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Date of transcription 5/17/94

Dr. Julian Orenstein, M.D., of the Department of Emergency Medicine, Fairfax Hospital, 3300 Gallows Road, Falls Church, Virginia, telephone 703-698-3195, was interviewed at his residence,

After being apprised of the identities of the interviewing agents and the purpose of the interview, Orenstein thereafter provided the following information:

On July 20, 1993, between 8:30 pm and 9:00 pm, Dr. Julian Orenstein of the Department of Emergency Medicine, Fairfax Hospital, was asked by a nurse to pronounce an incoming patient dead. The individual Orenstein observed appeared to be a "fortyish" male, who was clearly deceased. Orenstein noted that the decedent was dressed in expensive clothing. Paramedics accompanying the body described the victim to be an apparent suicide. It was further described that a gun had been located in the decedent's hand.

The decedent's body was in the ambulance when Orenstein looked at it. It was further described to have still been in the body bag during Orenstein's observation.

In continuing his visual observation of the body, Orenstein did not note any obvious marks. Orenstein did sight a dime sized pool of blood on the bridge of the decedent's nose, on the left side. Orenstein also noticed blood on the decedent's face. Orenstein further observed that the blood upon the decedent was completely dried. Orenstein's discussion with the paramedics centered on the condition of the body and any other information that was available at the time.

Orenstein later went back to the morgue area of the hospital after hearing a discussion that the decedent was from The White House. He recalled that members of the Secret Service were coming to the hospital to view the body.

At the morgue, Orenstein and Police Officer Dave Tipton, Fairfax County Police Department, lifted the body by the shoulders. Orenstein pulled the body forward noting that it had

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Investigation on 4/14/94 at Rockville, Maryland File # 29D-LR-35063 SUB A

by _____ Date dictated 5/16/94 OIC 000

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become rigid. The purpose for lifting the body by the shoulders was to locate and observe the exit wound on the decedent's head.

Orenstein wiped off the blood that had previously been spotted on the upper left side of the decedent's nose near the eye. Orenstein was pretty sure that there was blood on the decedent's shirt. Upon completion of his observations, Orenstein saw nothing about the body that would lead him to believe that the death was anything other than a suicide.

Police officers noted the amount of powder on Foster's hand being an indication of suicide. In the course of conducting his examination of the decedent, Orenstein did not get any blood on himself nor did he see any oozing blood.

Orenstein does not specifically recall seeing blood on the decedent's back. Orenstein noted that this was the first instance he could recall where he went to the morgue to look at a decedent. Orenstein was not aware of anyone else who saw Foster at the hospital other than himself, Officer Tipton and the morgue guard. Orenstein recalls seeing powder on both hands of the decedent.

Orenstein advised that he had received in the course of his education, no forensics or pathology training. He has viewed approximately 10-25 suicide victims since August of 1991. Orenstein recalled Foster being the only death he's dealt with caused by a gunshot to the head.

In the course of the interview, interviewing agents displayed crime scene photographs to Orenstein. Orenstein noted on one of the photographs, a spot near the decedent's left eye. Orenstein did not recall seeing blood on the nose and mouth of the victim as depicted in the crime scene photograph.

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Dr. DONALD DAVID HAUT, Medical Examiner, Fairfax County, Virginia, was interviewed at his office, 312 South Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia. After being apprised of the identities of the interviewing agents and the purpose of the interview, HAUT thereafter provided the following information:

As Medical Examiner, HAUT advised that he is paid on a case by case basis. When not serving in his capacity as a medical examiner for Fairfax County, HAUT is a private physician. HAUT noted that physicians in private practice are selected to assist the forensic pathologists in a specific district. The function of the medical examiner is to investigate any death from unnatural causes or any death that is unattended by a physician. According to HAUT, there are usually two to three medical examiners working at any given time.

HAUT has responded to the scene of approximately 12 suicides in the course of his tenure as a medical examiner. Of the twelve, half were gunshot wounds to the head. At least one or two of those gunshot wounds were to the mouths of the victims.

In the course of the interview, HAUT was shown a series of photographs taken at the scene of the death of VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR. After reviewing the photographs, HAUT did not recall seeing blood on the decedent's shirt or face and no blood was recalled on the vegetation around the body. HAUT does not recall the body being photographed while he was at the death scene. He does recall lifting the body by the right shoulder and remembers receiving some assistance in doing so. He could not recall the individual providing that assistance. The purpose of lifting the right shoulder of the body was to check for an exit wound. HAUT had received no indication by U.S. Park Police (USPP) personnel that the body had been moved. HAUT could not provide any insight regarding the lateral blood flow as depicted in the photographs on FOSTER's face. HAUT did not recall seeing anyone touch the body while he was at the death scene. HAUT recalls arriving at the death scene at approximately 6:45 pm on July 20, 1993; he recalls there being moderate traffic in the area as he drove to Fort Marcy Park on the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

Investigation on 4/14/94 at Alexandria, Virginia File # 29D-LR-35063 SUB A

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Date of transcription 5/17/94

Dr. DONALD DAVID HAUT, M.D., was interviewed at his office, 312 South Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia, telephone number (703) 549-4400. Present during the interview was Dr. JAMES LUKE of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. After being apprised of the identities of all parties participating, and the purpose of the interview, HAUT thereafter provided the following information:

According to HAUT, if there is an obvious homicide or suicide being investigated by the Fairfax County Police Department, it is not necessarily standard operating procedure to have a medical examiner respond to the scene.

HAUT advised that in the course of his tenure as a medical examiner, the United States Park Police (USPP) always requested a medical examiner to respond to death related crime scenes. This was only the second instance in which HAUT was summoned to the scene of a USPP death investigation.

On July 20, 1993, the USPP called regarding a suicide at Fort Marcy Park. HAUT recalls receiving this information on the evening of the 20th. Upon arriving at Fort Marcy Park, USPP officers escorted HAUT to the body of VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR., which was located approximately 150 yards into a wooded area at the park. While at Fort Marcy Park, HAUT recalls seeing a red compact car that he believes belonged to VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.

Upon arriving at the body, HAUT recalls that the decedent was located on a foot path over a hill. HAUT and a USPP officer raised FOSTER to look at the back of the head. The reason for looking at the back of the head was to locate an exit wound. He recalls seeing blood around the back of FOSTER's head. HAUT thought that the incident had occurred several hours before his arrival in that flies were moving in and out of FOSTER's mouth. HAUT pronounced FOSTER dead at the scene.

In examining the back of the head HAUT describes the blood being clotted. Although the volume of blood was small, HAUT did recall that the blood was matted and clotted under the

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Investigation on 4/12/94 at Alexandria, Virginia File # 29D-LR-35063

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Continuation of FD-302 of Dr. Donald David Haut, On 4/12/94, Page 2

head. HAUT pulled on FOSTER's right shoulder turning him to the left in order to conduct his examination. HAUT recalls FOSTER's head being close to the summit of the hill, further noting that it was more on the slope of the hill than at the top of the hill.

FOSTER was recalled to have been dressed in expensive looking shoes, slacks, and a shirt. HAUT believes the weapon was removed prior to his arrival on scene. He did not recall seeing a gun in FOSTER's hands.

Upon arrival it appeared that the death scene investigation had been conducted by two female Park Police officers. USPP officers were in the process of examining the car believed to have belonged to FOSTER. The process of examining the auto also included dusting the car for fingerprints. HAUT recalls that the USPP had an Arkansas driver's license belonging to FOSTER and it was known that he was employed at The White House. According to HAUT, there were no paramedics on the scene while he was at the death site.

FOSTER's body was still in place when HAUT departed the death scene. HAUT left the scene approximately 30 minutes after his arrival. HAUT noted that FOSTER's body was rigid and he did not see blood on FOSTER's face. HAUT recalls looking at FOSTER's hands but did not notice or may not have been looking for powder burns on the hands during his examination. HAUT recalled that although blood and hair were matted to the back of FOSTER's head, there was no dirt on the wound and that the dirt at the death site was hard packed. HAUT recalls a cannon being located 10 to 20 yards behind the victim.

After examination of the back of FOSTER's head, HAUT believed that the wound was consistent with a low velocity weapon. HAUT recalled a separate case in which a .25 caliber rifle caused a much more devastating wound to the victim. HAUT did not feel FOSTER's demise was anything out of the ordinary.

HAUT has been a medical examiner for 12 years responding to approximately 100 unattended deaths. Of that number, it was believed that 12 were suicides or homicides. A number of the suicides were the result of gunshots to the head.

HAUT advised that he is the only medical examiner for Fairfax County. He did not have any role in the autopsy of

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Continuation of FD-302 of Dr. Donald David Haut , On 4/12/94 , Page 3

FOSTER. HAUT noted that in the event of an unattended death, standard operating procedure of Fairfax County dictates that the medical examiner's office would be contacted. HAUT recalls being informed by a USPP officer that a passerby on the George Washington Memorial Parkway had made an anonymous call regarding the death of FOSTER. HAUT did not recall the name of the officer providing him with this information. HAUT was aware that no note was found at the death scene at Fort Marcy Park. According to HAUT, USPP concluded that FOSTER's death was a suicide. HAUT further noted that USPP personnel at the death scene were of the impression that FOSTER's death was a suicide based on evidence at the scene.

According to HAUT, the role of the medical examiner is that of certifying death after an autopsy has been completed. HAUT signed FOSTER's death certificate on July 27, 1993. HAUT recalled that Murphy Funeral Home made arrangements for FOSTER's body to be shipped to Arkansas.

Upon arriving at the scene, HAUT was of the impression that FOSTER's body had been on the scene a couple of hours, based on information provided by USPP personnel. HAUT did not see evidence of lividity on FOSTER's body.

HAUT did not believe there was evidence that FOSTER's body had been moved to Fort Marcy Park from another location. He did find it peculiar that the body was located in the middle of a path.

According to HAUT, all training associated with being a medical examiner is done via the reading of manuals.

Dr. DONALD DAVID HAUT, M.D. is described from observation and interview as follows:

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/18/94

was interviewed at his medical office and advised as to the identity of the interviewing agents and informed of the nature of the inquiry. He then provided the following information:

a practicing psychiatrist specializing in depression matters and confirmed the fact that he had telephonically informed representatives of the U.S. Park Police that he had not treated MR. VINCENT FOSTER but did provide the following chronology of events relative to MR. FOSTER's death:

advised that on Friday, July 16, 1993, he received a telephonic request from if he, would be available to discuss with a MRS. SHEILA ANTHONY a problem associated with a relative of MRS. ANTHONY who was in "a crisis situation." agreed to this request by and shortly thereafter received a telephone call from MRS. SHEILA ANTHONY who called to his attention that her brother was extremely depressed and in need of psychological counseling. MRS. ANTHONY also informed him at this time that her brother occupied a very sensitive position at the White House and was dealing on a daily basis with Top Secret matters and that his depression was directly related to highly sensitive and confidential matters. It was distinct impression that MRS. ANTHONY's brother was in a bind, needed desperately to talk to someone but had grave concerns about discussing these issues with a doctor, believing he could not speak freely since his depression was a direct result of sensitive and confidential issues. It was also impression in his discussion with MRS. ANTHONY that her brother's depression was a relatively recent event in his life and that MRS. ANTHONY did not mention, nor did he question her, as to what specific Top Secret or Confidential matters were directly causing his depression.

Investigation on 5/17/94 at Chevy Chase, MD File # 29D-LR-35063

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Based on the above factors, informed MRS. ANTHONY that he would see her brother "off the record" for one counseling session. characterized "off the record" as meaning no record would be maintained in his office relative to the counseling of MRS. ANTHONY's brother but can't recall whether MRS. ANTHONY or he suggested a "off the record" counseling session. advised that although he would have been faced with a difficult counseling session, i.e., providing medical advice when the cause of the depression was in fact confidential or sensitive, he agreed to the counseling session with the hope that at a minimum, he could have provided basic educational therapy regarding the causes of depression and suggested ways to cope with this disease. After MRS. ANTHONY informed of the identity of her brother as MR. VINCENT FOSTER, she informed that MR. FOSTER would be in contact with him that day.

advised that he is positive that MR. FOSTER never contacted his office for an appointment and he had no contact with any member of the FOSTER family or any family associates until he believes the evening of July 21, 1993 when he received on his voice mail a telephonic message from informing him that MR. VINCENT FOSTER had apparently taken his life and would he contact him relative to providing counseling services to the FOSTER family. He immediately placed a call to office or residence and left a message on voice mail that he would be glad to render such services. However, never re-contacted him and therefore did not provide the requested services. does recall, however, receiving a telephone call from MRS. SHEILA ANTHONY approximately two days after the death of her brother asking him whether or not her brother had ever contacted him for consultation services. Additionally, advised that the last contact he had with any member of the FOSTER family was approximately two to three weeks after the death of VINCENT FOSTER. At that time, MRS. SHEILA ANTHONY, in the company of visited his office to discuss with him general issues pertaining to depression. He advised that there was no specific issues raised as to the exact cause of MR. FOSTER's depression and apparent suicide, but does recall MRS. ANTHONY informing him that "there was something going on in his life" but it was not sinister as being reported in the media.

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who was extremely cooperative and candid during this interview, advised, however, that the information he furnished should be treated in a confidential manner and requested the professional courtesy of being informed if the FBI was going to use his statement in a future interview of either , for that matter, a re-interview of SHEILA ANTHONY.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/18/94

Dennis I. Foreman, Deputy General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. (WDC) was interviewed at the Office of the Independent Counsel, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, WDC. After being apprised of the identities of the interviewing agents and that the purpose of the interview was to discuss his knowledge surrounding contacts between officials of the Department of the Treasury and The White House regarding criminal referrals of the RTC, Foreman thereafter provided the following information:

Foreman first became aware of meetings between DOT officials and members of The White House staff prior to press reports appeared in the Washington Post. His knowledge concerned the September 29 meeting between DOT and White House officials. Jean Hansen, General Counsel, DOT was talking to the Public Affairs Officer at DOT regarding two meetings related to criminal referrals circa March, 1994. Foreman heard about the October 14th meeting between DOT and White House officials a day before it appeared in the post circa March, 1994. If Foreman had prior knowledge of the September and October meetings, he would have learned it from Hansen's daily schedule. Hansen's schedule would have been typed on an index card and forwarded to him.

Foreman recalls from his date book notes regarding the recusal of Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger Altman regarding issues related to Madison Guaranty while acting in his capacity as Acting Chief Executive Officer (CEO). Foreman advised that this date book would have turned over to be reviewed pursuant to a subpoena issued on March 4, 1994. A paper contained in the book was formed (?) to the OIC on April 19, 1994. Foreman did not recall from the note came. Foreman was shown a copy of the note and its contents which concerned a request for a meeting with Cliff Sloan and BN, which could be either Beth Nolan or Bernie Nussbaum, both of The White House Counsel's office. Mark Gearan was listed as individual in the meeting. The name Jean was representative of Jean Hansen, and Josh referred to Josh Steiner. The letters asap referred to as soon as possible. Also listed on the note was the term sensitive RTC matters along with

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the word stories/reporters. A separate line contained on the note was unrecalled regarding its context. The note appears to mention the October 14 meeting.

Foreman speculates that asap suggests that Foreman was being asked to help set up the meeting. He would not have been surprised if he had been requested to set up the meeting between Treasury officials and Nussbaum. The book containing the aforementioned references was kept in Foreman's desk. Foreman did not recall a November meeting between Jean Hansen and Nussbaum.

On February 4th, at unintelligible. Senator Alfonse D'Amato sent a letter regarding the Statute of Limitations related to Madison Guaranty. There may have been press reports regarding civil claims attached to Madison Guaranty. On February 1st, Altman had written a letter to Senator D'Amato. It was noted by Foreman that the RTC reviewed the civil side of law suits related to Madison Guaranty.

On January 31 or February 1, Hansen came to Foreman and asked if Altman should recuse himself from issues related to Madison Guaranty while serving in his capacity as Acting CEO, RTC. Foreman's gut reaction is that Altman should recuse himself and Hansen agreed. Foreman was aware some time later, that Hansen advised him that Altman was thinking about recusing himself. Foreman noted that recusal is required only if presented immediately with a situation. Individuals within the RTC felt referrals should go to offices other than at Washington.

On February 2, 1994, Hansen advised that she had likely talking points for the February 2nd meeting on the issue of Madison Guaranty. Foreman wanted to look at the talking points. Talking points concern procedural stuff. Hansen and Foreman agreed that the last issue to be addressed would be Roger recusing himself. The February 2nd meeting took place on a Wednesday afternoon and it was determined that Altman's involvement in issues related to Madison Guaranty did not violate ethical rules at the time. Altman was contacted the week of February 2nd regarding the issue of recusal. On Wednesday night or Thursday, the day after the February 2nd meeting, Hansen said there was negative reaction from The White House on the issue of recusal. She provided no specifics regarding who the reaction came from. On February 3rd, a letter from Congressman Jim Leach, dated February 3rd, addressed the issue of Altman's recusal on

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the issue of Madison Guaranty. Leach's letter suggested that Altman consider recusing himself with regard to his vacancy act proposal.

On February 3rd, Foreman was contacted by Beth Nolan of The White House Counsel's office. Nolan served as the Ethics Officer for The White House. On Friday Nolan was contacted by Foreman. She was informed that RTC Counsel Art Kosinski and Ellen Colca re Altman's recusal. The issue was whether or not Altman's friendship with the President was included in recusal. Setting a precedent regarding recusal was of concern to Foreman. The letters of both Congressman Leach and Senator D'Amato were both faxed to Nolan.

A determination was made that a friendship was not a covered area where recusal is necessary.

Ten days were spent working on a draft regarding this issue. During that time period the Statute of Limitations was expanded with regard to Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan, Little Rock, Arkansas. On Friday, February 18th, the Office of Government Ethics, the RTC, and Foreman agreed to a draft regarding recusal with the opinion from Kosinski to Altman that he did not have to recuse himself. Altman's friendship with the President was considered.

On Friday, Jean Hansen asked for recusal. This was later signed by Altman. Foreman contacted Nolan after Altman's recusal sometime between February 28 and March 1.

On April 20, 1994, Foreman talked to Steve McHale. Kenneth Smalzback remembers earlier call between Nolan and Foreman.

Hansen and Foreman talked on Tuesday, March 8, 1994. Smalzback, McHail, and Foreman worked on questions and answers (q's and a's) in preparation for Altman's testimony. Hansen wanted Bensen to have the full benefit of her comments related to the issue of recusal. Sometime Monday or Tuesday at approximately 4:00 am it was considered whether or not Bensen should be advised.

Lidy and Foreman were least informed regarding the earlier White House RTC meetings. Altman and Hansen were contacted regarding their recollection so that q's and a's

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responses could be constructed. Alternative answers were prepared for review by senior policy staffers. Secretary Bensen's response drafts were prepared after the subpoena was issued to White House and Treasury Department officials. Bensen told that Hansen recalled the Tuesday meeting and that it was mentioned in front of him. Altman didn't think it was mentioned in front of the secretary. Bensen agreed with Altman regarding this point. Bensen did not use the prepared Q and A response to address the issue of recusal. He, instead, shows his own general response to the issue.

Foreman was unaware of any other White House contacts. Foreman advised that he had no influence regarding Altman's position related to recusal.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/19/94

JOEL IRWIN KLEIN, Deputy Counsel to the President, The White House, was interviewed at the Office of the Independent Counsel (OIC), 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. (WDC). Participating in the interview was MARK STEIN, Attorney for the OIC. After being apprised of the identities of all parties participating, and the purpose of the interview, KLEIN thereafter provided the following information:

KLEIN began working at The White House on December 1, 1993. KLEIN first worked on the CLINTON Presidential Election Campaign performing unspecified legal taskings. KLEIN had met CLINTON several times at Renaissance weekends down at Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. During the CLINTON Presidential Campaign, KLEIN headed one of several vetting teams. KLEIN also played a role in researching nominees to fill a Supreme Court vacancy. Prior to his arrival at The White House, KLEIN was a partner in the appellate law practice of KLEIN, FARR, SMITH and FARLINGTON.

KLEIN recalled that former Deputy Counsel to the President, VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR., killed himself during the nomination process surrounding current Supreme Court Justice, RUTH BADER GINSBURG.

In November, 1993, KLEIN was selected to serve as the Deputy Counsel to the President. He noted that his precise role as Deputy Counsel has not been clearly defined. KLEIN recalls having several discussions with White House Counsel BERNARD NUSSBAUM regarding executive power issues prior to his (KLEIN's) selection as Deputy Counsel. KLEIN had seen FOSTER during briefings on Supreme Court nominees to fill the seat vacated by Justice BYRON WHITE. KLEIN was not at The White House on July 20, 1993, the date of FOSTER's death. He played no role in going through documents in FOSTER's office subsequent to his death. KLEIN recalls meeting FOSTER approximately three to four times before his death.

KLEIN has had several conversations with members of The

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White House Counsel's office regarding the death of FOSTER. KLEIN recalls speaking to BERNARD NUSSBAUM, White House Counsel; CLARISSA CERDA and CHERYL MILLS, both of the Counsel's office.

KLEIN was not aware of meetings between White House and Treasury officials on September 29, 1993, or October 14, 1993 until February 25, 1994, when he first became aware of the September and October meetings between White House and Treasury Department officials.

KLEIN's first awareness of the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) investigation into Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan was in late January or early February, 1994. His awareness is based on discussions in the Counsel's office regarding the statute of limitations related to civil suits filed against Madison Guaranty.

In January, 1994, discussions began to take place regarding whether or not a special counsel should be appointed. At this time KLEIN began to look at relationships between the special counsel and legislation regarding an independent counsel that was pending on Capitol Hill. A response team was formed made up of HAROLD ICKES, BRUCE LINDSEY, NUSSBAUM, and EGGLESTON to respond to Whitewater related issues. After the special counsel was called for, KLEIN returned to the task of looking at

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judicial and executive power issues.

NUSSBAUM had spoken to KLEIN regarding the recusal issue centering around ROGER ALTMAN. ALTMAN is Deputy Treasury Secretary and was serving, for a time, as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the RTC. ALTMAN had expressed his concern that he recuse himself regarding any matters related to Madison Guaranty while acting in the capacity as CEO of the RTC. KLEIN was aware that ALTMAN came over to The White House and had discussions regarding his recusal. KLEIN was aware that ALTMAN was still thinking about recusal. NUSSBAUM was upset with ELLEN KULKA, Counsel, RTC. KLEIN believed it was clear that NUSSBAUM was against KULKA "running the show." NUSSBAUM described KULKA to be aggressive and lacking judgement. KLEIN believed NUSSBAUM was of the opinion that KULKA would be "unfair." KLEIN recalls discussions of ALTMAN's recusal had been held during the daily 9:00 am meeting of the Counsel's office staff.

BETH NOLAN had raised at a morning staff meeting, that she had received a call from DENNIS FOREMAN, the Ethics Officer at the Treasury Department. NOLAN was going to discuss legal issues regarding recusal. No further discussion ensued. NOLAN's conversation with the Counsel's office staff was held subsequent to the February 2, 1994 meeting between Treasury Department officials and White House staff.

Regarding the February 2, 1994 meeting where recusal was discussed, KLEIN felt that The White House should not be involved in the recusal discussions in that, the recusal of ALTMAN for issues related to Madison Guaranty was not a White House issue.

KLEIN expressed the opinion that The White House could not be viewed as having had a role in the selection process of the Special Prosecutor.

KLEIN took no steps to find out what happened at the February 2nd meeting between Treasury Department officials and White House staff. It was clear to KLEIN that the February 2nd meeting was confidential and should not be discussed. He believes that DAVID GERGEN may have been informed of the meeting.

Between February 2, 1994 and February 24, 1994, KLEIN had no conversations with Treasury Department officials regarding Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan or Whitewater Development

Corporation. KLEIN was not aware of the contact between The White House and Treasury. He was not involved in the preparation of ALTMAN's testimony before the Senate Banking Committee.

On the day of ALTMAN's testimony, KLEIN was aware that NUSSBAUM was unavailable in Mexico. KLEIN became concerned regarding the recusal issue during ALTMAN's testimony on February 24, 1994, before the Banking Committee.

On March 25, 1994, CLIFF SLOAN visited KLEIN. SLOAN was concerned that he had knowledge of additional contacts between Treasury officials and The White House. This information was released to the media on March 25th, regarding ALTMAN's recusal concerning issues related to Madison Guaranty.

On February 25, 1994, KLEIN thinks he may have had conversations with people in The White House related to the Treasury Department White House meetings. KLEIN was not aware of how JAY STEPHENS was hired by the RTC.

At this point KLEIN began to become more concerned regarding the Treasury Department/White House staff meetings. KLEIN entered discussions with GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS, asking STEPHANOPOULOS the status of his comments regarding JAY STEPHENS. STEPHANOPOULOS did not ask anyone if STEPHENS could be released.

On February 25, 1994, KLEIN held a discussion with BRUCE LINDSEY. KLEIN advised that NUSSBAUM had told him that ALTMAN was going to recuse himself regarding issues related to Madison Guaranty. KLEIN became concerned regarding the recusal issue and how it would play out. He could not understand why JEAN HANSON, General Counsel, The Treasury Department, didn't correct ALTMAN at the Oversight Hearing.

Tuesday and Wednesday KLEIN was in meetings in JOHN PODESTA's office regarding the recusal issue. Others in the office were TODD STERN and PODESTA. PODESTA led the meetings.

KLEIN was involved in producing a firewall memo regarding press inquiries related to the October 14th Treasury Department/White House staff meeting. KLEIN was involved in trying to get information regarding the October 14th meeting. ALTMAN was going to go back and testify before the Senate Banking Committee regarding the recusal issue. KLEIN spoke to Communications Director MARK GEARAN regarding the October 14th

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meeting. KLEIN was of the belief that the October 14th meeting covered how to handle press inquiries. KLEIN was not aware that on February 2, 1994, ALTMAN had informed White House officials that he was going to recuse himself from matters related to Madison Guaranty in his capacity as Acting Head of the RTC.

In way of background, KLEIN advised that Renaissance weekend was started by PHIL LADER. The purpose of the weekend was to go down to Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, for discussions at the end of the year on a variety of topics. From 1979 to 1992 the event grew in stature. The CLINTONs began to attend Renaissance weekends back in 1985. The weekend is made up of panels on politics, the future of the two-party system, etc.

KLEIN viewed documents from the Thursday before the subpoena date in March of 1994. KLEIN was aware that the Office of Government Ethics was to evaluate the propriety of Treasury/White House meetings.

With regard to ALTMAN's testimony before the Senate Banking Committee, questions arose regarding the appropriateness of BERNIE NUSSBAUM working on Whitewater issues. A determination was in order as to what should The White House Counsel's office handle and what should CLINTON's personal attorney KENDALL handle. The question regarding the appropriateness of NUSSBAUM being connected to Whitewater matters may have been a reporter's question. According to KLEIN, BETH NOLAN was putting a paper together regarding those issues.

On March 5, 1994, PAUL TOBACK, wanted to know who ALTMAN had an appointment with on February 2, 1994. HANSON had a 1:20 appointment with MAGGIE WILLIAMS and a 5:00 pm meeting with Mac, believed to be MACK MCLARTY.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/20/94

On May 16, 1994, Dr. LARRY S. WATKINS was interviewed at his professional offices. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing agents and the nature and purpose of the interview, Dr. WATKINS provided the following information:

WATKINS advised that he had known VINCE FOSTER, Jr. since they went to college together and been FOSTER's personal physician since November 1979. They engaged in some social activities together, they were members of the same country club in Little Rock, and he also treats FOSTER's mother, his wife LISA FOSTER, his two older children and his sister who lives in Little Rock. Since he sees various members of the family fairly frequently, some of the information provided during the interview came from them rather than directly from FOSTER.

WATKINS advised that FOSTER had no significant history of illnesses or hospitalizations. Asked if he had known FOSTER to suffer from any kind of depression before, WATKINS advised that he had not, although in the later part of November and December 1992, after the election, FOSTER went through a period of increased stress which he discussed with WATKINS at that time. He understood from LISA that FOSTER considered himself very good friends with BILL and HILLARY CLINTON

He was quite concerned about this and was experiencing some insomnia. On December 31, 1992, Dr. WATKINS' records reflect that he prescribed Restoril, a mild sleeping pill that is out of a person's system in approximately 6 hours. WATKINS advised that the problem was not persistent and he heard from LISA that things got better

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The last time that Dr. WATKINS talked to FOSTER was when FOSTER called him sometime mid-day between 10:00 am and 2:00 pm on July 19, 1993. It was very unusual, in fact unprecedented, for FOSTER to call the doctor directly. Usually patients, including FOSTER, would pass messages and get what they needed through a nurse for efficiency's sake. This time, however, FOSTER insisted on speaking with WATKINS. He complained of loss of appetite and insomnia; he wasn't eating well and when WATKINS asked him if he was depressed, he said yes. WATKINS recalled that FOSTER sounded a little tired. They discussed depression and FOSTER knew that he was being prescribed an anti-depressant.

WATKINS prescribed Desyrel, 50 milligram tablets, which he knew to be the generic drug Trazodone, a tricyclic anti-depressant. He chose Desyrel because it does not have side effects and is helpful for insomnia. WATKINS knew that it took 10 days to two weeks to take effect but helps with insomnia,

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sometimes the very first day. He felt it was very important for FOSTER to start sleeping better and thought that if he got some rest that he would feel a lot better. He did not think that FOSTER was significantly depressed nor had Foster given the impression that he was "in crisis". From what FOSTER told him, FOSTER's condition sounded mild and situational. WATKINS advised that he was only a little bit alarmed in that FOSTER had insisted on talking to him directly instead of discussing things through his nurse.

After FOSTER's death, WATKINS spoke with a psychiatrist and asked him whether any suicides had been linked to Desyrel and was told they had not. WATKINS advised he was particularly glad, in retrospect, that he had not prescribed Prozac, inasmuch as Prozac has been associated with some suicides. He advised that he did not even ask FOSTER if he had thought about suicide or was having any suicidal ideation because the symptoms that FOSTER was describing were not severe enough to cause WATKINS to think that he might be in that state. WATKINS handles depression all the time among his patients. He said that it is a very, very common thing. He had told FOSTER to let him know how he was doing and was not particularly concerned about follow-up because he knew that either FOSTER would get back to him or WATKINS would find out through LISA how FOSTER was doing because his contact with the family was fairly frequent. He was aware that LISA and VINCE FOSTER had discussed the Desyrel. He did not know whether he had told LISA beforehand that he had called Dr. WATKINS and discussed depression but he knew that LISA knew about it after the fact and they had discussed it.

WATKINS advised that he never prescribed beta blockers for FOSTER to help him with stress, which he would do for some attorneys during litigation or other high stress periods to calm them down. He also advised that FOSTER never showed any indication of having problems with drugs or alcohol (one to two glasses of wine per day).

FOSTER's weight in 1987 was 200 pounds. As of August 1990 he was 207 pounds. His weight on December 31, 1992 was 194 pounds and WATKINS had made a note that he was on a diet and exercising.

WATKINS described FOSTER's personality as quiet, and passive, with a good sense of humor and a dry wit--someone who laughed a lot. FOSTER was not one to come to WATKINS with stress

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related problems.

WATKINS speculated and observed that FOSTER had done well in law school and was the "golden boy" of the Rose Law Firm and had, therefore, never had to deal with criticism before in his life on any significant scale. He had never been in a position where he had to deal with attacks to his character or integrity or where he had to cope with sustained levels of criticism. It could be, therefore, that unbeknownst to him, he was a person who lacked the ability to weather that sort of criticism and therefore found the Washington environment much more stressful than he ordinarily would have.

WATKINS does not know whether FOSTER was left handed or right handed, but it appears from his handwriting that he was right handed. His eyes were not good. He needed glasses for most activities, however, he did not jog with them on.

On July 20, 1993, WATKINS got a call late in the evening from LISA FOSTER, who notified him of FOSTER's death. Dr. WATKINS said that he was very surprised at the suicide, but as soon as he got the call he knew that it was because FOSTER had committed suicide and he knew it because of FOSTER's describing himself as depressed during the previous day's telephone call. LISA said during that conversation that FOSTER had taken one tablet of Desyrel the night of the 19th.

Lisa told him they had gone away and had a nice weekend on July 17-18, and WATKINS thought they were planning on going away again the following weekend and he believes that LISA told him that FOSTER had actually begun jogging again either the 19th or the 20th, but he's not sure of that recollection. He had the distinct impression however, that things were looking up and that LISA was taken completely by surprise by this.

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Shortly after FOSTER's death, there was an article in the Arkansas Democrat Gazette entitled, "Executive Suicide". He said that the description of the disease or phenomenon in the article fit FOSTER very closely.

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. was interviewed at her residence in the presence of her mother and both advised as to the identity of the interviewing agents and informed of the nature of the inquiry. then provided the following information.

who is presently an 18 year old student attending College, advised that at approximately 3:00 pm on July 19, 1993, she was walking in the northeast portion of Fort Marcy Park gaining entry to the park at a spot where the tennis courts of the Dogwood subdivision border on Fort Marcy Park. She related that it was an extremely hot and humid day and noticed at a distance of approximately 10 to 15 feet a white male walking by himself in a direction leading from the George Washington Memorial Parkway into the northeast section of the park. She stated what caught her attention was that this white male, in spite of the heat, was dressed in a dark suit, white shirt and a red neck tie.

further described this white male as being in his early 40's, dark hair, approximately 180 lbs. and slightly over 6 foot in height. According to this white male had no facial hair nor was he wearing eyeglasses. She further stated that when she noticed this white male, he immediately looked away from her and therefore she could furnish no additional details relative to his facial characteristics. In a further attempt to determine the height of this white male, it was Ms. opinion that he was slightly over 6 foot tall but did not approach 6 foot 4 inches in height.

stated that she had viewed various newspaper articles in which Vincent Foster's picture appeared but stated that she could not make any determination from these newspaper photographs as to whether or not the individual she saw at Fort Marcy Park was, in fact, Vincent Foster. was also exhibited photographs of Mr. Foster but she was unable to make any determination as to whether these photographs

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Investigation on 5/17/94 at Mclain, Virginia File # 29D-LR-35063

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resembled the white male she saw at the park on July 19, 1993.

further advised that her viewing of this white male at Fort Marcy Park was extremely limited, advising also that she did not view any vehicles at Fort Marcy Park on that day and could furnish no additional identifying information regarding her observations.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/23/94

On May 12, 1994, JAMES M. LYONS, , was interviewed in Washington, D.C. where he had come for a business trip. LYONS advised that he is an attorney with the law firm of ROSSBERGER, APPEL, POWERS, and JOHNSON, 1 Tabor Center, Suite 3000, 1200 17th Street, Denver, Colorado 80202, telephone (303) 623-9000. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing agent and the nature and purpose of the interview, LYONS provided the following information:

LYONS advised that he met FOSTER sometime in 1987 through HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON and then Governor CLINTON. At the time FOSTER was Senior Litigator with the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock, Arkansas. LYONS' own background was that from July 1992 to November 1992, he was Counsel to the CLINTON-GORE Presidential Transition Planning Foundation; and from November 1992 to February 1993, LYONS worked for WARREN CHRISTOPHER, who was Counsel to the Office of the President elect. LYONS explained that there were two or three attorneys working in a legal function for CHRISTOPHER and he was one of those. At the time FOSTER was winding up his legal practice in preparation for coming to Washington, D.C.

LYONS characterized his relationship with FOSTER as primarily a personal one although they worked together frequently on various legal matters. LYONS had had occasion to be in Little Rock on a temporary basis, although for many weeks at a time and he came to be quite good friends with FOSTER and the FOSTER family. They had much in common, they were the same age, they were both attorneys, they both had children, and shared a lot of interests and concerns. They enjoyed each other's company very much.

LYONS advised that he travels to Washington, D.C. quite frequently and saw FOSTER every few weeks. He had noticed that FOSTER had had a weight loss after he came to Washington. He characterized FOSTER as a very hard worker and LYONS believed that it was stress induced weight loss. He noted that FOSTER did

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not normally carry a lot of weight and so any small loss was relatively noticeable.

LYONS said that it seemed that the press had been particularly vicious in their attacks on the members of the Rose Law Firm individually. The Wall Street Journal, in particular, had begun a series of articles, first criticizing WEBB HUBBELL and then FOSTER himself, particularly with regard to the Health Care Task Force. The task force was sued on the issue of whether or not their proceedings should operate openly or behind closed doors. FOSTER won a victory for the Task Force (and by association, for HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON) on that matter and the Wall Street Journal accused him of "sharp tactics". LYONS advised that that allegation really bothered FOSTER.

FOSTER called the LYONS Wednesday or Thursday the week before his death. LYONS returned his call and FOSTER asked him if LYONS would be available to come to Washington on short notice. LYONS asked FOSTER, "what does short notice mean? Do you need me to come today?" FOSTER said, "No. I just needed to know you could come on short notice." FOSTER was evidentially anticipating a legal attack in connection with the Travelgate scandal.

FOSTER again called LYONS the Sunday night before his death after FOSTER and his wife LISA had returned from their weekend. FOSTER told LYONS about the weekend. He said he had had a great a weekend and agreed that he ought to do it more often. They confirmed that LYONS was coming to Washington, D.C. the following Wednesday, July 21, 1993.

LYONS was coming to D.C. for other business also, but one of the primary reasons for coming was to meet with FOSTER with regard to representing FOSTER as a personal attorney on Travelgate matters. LYONS advised that FOSTER was anticipating further investigation on the Travelgate issue and he was considering asking LYONS to be his personal attorney. LYONS advised that he had read Chief of Staff, MAC MCLARTY's report on the Travelgate matter and felt that the report pretty well put the matter to rest. FOSTER didn't think so and he told LYONS that, "I'd like you to take a look at it." For this reason LYONS read the report again in order to give FOSTER his perspective on it. LYONS said that he felt it possible that FOSTER knew he needed a perspective other than his own, but it was unclear whether that was just his professional common sense or whether he

sensed he was losing perspective himself

LYONS felt that FOSTER believed that the allegation that BILL KENNEDY acted inappropriately when he called DOJ or the FBI directly when he first uncovered and feared financial improprieties in The White House Travel Office was unfair. There was a question whether KENNEDY should have gone through a different chain-of-command. There was a question whether the FBI agents, allegedly sensitive to the argument that they had made a mistake in responding to KENNEDY's call, had reason to mischaracterize the nature of their initial meetings at The White House. LYONS advised that the Department of Justice has also interviewed him with regard to possible OPR infractions. Essentially, the FBI Special Agent's account of those initial conversations differs from KENNEDY's account and when FOSTER had a choice between believing his friend or believing the FBI, he believed KENNEDY. That is what LYONS believes lies at the core of the notation in FOSTER's list of things that were bothering him where he says that the FBI lied.

FOSTER was clearly distressed about the "Travelgate" matter. He felt that he and KENNEDY had become, essentially, witnesses with regard to Travelgate and that The White House would need counsel to deal with the matter who weren't in that category. He felt strongly that The White House should hire outside counsel to be handling the Travelgate matter for this reason. He also believed that he would be needing a personal attorney to represent him in the matter.

After FOSTER's death, LYONS found out that FOSTER had also talked to JAMES HAMILTON, an attorney in Georgetown, Washington, D.C. who also represented his family and also to SUSAN THOMASES of the New York firm WILKEY, FARR and GALLAGHER (phonetic) as possible attorneys to represent him in the Travelgate matter.

LYONS advised that during the telephone conversation on Sunday, July 18, 1993, they confirmed that LYONS was coming to Washington, D.C. on the following Wednesday and they would get together. It was anticipated that they would leave The White House and discuss the matter of private representation and also have dinner together. LYONS had insisted on not doing the interview in The White House. He called FOSTER again on July 20 late in the morning. He was simply calling to confirm when he was coming in and final arrangements for meeting. He thinks he

possibly saw FOSTER on CNN, during the report of The Rose Garden Ceremony of appointing LOUIS FREEH to be Director of the FBI, but he is not certain. FOSTER was not available to take his call.

BRUCE LINDSEY's office called him later that night about 7:00 pm Denver time (9:00 pm D.C. time) to tell him of FOSTER's apparent suicide. LYONS said that he was terribly shocked at the news of FOSTER's death but has subsequently come to terms with the fact that it seems to be in the nature of the disease of depression that these things sometimes happen, very quickly and without much warning. LYONS' wife is a psychiatric nurse and they have discussed depression a good deal as a result of FOSTER's death. He is currently of the opinion that FOSTER probably suffered from chronic untreated depression.

LYONS observed that the West Wing of The White House was an absolutely terrible place to work, with a great deal of intense pressure and public criticism. FOSTER was accustomed to being in control. He was the most well respected litigator in his firm in Little Rock. By contrast, in Washington, D.C. he was being pounded away at every day and was coping with an environment where he lacked control.

FOSTER believed that private sector attorneys should be handling many of the matters they were handling, both for ethical and workload reasons. The CLINTON Administration had called for a 25 percent cut. Under the BUSH Administration the Counsel's office had 18 to 20 lawyers at its peak and when CLINTON took office there were only 6 or 7. There were many discussions about the composition and the character of the associates in the Counsel's office and everybody was spread incredibly thin.

LYONS was not aware of any matter which caused FOSTER to be working very closely with PATSY THOMASSON or MAGGIE WILLIAMS.

It is LYONS' opinion that FOSTER had a very strong and very stable marriage with LISA FOSTER. He does not know who FOSTER may have regarded as a confidant but he would guess that it was LISA FOSTER. LYONS further advised that rumors of an affair between FOSTER and HILLARY CLINTON had no basis in fact. He speculated that the rumors were fueled by the fact that they traveled together as attorneys must sometimes. FOSTER never discussed the rumors with LYONS. There did not appear to be a need to do so because they both understood that such tawdry

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rumors were just an unfortunate effect of professionals, men and women, working and traveling together.

LYONS also could not provide any information with regard to the handling of FOSTER's papers in his office following his death.

In closing, LYONS said that he never saw any indication whatsoever of "unbalance" in FOSTER. They had spent a lot of time together in Little Rock and had much in common. They shared similar wedding anniversaries and had talked about going together on a joint trip to celebrate those anniversaries. LYONS had seen no evidence of depression or psychiatric imbalance. He described FOSTER as very self-possessed and concluded that FOSTER had apparently been so good at appearing to cope with life that nobody noticed that he was ill.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/23/94

On May 16, 1994, FLETCHER JACKSON Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, P.O. Box 1229, Little Rock, Arkansas 72203, telephone (501) 324-6549, was interviewed at the U.S. Attorney's temporary office in the TCBY Tower Building at 5th & Capital Street in Little Rock. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing agents and the nature and purpose of the interview, JACKSON provided the following information:

JACKSON advised that he could not remember exactly what day the search warrant for DAVID HALE's Little Rock office (also known as the offices of Capital Management Services, Inc.) was signed by the magistrate but as of that signing, he advised that the only people who knew of it were JUDGE DAVID YOUNG, who signed it; Judge Young's secretary (name unknown); SANDRA GARRETT, who is JACKSON's secretary and who typed some of the applications for the search warrant; and RICHARD PENCE who was Acting U.S. Attorney, and JACKSON himself. The only other individuals to know of it would have been FBI personel, some of whom knew that it had been planned for over a month.

He advised that neither BRENT BUMPERS nor KEN STOLL knew about it.

The only other avenue through which Vince Foster could possibly have known about the search was that the morning of the search, which occurred some time between 9:00 and 9:30 am, agents went to Hale's office in Little Rock and Hale was not there but he was at a location six or seven miles away where he was fulfilling magistrate responsibilities. He found out that a search was being conducted of his office and he made a phone call that morning. JACKSON advised that he doesn't know who that phone call was made to but that whoever it was may have been a possible conduit of FOSTER finding out about the search if indeed he did. At the time, JACKSON did not connect FOSTER's death with the search of HALE's office. To this day he doesn't know that there is a connection.

OIC 000324

Investigation on May 16, 1994 at Little Rock, Arkansas File # 29D-LR-35063

by _____ Date dictated May 17, 1994

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OIC 325 -
OIC 329

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OIC 330

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/24/94

MARSHA SCOTT, Deputy Assistant to the President and former Director of Correspondence was interviewed at her attorney's office on May 12, 1994. SCOTT advised that she has recently changed positions and is now Deputy Assistant to the President in a undetermined public liaison capacity. Also present was her attorney STUART F. PIERSON of the law firm DAVIS, WRIGHT and TREMAINE, 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20004-2608, telephone (202) 508-6623. After being advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and the nature and purpose of the interview, SCOTT provided the following information:

SCOTT advised that she met VINCENT FOSTER, JR. in approximately 1967 when she was about 20 years old. They were merely acquaintances in the interim years, sharing the same friends and moving to the same social circles in Arkansas. They became friends after the inauguration of President CLINTON. They have never been romantically involved with one another

SCOTT characterized her relationship with FOSTER as a personal friendship. She explained that she used to "pop my head in" every day or every other day to see FOSTER. She said that FOSTER had a serious facade but a good sense of humor; was very smart and very meticulous in the way he did things. She advised that he always put friendship and loyalty, ethics and his family before everything. She also said he was very patriotic.

SCOTT does not know why FOSTER would have committed suicide. She saw some signs that he was depressed but did not know that he was in such a serious crisis. In explaining what she meant by seeing signs of depression, SCOTT advised that everyone was depressed. Their whole circle of friends from Arkansas who had come to The White House were overworked and under constant pressure and constant scrutiny by the press and others in the Washington environment. They were "down".

SCOTT advised that in the beginning, shortly after the inauguration, The White House staffers from Arkansas would meet for dinner, sometimes several times a week. But as the workload

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Investigation on 5/12/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

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by _____ Date dictated 5/19/94

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for everybody increased, they met only once a week for dinner, generally Tuesday evenings.

SCOTT advised that on Monday, July 19, 1993, she stopped in to see FOSTER for a period of time in the afternoon. She wanted to ask him how the weekend had gone, knowing he had gone off for the weekend with his family. In retrospect she realizes that he acted different, but at the time she did not sense it. She explained that always before when she walked into the room, FOSTER would give her a hug and tell her some kind of little joke, but on this occasion he seemed preoccupied and a little quieter. There were no huge indicators, however, that there was something seriously wrong.

During that visit SCOTT advised that she did most of the talking and she does not remember what topics they talked about. She estimated that the visit lasted between 20 and 30 minutes but it could have been longer. She does not remember why she left and she does not recall that the visit was any different than any other time she visited him. She advised that she was uncomfortable talking about some of the private thoughts FOSTER shared with her. She said she believed FOSTER had painted himself into a box with no windows. But she got the sense during the July 19th meeting that he had come to some sort of decision and was, if anything, somehow relaxed as a result.

SCOTT is of the opinion that FOSTER committed suicide for personal reasons but commented that he didn't separate work from personal matters. He had talked about "wanting out". He talked about "wanting rest". He commented that he was "eternally tired". But on the Monday before his death, he was smiling and it struck her that he seemed to have figured out that he needed rest. It is SCOTT's theory that he had come to some sort of acceptance of something (what that was, she was not sure of) and expected that he was going to feel better soon. She thought it was related to his having taken the weekend off and realizing that he needed to do that sort of thing more often. But this was conjecture on her part.

In describing FOSTER, SCOTT advised that he was not an "open" person. He would not offer information and she took that to mean that he was an extremely private person. It was not his habit to "dump" or unwind by talking about problems. He did not say anything indicating anything was upsetting him. Asked about whether or not she could recall a conversation on Air Force One

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in route to VINCE FOSTER's funeral, SCOTT advised that she does not recall telling anybody about any topic that was bothering FOSTER. Asked who was on the flight with her, SCOTT could not recall who was on the plane. She believes she remembers seeing VINCE's secretary, DEBORAH GORHAM and perhaps GALE KENNEDY but she doesn't remember any other specifics.

SCOTT advised that Foster was especially worried about the negative impact that staff cuts were going to have on The White House overall and especially on the counsel's office. In fact, the very last words that he spoke to her were "the staff cuts are killing us". He was a perfectionist who wanted to do things right and staff cuts were affecting his ability to see that happen. SCOTT advised that the reactive mode that everybody was in all the time at The White House prevented the kind of care and thoughtfulness that FOSTER liked to bring to his work product.

SCOTT advised she was not aware of any personal matters which were disturbing him. His family arrived, she believes, the first week of June and it seemed to her that it was good for him to have his family there but it caused extra effort and he had to pay more attention to budgeting his time. This was a common topic among all of the folks up from Arkansas. FOSTER more than others, would sometimes miss the Tuesday dinner gatherings because of work-related responsibilities. FOSTER would not generally speak about things that were bothering him at these gatherings.

The evening of Tuesday, July 20, 1993, SCOTT advised that she was having dinner with WEBB and SUSAN HUBBELL and their children at a restaurant, the Lebanese Taverna. JANET SCHAUFELE, an intern at The White House, was also with them. WEBB HUBBELL's beeper kept going off and, as was his habit, he ignored it until about the third beep. It was the Justice Command Center calling to notify him of VINCE FOSTER's death. They left the restaurant right away and as they were walking to the elevator, WEBB HUBBELL was obviously very shaken. They did not know what the facts were. They thought perhaps it was VINCE's son who had been found. They had been told that the car had been found. They decided to go to WEBB HUBBELL's home so that he could get his Justice telephone book. When they arrived at their home, he realized he did not have his house keys and so while Mrs. HUBBELL and SCOTT attempted to get into the house, WEBB HUBBELL began making telephone calls from a neighbor's home.

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HUBBELL told SCOTT that BILL KENNEDY (an especially good friend of FOSTER's) was on his way to view the body in order to confirm that it was indeed VINCE FOSTER, JR. VINCE FOSTER's sister, SHEILA ANTHONY lived right across the street from the HUBBELL's and even though VINCE FOSTER's death had not yet been actually been confirmed, SCOTT and the HUBBELLs went over to SHEILA ANTHONY's residence. FOSTER's other sister, SHARON BOWMAN, was also there visiting from Arkansas. SCOTT told the two sisters and niece what had occurred.

SCOTT was unable to say who was notified in what order among The White House staff. She believes that the U.S. Park Police had called CRAIG LIVINGSTONE. KENNEDY and LIVINGSTONE viewed the body and confirmed the identification.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/24/94

JOEL E. KLEINMAN, M.D., Ph.D., met with the staff of the Office of the Independent Counsel (OIC) in the offices of the OIC, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 490 North, Washington, D.C. Dr. KLEINMAN is Deputy Chief, Clinical Brain Disorders Branch and Chief, Neuropathology Section Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C. At the invitation of JAMES L. LUKE, M.D., who has been consulting with the OIC staff investigating the death of VINCENT W. FOSTER, Jr., Dr. KLEINMAN provided a briefing to the OIC staff members about the nature and symptoms of clinical depression. He also stressed the importance of identifying such factors as a family history of depression or suicide in order to assess the likelihood of a patient suffering depression or committing suicide.

A copy of Dr. KLEINMAN's curriculum vitae is attached and incorporated into this report of interview.

Investigation on 4/20/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063-Sub J-101

OIC 000337

by SA RUSSELL T. BRANSFORD RTB:rtb Date dictated 4/22/94

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CURRICULUM VITAE

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NAME: Joel E. Kleinman, M.D., Ph.D.

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: April 8, 1945; Alexandria, Louisiana

FAMILY STATUS: Married, two children

EDUCATION:

1966	B.S., Biochemistry, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
1973	M.D., University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine, Chicago, Illinois
1974	Ph.D., Pharmacology, Department of Pharmacological and Physiological Sciences, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

TRAINING:

1973-1974	Rotating Intern, San Francisco General Hospital, San Francisco, California
1974-1976	Psychiatry Resident, Massachusetts Mental Health Center, Boston, Massachusetts.
1983-1985	Neurology Resident, George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, D.C.

EMPLOYMENT:

1976-1978	Clinical Associate, Laboratory of Clinical Psychopharmacology, Division of Special Mental Health Research, Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.
1978-1984	Staff Psychiatrist, Adult Psychiatry Branch (formerly Laboratory of Clinical Psychopharmacology; Division of Special Mental Health Research), Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Kleinman, JE-2

1984-1986	Chief, Clinical Brain Studies Section, Neuropsychiatry Branch (formerly Adult Psychiatry Branch), Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.
1986-*Present*	Deputy Chief, Clinical Brain Disorders Branch and Chief, Neuropathology Section, Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

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ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS:

1973-1974	Clinical Fellow, University of California Medical School in San Francisco, California.
1974-1976	Clinical Fellow, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts
1981-1987	Assistant Clinical Professor, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, D.C.
1988-*Present*	Associate Clinical Professor, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences and Department of Neurology, George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, D.C.

CLINICAL EXPERIENCES:

1976	Consultant, Paul A. Dever State School, Taunton, Massachusetts
1978-*Present*	Practice of Psychiatry
1979-1981	Consultant, Montgomery County Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Rockville, Maryland
1986-*Present*	Practice of Neurology

OTHER ACADEMIC/CLINICAL EXPERIENCES:

1977-*Present*	Neuropsychiatry Consultant, District of Columbia Medical Examiner's Office, Washington, D.C.
1979,1984,1986,1989	Examiner, American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology
1984-1986	Editorial Board, Gerodontics

Kleinman, JE-3

1986-1988	Co-director, Behavioral Neurology Service, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.
1986-*Present*	Guest Researcher, Experimental Therapeutics Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland

MILITARY SERVICE:

1972-1973	Ensign, USPHS, Senior COSTEP
1976-1978	Lt. Commander, USPHS
1978-1987	Commander, USPHS
1987-*Present*	Captain, USPHS

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SOCIETIES:

American Academy of Neurology
American Association for the Advancement of Science
American College of Neuropsychopharmacology
American Medical Association
American Neurological Association
American Psychiatric Association
Sigma Xi
Society of Biological Psychiatry, Vice President, 1991-2; President-Elect 1992-3; President, 1993-present
Society for Neuroscience
Washington Psychiatric Society

LICENSES:

Diplomate of National Medical Board
American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, 1978
State Medical Licensure: Maryland, California, District of Columbia, Virginia

AWARDS:

A.E. Bennett Award, 1981
U.S.P.H.S., Outstanding Service Medal, 1992

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/1/94

OFFICER PETER SIMONELLO, Evidence Officer, U.S. Park Police (USPP), 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20242, advised Special Agents that he had reviewed Evidence Control files regarding the VINCENT FOSTER death investigation and was able to locate only one handwriting sample containing the known handwriting of VINCENT FOSTER. He stated that this known handwriting sample of FOSTER was provided to the USPP on July 28, 1993 by the FOSTER family attorney, JAMES HAMILTON. OFFICER SIMONELLO advised that the known handwriting sample consisted of a letter signed by VINCENT W. FOSTER, addressed to the American Exploration Company, dated June 18, 1993.

OFFICER SIMONELLO stated that on July 29, 1993, in his presence, SGT. LARRY LOCKHART, Handwriting Expert, U.S. Capitol Police, examined the above known handwriting sample of VINCENT FOSTER with the questioned document (torn note found in FOSTER's briefcase). SGT. LOCKHART concluded that the known and questioned documents were completed by the same writer, specifically, MR. VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.

Investigation on 6/1/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000355

by _ Date dictated 6/1/94

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VINCENT W. FOSTER
WASHINGTON, D.C.

6/18/93

Can Exploration Co —

I am returning your check No. 04820598. Interests it represents were owned by Otex father. As reflected by the enclosed Otex order these interests were distributed my mother. As reflected by the enclosed Tclaim deed she assigned the interests me.

Please revise your records

Sincerely

Vincent W Foster

DIC 355A

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/1/94

STEPHEN B. SILVERMAN, Special Assistant to the President for Cabinet Affairs, was interviewed in the Office of the Special Counsel, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW. Mr. SILVERMAN was advised as to the official identities of the interviewing agents and the nature of the interview. He then provided the following information:

Prior to his coming to work at The White House in January, 1993, he had been employed as an attorney in New York City. He joined the CLINTON Presidential election campaign and worked in Little Rock, Arkansas. He later worked as AL GORE's Deputy Press Secretary throughout the remainder of the campaign. After BILL CLINTON's election as President, he (SILVERMAN) moved to Washington, D.C. where he, as part of a small group of volunteers, worked as a "vetting team" reviewing the qualifications and backgrounds of potential Presidential appointees. He first met VINCENT FOSTER, JR. in Washington in January, 1993, shortly after BILL CLINTON's inauguration while he (SILVERMAN) continued to work on the "vetting team". He did not have very much interaction with FOSTER and "hardly knew him at all". He said that although he attended several large meetings where FOSTER was present, most of his contacts with FOSTER were limited to them passing one another in a hallway and exchanging greetings. He said that he recalled last seeing VINCENT FOSTER at a large meeting of White House staff "Deputies" on July 19, 1993. He did not recall the topic of this meeting nor did he recall talking with FOSTER at this meeting.

In early February, 1993, he was appointed to his current position and was subsequently designated Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet by his immediate superior, CHRISTINE VARNEY who is the Secretary to the Cabinet. He then moved into his current office space, Room 111 1/2, Old Executive Office Building.

Mr. SILVERMAN said that he arrived at work on July 20, 1993 at approximately 7:30-8:30 am and while he cannot recall what time he left The White House that night he did recall that he did not stay late. Mr. SILVERMAN said that July 20, 1993 was

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Investigation on 5/31/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063 SUB A

OIC 000356

by _ Date dictated 6/1/94

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not a particularly eventful day for him at work. He recalls watching television with his wife that evening at their home prior to going to bed. He said that he recalls this because he remembers watching President BILL CLINTON being interviewed by LARRY KING on the Cable News Network that evening. He said that he was awakened on July 21, 1993 by a telephone call at approximately 7:00 am. GARY GINSBURG, a White House co-worker and friend with whom he had previously worked on the "vetting team" telephoned him to advise him of VINCENT FOSTER, JR.'s apparent suicide. SILVERMAN said that this was the first he had heard of this and he was "totally shocked". He said that he was given no instructions by GINSBURG and no requests were made of him during this telephone call. He said that he arrived at work on July 21 at approximately 8:25 am and began his regular duties. SILVERMAN said that he was not at The White House nor was he at the FOSTER residence during the late evening hours of July 20, 1993 or during the early morning hours of July 21, 1993. He said that no one asked him to remove any documents from The White House during that time frame and he did not remove any items or documents from The White House during that period. He further advised that he knows of no one having done so or being asked to do so. Mr. SILVERMAN said that he knew of no additional information that he could provide that could possibly help with this investigation.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/1/94

On May 31, 1994, office contacted Special Agent informing him that was on vacation and could be reached at her residence telephone in was contacted and agreed to a telephone interview, at which time she provided the following information:

stated that she is not well acquainted with the FOSTERS, adding that she may have spoken to MRS. FOSTER on a few occasions in passing but to the best of her recollection, has never been in the FOSTER residence. She stated that as best she recalls, she never met VINCENT FOSTER. She pointed out that she is a and in the Spring and early Summer of 1993, she was away from the Washington, D.C. area for several months in connection with her employment. She was unable to provide any information as to whether MR. FOSTER may have returned to his residence on the afternoon of July 20, 1993.

stated that it was not until the next day that she learned of FOSTER's death, adding that she did go over to the residence and offer her help and as best she recalls, she did bring some food to the family. stated that as best she recalls, the FOSTER family left the Washington, D.C. area fairly quickly after MR. FOSTER's death. She stated that on one occasion, she did try to call MRS. FOSTER to console her and offer her assistance in any manner. She stated that she never did speak to MRS. FOSTER because at the time, the family was not accepting telephone calls.

(telephonically)

Investigation on 5/31/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000358

by _ Date dictated 6/1/94

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/1/94

CAPTAIN CHARLES HUME, United States Park Police (USPP), 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20242, made available a copy of Public Law 94-458-Oct. 7, 1976, 94th Congress, a copy of which is attached. This particular piece of legislation can be found in the most current edition of the U.S. Code in Title 16 USCA's 1a-6. This particular section of the U.S. Code sets forth both the authority and jurisdiction of the USPP to conduct criminal investigations for crimes committed on United States park property.

Investigation on 6/1/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

by _____ Date dictated 6/1/94

OIC 000359

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Public Law 94-458
94th Congress

An Act

To amend the Act approved August 18, 1970, providing for improvement in the administration of the National Park System by the Secretary of the Interior and clarifying authorities applicable to the National Park System, and for other purposes.

Oct. 7, 1976
[S. 3430]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3 of the Act approved August 18, 1970 (84 Stat. 825; 16 U.S.C. 1a-1 et seq.), is amended as follows:

National Park System. Administration; authority clarification.

(1) In subsection (e), after "within an area of the national park system," insert ", as long as such activity does not jeopardize or unduly interfere with the primary natural or historic resource of the area involved,".

(2) At the end of subsection (g), change the period to a semicolon and add the following new subsections:

Regulations.

"(h) promulgate and enforce regulations concerning boating and other activities on or relating to waters located within areas of the National Park System, including waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States: *Provided*, That any regulations adopted pursuant to this subsection shall be complementary to, and not in derogation of, the authority of the United States Coast Guard to regulate the use of waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;

U.S. Park Police, meals and lodging.

"(i) provide meals and lodging, as the Secretary deems appropriate, for members of the United States Park Police and other employees of the National Park Service, as he may designate, serving temporarily on extended special duty in areas of the National Park System, and for this purpose he is authorized to use funds appropriated for the expenses of the Department of the Interior,".

SEC. 2. Such Act of August 18, 1970, is further amended by adding the following new sections:

"SEC. 5. Section 11 of the Act of May 26, 1930 (46 Stat. 383; 16 U.S.C. 17j), is amended to read as follows:

Employees, traveling expenses.

"'SEC. 11. In the administration of the National Park System, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, under regulations prescribed by him, to pay (a) the traveling expenses of employees, including the costs of packing, crating, and transporting (including draying) their personal property, upon permanent change of station of such employees and (b) the traveling expenses as aforesaid of dependents of deceased employees (i) to the nearest housing reasonably available and of a standard not less than that which is vacated, and to include compensation for not to exceed sixty days rental cost thereof, in the case of an employee who occupied Government housing and the death of such employee requires that housing to be promptly vacated, and (ii) to the nearest port of entry in the conterminous forty-eight States in the case of an employee whose last permanent station was outside the conterminous forty-eight States.'.

Legislative jurisdiction, relinquishment.

"SEC. 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior may relinquish to a State, or to a Commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States, part of the legislative juris-

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diction of the United States over National Park System lands or interests therein in that State, Commonwealth, territory, or possession: *Provided*, That prior to consummating any such relinquishment, the Secretary shall submit the proposed agreement to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress, and shall not finalize such agreement until sixty calendar days after such submission shall have elapsed. Relinquishment of legislative jurisdiction under this section may be accomplished (1) by filing with the Governor (or, if none exists, with the chief executive officer) of the State, Commonwealth, territory, or possession concerned a notice of relinquishment to take effect upon acceptance thereof, or (2) as the laws of the State, Commonwealth, territory, or possession may otherwise provide. The Secretary shall diligently pursue the consummation of arrangements with each State, Commonwealth, territory, or possession within which a unit of the National Park System is located, to the end that insofar as practicable the United States shall exercise concurrent legislative jurisdiction within units of the National Park System.

Proposed agreement, submittal to congressional committees.

"SEC. 7. Notwithstanding subsection 5901(a) of title 5, United States Code (80 Stat. 508), as amended, the uniform allowance for uniformed employees of the National Park Service may be up to $400 annually.

Uniform allowance.

"SEC. 8. The Secretary of the Interior is directed to investigate, study, and continually monitor the welfare of areas whose resources exhibit qualities of national significance and which may have potential for inclusion in the National Park System. At the beginning of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate, comprehensive reports on each of those areas upon which studies have been completed. On this same date, and accompanying such reports, the Secretary shall transmit a listing, in generally descending order of importance or merit, of not less than twelve such areas which appear to be of national significance and which may have potential for inclusion in the National Park System. Threats to resource values, and cost escalation factors shall be considered in listing the order of importance or merit. Such listing may be comprised of any areas heretofore submitted under terms of this section, and which at the time of listing are not included in the National Park System. The Secretary is also directed to transmit annually to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate, at the beginning of each fiscal year, a complete and current list of all areas included on the Registry of Natural Landmarks and those areas of national significance listed on the National Register of Historic places which areas exhibit known or anticipated damage or threats to the integrity of their resources, along with notations as to the nature and severity of such damage or threats. Each report and annual listing shall be printed as a House document.

Investigation and study.

Reports to Speaker of the House and President of the Senate.

Annual listing, transmittal to Speaker of the House and President of the Senate.

Printing as House document.

"SEC. 9. Section 3 of the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666, 667; 16 U.S.C. 461, 463), is amended to read as follows:

"'SEC. 3. (a) A general advisory board to be known as the National Park System Advisory Board is hereby established, to be composed of not to exceed eleven persons, citizens of the United States, to include but not be limited to representatives competent in the fields of history, archaeology, architecture, and natural science, who shall be appointed by the Secretary for a term not to exceed four years. The Secretary shall take into consideration nominations for appointees from public and private, professional, civic, and educational societies, associations and institutions. The members of such board shall receive no salary

National Park System Advisory Board. Establishment.

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but may be paid expenses incidental to travel when engaged in discharging their duties as members. It shall be the duty of such board to advise the Secretary on matters relating to the National Park System, to other related areas, and to the administration of this Act, including but not limited to matters submitted to it for consideration by the Secretary, but it shall not be required to recommend as to the suitability or desirability of surplus real and related personal property for use as an historic monument.

"'(b) The National Park System Advisory Board shall continue to exist until January 1, 1990. In all other respects, it shall be subject to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.'. Termination. 5 USC app. I.

"SEC. 10. (a) The arrest authority relating to the National Park Service is hereby amended in the following respects:

"(1) Section 3 of the Act of March 3, 1897 (29 Stat. 621; 16 U.S.C. 415), as supplemented; relating to certain arrest authority relative to national military parks, is hereby repealed; Repeal.

"(2) The first paragraph of that portion designated 'GENERAL EXPENSES—FOREST SERVICE' of the Act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 872; 16 U.S.C. 10, 559), as amended, relating in part to arrest authority relative to laws and regulations applicable to forest reserves and national parks, is amended by deleting the words 'and national park service', 'and national parks', and 'or national parks';

"(3) Section 2 of the Act of March 2, 1933 (47 Stat. 1420; 16 U.S.C. 10a), as amended, relating to certain arrest authority for certain employees of the National Park Service, is hereby repealed; and Repeal.

"(4) The second paragraph of section 6 of the Act of October 8, 1964 (78 Stat. 1041; 16 U.S.C. 460n–5), as amended, relating to certain arrest authority relative to the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, is hereby repealed. Repeal.

"(b) In addition to any other authority conferred by law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to designate, pursuant to standards prescribed in regulations by the Secretary, certain officers or employees of the Department of the Interior who shall maintain law and order and protect persons and property within areas of the National Park System. In the performance of such duties, the officers or employees, so designated, may— Law and order, officers or employees to maintain.

"(1) carry firearms and make arrests without warrant for any offense against the United States committed in his presence, or for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States if he has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such felony, provided such arrests occur within that system or the person to be arrested is fleeing therefrom to avoid arrest;

"(2) execute any warrant or other process issued by a court or officer of competent jurisdiction for the enforcement of the provisions of any Federal law or regulation issued pursuant to law arising out of an offense committed in that system or, where the person subject to the warrant or process is in that system, in connection with any Federal offense; and

"(3) conduct investigations of offenses against the United States committed in that system in the absence of investigation thereof by any other Federal law enforcement agency having investigative jurisdiction over the offense committed or with the concurrence of such other agency.

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"(c) The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to—

"(1) designate officers and employees of any other Federal agency or law enforcement personnel of any State or political subdivision thereof, when deemed economical and in the public interest and with the concurrence of that agency or that State or subdivision, to act as special policemen in areas of the National Park System when supplemental law enforcement personnel may be needed, and to exercise the powers and authority provided by paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (b) of this section;

Cooperation.

"(2) cooperate, within the National Park System, with any State or political subdivision thereof in the enforcement of supervision of the laws or ordinances of that State or subdivision; and

"(3) provide limited reimbursement, to a State or its political subdivisions, in accordance with such regulations as he may prescribe, where the State has ceded concurrent legislative jurisdiction over the affected area of the system, for expenditures incurred in connection with its activities within that system which were rendered pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection.

"(4) the authorities provided by this subsection shall supplement the law enforcement responsibilities of the National Park Service, and shall not authorize the delegation of law enforcement responsibilities of the agency to State and local governments.

Law enforcement officer.

"(d)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a law enforcement officer of any State or political subdivision thereof designated to act as a special policeman under subsection (c) of this section shall not be deemed a Federal employee and shall not be subject to the provisions of law relating to Federal employment, including, but not limited to, those relating to hours of work, rates of compensation, leave, unemployment compensation, and Federal benefits.

5 USC 8101.

"(2) For purposes of the tort claim provisions of title 28, United States Code, a law enforcement officer of any State or political subdivision thereof shall, when acting as a special policeman under subsection (c) of this section, be considered a Federal employee.

"(3) For purposes of subchapter I of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation to Federal employees for work injuries, a law enforcement officer of any State or political subdivision thereof shall, when acting as a special policeman under subsection (c) of this section be deemed a civil service employee of the United States within the meaning of the term 'employee' as defined in section 8101 of title 5, and the provisions of that subchapter shall apply.

"(e) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed or applied to limit or restrict the investigative jurisdiction of any Federal law enforcement agency other than the National Park Service, and nothing shall be construed or applied to affect any right of a State or a political subdivision thereof to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction within the National Park System.

"SEC. 11. Section 101(a) of title I of Public Law 89-655 (80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. 470a), is amended by adding thereto a new paragraph to read as follows:

"'(4) to withhold from disclosure to the public, information relating to the location of sites or objects listed on the National Register whenever he determines that the disclosure of specific information would create a risk of destruction or harm to such sites or objects.'.

Program, transmittal to congressional committees.

"SEC. 12. (a) Not later than January 15 of each calendar year, the Secretary of the Interior shall transmit to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs a detailed program for the development of facili-

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ties, structures, or buildings for each unit of the National Park System consistent with the general management plans required in subsection (b) of this section.

"(b) General management plans for the development of each unit of the National Park System, including the areas within the national capital region, shall be prepared by the Director of the National Park Service and transmitted to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs. Such plans shall include:

General management plans, transmittal to congressional committees.

"(1) the facilities which the Director finds necessary to accommodate the health, safety, and recreation needs of the visiting public, including such facilities as he may deem appropriate to provide in accordance with the provisions of the Act of October 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 969);

"(2) the location and estimated cost of all such facilities; and

"(3) the projected need for any additional facilities required for such unit.

"(c) The Secretary of the Interior shall hereafter transmit to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs all proposed awards of concession leases and contracts involving a gross annual business of $100,000 or more, or exceeding five years in duration (including renewals thereof), and all proposed rules and regulations relating thereto, sixty days before such awards are made or such rules and regulations are promulgated. The Act of July 14, 1956 (70 Stat. 543) is hereby repealed.".

Concession leases and contracts, proposed awards, transmittal to congressional committees.

Repeal.

Approved October 7, 1976.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 94-1569 accompanying H.R. 11887 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).

SENATE REPORT No. 94-1190 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 122 (1976):

Sept. 17, considered and passed Senate.

Sept. 21, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 11887.

Sept. 23, Senate agreed to House amendment.

Note.—A change has been made in the slip law format to provide for one-time preparation of copy to be used for publication of both slip laws and the United States Statutes at Large volumes. Comments from users are invited by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/1/94

On May 17, 1994, JOHN PHILLIP CARROLL, Senior Law Partner, Rose Law Firm, Little Rock, Arkansas appeared at the offices of the FBI together with his attorney C. MICHAEL BUXTON of the law firm VINSON and ELKINS, the Willard Office Building, 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C., telephone (202) 639-6571. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing agents and the nature and purpose of the interview, CARROLL provided the following information:

CARROLL advised that he had known VINCE FOSTER, JR. since FOSTER came to the firm approximately 20 years ago. He "bonded with him" and has been close to the family as well. He is the godfather of VINCENT, III, VINCE FOSTER, JR.'s son. Their homes are approximately 3 blocks apart from one another in Little Rock and he considers himself close to the whole family. CARROLL characterized FOSTER as "prince of the world". He noted that FOSTER had graduated from law school first in his class in 1970 or 1971, had been editor of the law review, and was a very, very, fine lawyer. He was smart and he wrote beautifully.

CARROLL said when FOSTER told him he was going to Washington, D.C., it came as a bolt of lightning for him. CARROLL simply was not expecting such a move. FOSTER had announced his candidacy for the Presidency of the Arkansas Bar Association and CARROLL was so disappointed that FOSTER was leaving the firm for Washington, D.C. that he actually commented that he wished former President Bush had won the election because then he wouldn't have lost FOSTER. But CARROLL said he understood that it was like being drafted and that FOSTER couldn't really refuse such an honor.

CARROLL advised that FOSTER's suicide is a complete mystery to him. The commencement address that FOSTER gave in May, 1993 seems to tell so much about FOSTER to people who will listen. FOSTER himself had prosecuted law suits representing insurance companies whose interest it was to prove that a decedent had committed suicide but he was not aware that FOSTER had any particular empathy for people who committed suicide or

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Investigation on 5/17/94 at Little Rock, Arkansas File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000365

by _____ Date dictated 5/24/94

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FD-302a (Rev. 11-15-83)

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Continuation of FD-302 of JOHN PHILLIP CARROLL, On 5/17/94, Page 2

otherwise was involved emotionally with the topic.

In his experience, FOSTER handled stress wonderfully and had no problems tackling difficult problems. He said that FOSTER had good stamina, physically and mentally. He knew FOSTER to work out every day, and described him as strong and good looking.

As far as CARROLL knew, FOSTER's family life was ideal. He had a happy marriage. He was happy with his children, in fact, CARROLL opined that FOSTER had "perfect children".

Asked about possible stress points in FOSTER's life, CARROLL advised that before the election, FOSTER told CARROLL about the rumor that he believed was about to hit the press that he and HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON were having an affair. He advised CARROLL that he was having his telephone number changed and would not be at the office for a couple of days. He seemed shocked and concerned about it. He was making the changes because he did not want to run into the press. He was telling CARROLL in order to give CARROLL and others at the law firm some kind of forewarning as to what was coming. As it turned out, it was not such a public furor as FOSTER expected and he came back within about a week. CARROLL said that he had no knowledge of any extramarital affair between FOSTER and any person, nor did he believe it was possible. He believes that FOSTER was a very moral man and a family man.

CARROLL was not aware that FOSTER had any financial problems. He knew that FOSTER had a good income from the Rose Law Firm. As far as he could remember, FOSTER's father had been moderately well off, so as far as he knew, there should not have been any financial difficulties. He advised that there was no Rose Law Firm subsidy to any country club membership or anything else that he was specifically aware of.

CARROLL knows LISA FOSTER and her children to be of the Catholic religion. VINCE FOSTER himself came to mass with the family only on high holidays, otherwise FOSTER did not attend church.

CARROLL suggested that possible confidants of FOSTER would have included a young architect who is also executor of FOSTER's estate, JOHN SLOAN and his wife HELEN,

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Continuation of FD-302 of JOHN PHILLIP CARROLL, On 5/17/94, Page 3

also possibly BILL WOODYARD (with the MITCHELL Law Firm in Little Rock); JERRY ATCHLEY (who owns a radio station and whose wife is a psychiatrist); WEBB HUBBELL; and BILL and HILLARY CLINTON.

The only case that CARROLL was ever aware of that FOSTER was not able to handle well was a case involving a client who was extremely difficult. FOSTER eventually came to CARROLL and said that he simply could not deal with the client. Figuratively speaking, he threw up his hands and asked CARROLL to take it over for him and complete it. CARROLL did so.

FOSTER left Little Rock in January 1992 for the inauguration. CARROLL did not attend the inauguration ceremonies and he did not see VINCE FOSTER until May of 1992 when FOSTER returned to Little Rock for commencement ceremonies of his law school. At that time CARROLL did not observe any change in FOSTER's appearance or any change in his demeanor. CARROLL said that at the commencement ceremony at University of Arkansas Law School, FOSTER gave a splendid delivery with no stress showing during the speech.

Asked about anything he may have heard concerning FOSTER's state of mind, he advised that LISA told him, or perhaps he read it, that FOSTER had spent some time just sitting or lying in a darkened room. He knows no more than that. He advised that WEBB HUBBELL told him that the FOSTERs and the HUBBELLs had gone for a weekend away from Washington, D.C. just before FOSTER died and that they had all had a wonderful time. During that weekend, FOSTER himself seemed quite "chipper".

CARROLL observed that FOSTER never had a defeat. He had handled a case for HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON with regard to her health care task force that the Wall Street Journal was critical of. He also commented that BILL KENNEDY had gotten censured for the Travelgate matter. He read these things in the press and doesn't know anything about these things firsthand.

CARROLL is not aware of any history of suicide or depression in the FOSTER family. He commented that all the members of FOSTER's family are successful. It appears to be an ideal family. FOSTER's father was a successful real estate person and therefore a political force in Arkansas. FOSTER's sister is a successful attorney and his other sister who resides in Arkansas was a beauty queen. FOSTER had not seemed

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overwrought over his father's death and he was closer to his father than to his mother.

FOSTER's hobbies included, swimming and gardening. CARROLL never knew anything about FOSTER's having anything to do with guns.

CARROLL advised that he heard of FOSTER's death on July 20, late in the evening. Judge ARNOLD called him about midnight. Somebody (CARROLL does not know who) from Washington, D.C. had called Judge ARNOLD. A little later that night WEBB HUBBELL called him and notified him. On July 21, both CARROLL and his wife flew to Washington, D.C. He discussed the death with HUBBELL and HUBBELL himself communicated no suspicions to him at the time that FOSTER's death was anything but a suicide.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/2/94

LORAINE WOLFE CLINE, Secretary at the Rose Law Firm, Little Rock, was interviewed on May 18, 1994 at the FBI offices in Little Rock, Arkansas. Also present during the interview was C. MICHAEL BUXTON, Attorney at Law with VINSON and ELKINS, The Willard Office Building, 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C., telephone number (202) 639-6613. After being advised of the nature and purpose of the interview and the identity of the interviewing agents, CLINE provided the following information:

CLINE advised that she had known VINCE FOSTER, JR. since September 2, 1986 when she came to work at the ROSE LAW FIRM as FOSTER's legal secretary. She described FOSTER as a wonderful person and said that she had adored him. She said he was ethical, moral, a good family man and, above all, a perfectionist. She described him as "a prince of a fellow". She added that he was a workaholic but that he nevertheless seemed to have balance in his life. He was active in the bar and in other community activities and in sports. He worked out every morning but was at his desk between 9:00 and 9:30 every morning. He stayed at work typically until 6:30-7:30 at night.

The only time CLINE saw VINCE FOSTER lose his temper was an occasion in 1992 when her computer was not functioning right and he let out a curse word. He later apologized to her although he had not swore at her personally, merely in her presence. He had been under pressure and had to get a brief out and she was having difficulty typing it because of the computer problem.

She further described him as an intense person. He was a perfectionist but not abnormally so. He was moody but that was just his personality. She thought he was reserved and quiet but not depressed. She was surprised to read in the media that he had been depressed. She has no idea why he would have committed suicide. She learned of his suicide when CAROLYN HUBER called her from Washington, D.C. at 10:21 Little Rock time on the evening of July 20, 1994. HUBER characterized the death as a

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Investigation on 5/18/94 at Little Rock, Arkansas File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 00036

by _____ Date dictated 5/25/94

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suicide. CLINE said it was very traumatic for her.

CLINE advised that FOSTER always worked very long hours. LISA FOSTER would occasionally call him during the day and CLINE never got any inkling that LISA was trying to find out if FOSTER was alright. She was not aware of any difficulties that they may have been having financial or otherwise.

CLINE advised that there were never any bad rumors about VINCE FOSTER whatsoever. There were rumors about others in the ROSE LAW FIRM, but never about FOSTER. He had a happy-marriage and he loved his family very much. He loved to cook, he did some gardening, he liked to swim. She is not aware that he collected anything and based on a visit or two to his home, did not observe any guns in his residence. She noted that he was not the gun type, meaning not an outdoorsman.

With regard to rumors about an extra-marital affair between FOSTER and HILLARY CLINTON, CLINE said that she knew nothing about it until FOSTER himself told her that there were such rumors. He was telling people about it because he wanted his family and her and others at the law firm to hear it before they read about it in the press. She believes that there is absolutely no truth to the rumors.

CLINE saw FOSTER on May 8, 1993, as he gave the commencement address at his old Law School. He acted excited and "up" and looked good. CLINE last saw FOSTER on May 22, 1993 when she travelled to Washington, D.C. for a weekend with other secretaries from the ROSE LAW FIRM. The group had lunch with FOSTER at The White House Monday before they left. At that time, CLINE observed no personality changes in FOSTER but noticed that he had lost some weight. The only conversation she recalls having with him during the lunch at The White House was an exchange where she asked him, "Are you having fun yet?", and he responded, "Well it's an experience. We have one 'gate' after another." She was aware that there had been critical articles in the Wall Street Journal about FOSTER. She knew them to be lies and they did not discuss the article. She observed that FOSTER was not accustomed to being criticized. He wanted to serve his country and give back what society had given to him. It seemed that he was bound to have been hurt and disappointed. She last spoke with him, by telephone, the later part of June. She still did not note any changes in him at all.

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Continuation of FD-302 of LORAINE WOLFE CLINE, On 5/18/94, Page 3

CLINE observed that in the secretary/lawyer relationship, he was very good about keeping in touch with her. He would always let her know where he was and when he was going to be back. He was meticulous about keeping an accurate and complete calendar. With regard to how he handled trash, if he didn't need something he would crumple it up and pitch it in the wastebasket. He generally did not tear things up. She knew him to make lists of things--not lists of things that were bothering him, but lists of things to do. In that respect he was very organized.

CLINE advised that she could not picture FOSTER as having a problem which he could not figure out how to solve. She concluded by saying that FOSTER was the very best lawyer at the ROSE LAW FIRM. He had no need of confidants. His closest friends at ROSE LAW FIRM were PHILIP CARROLL, WEBB HUBBELL, and HILLARY CLINTON. Close personal friends would have included, JERRY ACHLEY (PHONETIC), JOHN SLOAN, JUDGE WILSON, and LISA's sister KATHY.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/2/94

On May 17, 1994, GORDON S. RATHER, JR. Attorney at Law, WRIGHT, LINDSEY & JENNINGS, 200 West Capitol Avenue Suite 2200, Worthen Bank Building, Little Rock, Arkansas, was interviewed at his law offices. Having been advised of the nature and purpose of the interview and the identity of the interviewing agents, RATHER provided the following information:

RATHER advised that he understood that he was being contacted because he had telephoned VINCE FOSTER, JR. on July 20, 1993, the day of FOSTER's death. RATHER advised that he had known FOSTER since they had taken the Arkansas bar exam together and since FOSTER joined the ROSE LAW FIRM, about 20 years. They had met during a bar review course. Later, FOSTER was a speaker for the bar review course organizers because he had received the top grade in the Arkansas bar exam the year he took it. In subsequent years, FOSTER became a familiar legal contact. They worked on cases together, both on the same and opposing sides. They were both responsible for recruiting new lawyers into their respective law firms and therefore they were in contact every so often to speak about prospective applicants, what entry level salaries were reasonable and other recruitment matters. Socially speaking, they would run into one another occasionally at social gatherings because Little Rock is a small community. RATHER therefore characterized his relationship with FOSTER as a combination of both professional and personal friendship. They were not, however, close personal friends. They would see one another several times a year.

RATHER described FOSTER as "a true gentleman". He was a gracious winner and a gracious loser. He was very impressive both physically and intellectually, well spoken, thoughtful and careful about what he said--a very bright person. RATHER never knew FOSTER to get emotional. But he was a feeling person and cited as an example, FOSTER's having sent RATHER a very touching sympathy card in 1992 when RATHER's son died.

RATHER described FOSTER as always looking fit, healthy and "nicely turned out". No personal problems were ever

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Investigation on 5/17/94 at Little Rock, Arkansas File # 29D-LR-35063

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by _ Date dictated 5/24/94

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discussed between the two men and they didn't have the kind of relationship where RATHER and FOSTER would have had philosophical discussions of any depth.

RATHER explained that he is very active in the American Board of Trial Advocates (ABOTA). ABOTA is a professional organization of approximately 4,000 attorneys. In order to qualify for membership one must have completed 20 civil jury trials and joining is by invitation only. It is the only organization (other than bar organizations) that has both plaintiff and defense attorneys in the same organization. FOSTER was a member of the Arkansas Chapter of ABOTA but resigned when he went to Washington, D.C. to join The White House staff in order to avoid any kind of appearance of impropriety.

On March 2, 1993, RATHER and two colleagues from ABOTA, DON SHULTZ, then National President of the organization and STEWART GROSSMAN, a plaintiff's trial lawyer from Miami, Florida, met with VINCE FOSTER at 11:00 am in the West Wing of The White House. Their meeting lasted from 30-45 minutes and the purpose of it was to encourage The White House to fill vacancies on the Federal Bench. RATHER explained that as an organization, ABOTA is dedicated to the preservation of the right to civil jury trial in this country. The organization was attempting to influence President CLINTON to fill those vacancies. Not to fill them with any particular people, but to fill them. RATHER explained that about 120 Federal District Court benches are vacant currently. The largest number of vacancies is at the Federal Trial Court level. Vacancies affect peoples' access to the courts for civil jury trials. ABOTA does not lobby for any particular list of perspective nominees. The three men were visiting FOSTER to encourage him to encourage the President to fill the vacancies.

At the March 2 meeting, FOSTER made neither promises nor assurances to the three men on behlaf of ABOTA. He was aware of the problem of the vacancies on the bench and FOSTER introduced them to RON KLAIN, a White House staffer who was coordinating the effort to fill the Federal Judicial vacancies. That was the last time that RATHER saw FOSTER. After the three men left the Old Executive Office Building after talking with RON KLAIN for a short time, RATHER recalled one of the men turning to him and saying, "This is one of the most unforgettable days in my life and VINCE FOSTER is one of the most impressive men I've ever met".

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Continuation of FD-302 of GORDON S. RATHER, JR. , On 5/17/94 , Page 3

RATHER advised that he does not recall speaking with FOSTER again, but knows he must have to get RON KLAIN's mailing address. RATHER called FOSTER on July 20 out of sheer coincidence. FOSTER was not expecting his call and RATHER called in order to speak with him about ABOTA business. It was just fateful that it was that day that FOSTER committed suicide. He was impressed with the fact that the same day, possibly within an hour of his call, someone from FOSTER's office called him back and asked if it were an urgent matter or if it was all right if FOSTER returned his call the following day.

RATHER heard the news of FOSTER's death by reading it in the newspaper on July 21, 1993. He said that FOSTER was one of the most unlikely candidates for suicide he can imagine. He commented that an article in the newspaper that appeared not to long after FOSTER's death on the topic of executive suicide, was somewhat helpful to him in understanding why it may have happened.

RATHER said it was his theory that if FOSTER had not gone to Washington, D.C. he would be alive today. FOSTER had always succeeded and had never failed at anything. In Washington, D.C., no matter what he did, people were critical of it and perhaps that it was something that he just couldn't deal with.

RATHER was never aware of any rumors concerning a romantic liaison between FOSTER and HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON. RATHER said, however, that his wife told him that there were such rumors circulating.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/2/94

On May 18, 1994, C. BRANTLEY BUCK, Partner ROSE LAW FIRM was interviewed at the FBI offices in Little Rock, Arkansas. Also present was his attorney C. MICHAEL BUXTON of the firm VINSON & ELKINS, the Willard Office Building, 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C., telephone number 202-639-6613. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing agents and the nature and purpose of the interview, BUCK provided the following information:

BUCK advised that he had known VINCE FOSTER, JR. for approximately 20 years to their connection with the ROSE LAW FIRM in Little Rock, Arkansas. Their contact was on a weekly basis. He characterized their relationship as fairly close, primarily professional, and noted that did not socialize outside the office. The last time he saw VINCE FOSTER was at BILL CLINTON's inauguration.

He described FOSTER as very professional and very intelligent. He was not a very outgoing individual and probably the type to internalize problems and difficulties. They did not have the kind of relationship where FOSTER would have confided problems to BUCK.

BUCK speculated that FOSTER's confidants would have been WEBB HUBBELL, BILL KENNEDY and perhaps JOHN and HELEN SLOAN.

BUCK advised that he didn't know how FOSTER handled stress, but noted that he appeared to cope extremely well with it. It was his impression that FOSTER was very successfully in coping with a terrific amount of stress which BUCK imagined the first year of FOSTER's tenure at The White House would have been.

BUCK was not aware of any problems that FOSTER may have been having such as gambling or financial difficulties or extra-marital affairs. With regard to health matters, he recalled that FOSTER exercised regularly and that physical fitness seemed to be important to him. He used the ROSE LAW FIRM gym facilities on a daily basis. He felt that it certainly would have been a factor

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Investigation on 5/18/94 at Little Rock, Arkansas File # 29D-LR-35063

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in increasing FOSTER's stress if he was not able to work out any longer.

BUCK opined that from a laymen's standpoint and with hindsight, FOSTER appears to have suffered from classic depression. He found out about FOSTER's suicide from CAROLYN HUBER who called him from Washington, D.C. on July 20, 1993 at approximately 11:30 pm D.C. time to notify him of FOSTER's death.

BUCK advised that the reason he called FOSTER on July 20 related to the preparation to the blind trust for President and First Lady CLINTON. BUCK explained that he was preparing the blind trust and coordinating the effort through VINCE FOSTER. He further explained that once the contents of a blind trust are certified by the Office of Government Ethics, there is a 30 day period within which the documents all have to be executed. BUCK had sent documents to Washington, D.C. for President CLINTON to sign. BUCK had in his possession already, documents for HILLARY CLINTON to sign and it was expected that HILLARY CLINTON would be coming through Little Rock and would be available to sign remaining documents on or about July 21. She had been gone for two or three weeks on a trip to Japan. BUCK had many documents for HILLARY CLINTON to sign and a few that the President needed to sign. VINCE FOSTER was supposed to make sure that the President signed the documents and that they were mailed to BUCK in Little Rock.

BUCK had called VINCE FOSTER on July 19 to check on the status of the documents and hadn't been able to reach FOSTER. He called again on the 20th, FOSTER returned his call at 12:17 D.C. time. BUCK called back at approximately 1:00 pm D.C. time. There were no difficulties with the blind trust per say FOSTER had been handling the whole matter completely normally. It was done the only tasks which needed to be completed were ministerial. As it turned out BUCK did not receive the documents from President CLINTON but there was no permanent damage because he evidently did get all the documents executed within the 30 day period.

BUCK advised that he has only spoken to LISA FOSTER on a casually basis, so he does not know her well. He did not know FOSTER to hunt or have an interest in guns but FOSTER didn't seem like the type to hunt or have such an interest. He was surprised when he heard that FOSTER had used a gun since FOSTER seemed to be a very non-violent person. It was, however, a no nonsense

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foolproof method of committing suicide and that was consistent with the way FOSTER went about completing tasks.

The only change that BUCK noticed in FOSTER after he became Deputy Counsel was that FOSTER was not normally a very talkative person but he became noticeably less talkative after going to The White House. BUCK said that he would try to joke back and forth a little bit and be met with a stony silence on the phone. He attributed it to the fact that FOSTER was no longer a partner in the firm and he was just not able to "chit-chat" anymore. From early January and February 1992, FOSTER was very businesslike. BUCK advised that this didn't cause any ill feeling between the two and he did not know whether other individuals had experienced or noticed the same thing with FOSTER. He did not have the impression that FOSTER didn't have time to talk with him anymore because he wasn't important. BUCK advised that with regard to the telephone tag they were playing on July 20, he believes that FOSTER would have or should have known why BUCK was calling him that day.

Around the time that the Wall Street Journal articles were appearing about ROSE LAW FIRM partners, BUCK had occasion to be talking business with FOSTER and jokingly ask him if he made the Journal today. FOSTER simply replied, "No, and I hope I never do again". BUCK advised that it seemed like a very normal response. FOSTER was never irate nor very angry. He doesn't recall ever seeing FOSTER lose his temper.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/3/94

Officer PETER SIMONELLO, Evidence Officer, U.S. Park Police (USPP), Anacostia Operations Facility, Washington, D.C. 20224 was contacted at his place of employment. Special Agent informed Officer SIMONELLO that the FBI Laboratory had completed its examinations relating to all physical evidence provided by the USPP in the VINCENT FOSTER death investigation.

Officer SIMONELLO's attention was called to a section of the FBI lab report under the chemical analysis subsection, critical portion of which is set forward below:

Ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the Q3 eyeglasses and the Q30 paper and in the scrapings from Q8, Q9 and Q31. This gunpowder is physically and chemically similar to the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case. One flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle and one perforated disk-shaped gunpowder particle physically different from the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case was identified in the scrapings from Q12-Q15, and Q31B, respectively. The flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle from the Q12 through Q15 scrapings is not consistent with having originated from a fired cartridge.

Officer SIMONELLO was asked if the inconsistencies and physical differences in the gunpowder evidence described above could have been the result of contamination during the time period that the USPP lab had physical control of the evidence.

Officer SIMONELLO stated that the possibility exists that evidentiary items relating to the FOSTER investigation could have been contaminated during the course of examination by the USPP. Officer SIMONELLO pointed out that his laboratory takes precautions including frequent cleaning and maintenance of the evidence examination area to protect against such contamination; he added that in dealing with microscopic particles, the possibility of contamination always exists. Officer SIMONELLO stated that the USPP lab is a relatively small facility handling large volumes of examinations in support of USPP investigative

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Investigation on 6/1/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

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Continuation of FD-302 of PETER SIMONELLO, On 6/1/94, Page 2

branches, pointing out that the lab averages in excess of 200 examinations yearly. Officer SIMONELLO checked his log for the pertinent time period in July of 1993 and noted that there were several other separate investigations ongoing where examinations of firearms were required by the USPP lab.

Officer SIMONELLO pointed out that the inconsistent ball powder all came from either clothing (i.e shoes and socks) or the paper on which these items of clothing were set during the drying out process. Officer SIMONELLO pointed out that all of these evidentiary items of clothing had been laid out on paper on the floor of a photo lab room that adjoins the principal USPP laboratory examination area. He stated that as best he recalled, these items of clothing were laid out in this room for approximately 4 days. Officer SIMONELLO stated that this room was also used as a photo lab and that during that 4 day period, there may have been some other officers in the room using it for dark room purposes. Officer SIMONELLO stated that frequently chemicals are used in the photo development process and because of this, this room is equipped with a heavy duty exhaust fan. Officer SIMONELLO stated that because of the presence of the exhaust fan along with the fact that other officers may have been in the room, the possibility does exist that contamination could have occurred during the drying out process.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/6/94

On June 2, 1994 a conference call was held between STEPHEN NEUWIRTH, his attorney LAWRENCE B. PEDOWITZ of the law firm WACHTELL, LIPTON, ROSEN and KATZ, CARL STICH of the Office of the Independent Counsel in Washington, D.C. and Special Agent The purpose of the conference call was to discuss NEUWIRTH's previous discussions with the Office of Professional Responsibility with regard to the Travel Office matter. All callers were familiar with the nature and purpose of the interview and the identities of all individuals. NEUWIRTH provided the following information during the call:

With regard to what statements VINCE FOSTER, Jr. may have made to NEUWIRTH with regard to the Travel Office matter, NEUWIRTH said that at the present time he did not recall anything specific that he himself had said on that subject. In addition, he had no recollection of FOSTER having said anything specific on the topic other than the item in his note that "the FBI lied" in their report regarding the Travel Office matter. NEUWIRTH said that when he read that allegation as part of the published text of the entire note, he did not know what FOSTER had meant by it. He added that these events occurred a long time ago and he has no present recollection of specifics.

In an attempt to refresh NEUWIRTH's memory, CARL STICH read the following portion of the report to him, "According to STEVE NEUWIRTH, another Associate Counsel, FOSTER was generally disappointed with The White House report. FOSTER thought KENNEDY's version of events and his conversations with the FBI should have been adopted as definitive. FOSTER was also concerned that the conclusions contained in The White House report could cause people to question the motives of well intentioned people and lead to calls for unwarranted investigation."

Asked to comment on the above opinions which were attributed to him, NEUWIRTH said that he spoke with the OPR investigators several months ago and at that time, the subject of the questioning involved events which had happened even more

(telephonically)

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29D-LR-35063

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Continuation of FD-302 of STEPHEN NEUWIRTH, On 6/2/94, Page 2

months previous to that. NEUWIRTH remembered that FOSTER was not happy that BILL KENNEDY had been criticized in the report that implicated several people in The White House, but NEUWIRTH was unable to recall specifically his conclusions that the report "could cause people to question the motives of well intentioned people and lead to calls for unwarranted investigation." He does recall that there was some concern about congressional investigation regarding the Travel Office matter. NEUWIRTH did not recall particular conversations on this matter. He said that he was just aware generally that there were discussions and concerns about congressional hearings on the topic. He said it was "conceivable I might have said something like that".

NEUWIRTH said that at the time he was interviewed by the OPR investigators, he had the sense that his words were being restated and he is not sure how the OPR investigators put his responses down in their notes. He said that FOSTER had characterized the report as unfair and NEUWIRTH can not himself now characterize that with greater specificity. He recalls that engaging outside counsel was being discussed but he cannot recall any details of those discussions. With regard to the first sentence of the portion of the report read to him, namely, that "according to STEVE NEUWIRTH another Associate Counsel, FOSTER was generally disappointed with The White House report", NEUWIRTH said that that sentence was accurate. With regard to the second sentence namely, "FOSTER thought KENNEDY's version of events and his conversations with the FBI should have been adopted as definitive", NEUWIRTH characterized it as sounding a bit too stark for something that he would have said, and cited it as an example of the OPR investigators restating opinions he expressed to them in a slightly different way than he had meant them. With regard to the third sentence, namely, "FOSTER was also concerned that the conclusions contained in The White House report could cause people to question the motives of well intentioned people and lead to calls for unwarranted investigations", NEUWIRTH said that he was not in a position to say that he did not say that, but again, it sounded too stark for him to believe that he had said it.

NEUWIRTH said that the travel report ended up choosing to adopt the FBI's version of early contacts between The White House and the FBI with regard to the Travel Office but that NEUWIRTH himself was never in a position to know the details of why FOSTER was so disappointed in that fact.

FD-302a (Rev. 11-15-83)

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Continuation of FD-302 of STEPHEN NEUWIRTH, On 6/2/94, Page 3

Finally, NEUWIRTH said that he had no reason to believe that the statement in FOSTER's list saying that "the FBI lied" had to do with anything other than the Travel Office. On the other hand, NEUWIRTH is unable to confirm that it was, in fact, the Travel Office report that FOSTER was referring to, although NEUWIRTH was not aware of any other report that he could have been referring to.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/7/94

Officers PETER SIMONELLO and E.J. SMITH, Evidence Officers, U.S. Park Police (USPP), Anacostia Operation Facility, Washington, D.C. 20224, were contacted at their place of employment. Special Agent informed Officers SIMONELLO and SMITH that the FBI Laboratory had completed its examinations relating to all physical evidence provided by the USPP in the VINCENT FOSTER death investigation. SA further informed Officers SIMONELLO and SMITH that the FBI Latent Fingerprint Section had found one latent print of value on the weapon, specifically on the underside of one of the grips. That latent was compared with known latents of VINCENT FOSTER; the FBI Latent Fingerprint Section was unable to conclude that the latent print found on the underside of the grip was, in fact, a latent fingerprint belonging to VINCENT FOSTER.

Officers SIMONELLO and SMITH, as Evidence Officers, were asked to comment on the likelihood of finding fingerprints of an individual known to have previously handled the weapon during a subsequent laboratory examination. Officer SIMONELLO stated that frequently, a person can touch something, such as a weapon, and not leave fingerprints. He stated that there are a number of factors that come into play. As an example, Officer SIMONELLO stated that weapons, if properly maintained, are frequently covered with a light oil to prevent rusting. The presence of such oil can inhibit the chances of a latent print of value being left on the weapon. Officer SIMONELLO also pointed out that success in lifting latent prints is directly related to the amount of perspiration and/or natural skin oils that are present. He elaborated by stating that someone who perspires easily or has oily skin is more likely to leave a latent print of value. Officer SIMONELLO also pointed out that if an individual, just prior to handling a weapon, rubs his hand or fingers against an item of clothing, such as his trousers or shirt, that significantly decreases the chances that a latent print of value would be left on the weapon. Officer SIMONELLO also pointed out that if the weapon had "scored" grips, the likelihood of obtaining a latent print of value off that type of a grip is lessened because of the design of the grip.

Investigation on 6/1/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

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by _____ Date dictated 6/3/94

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29D-LR-35063

Continuation of FD-302 of Simonello/Smith, On 6/1/94, Page 2

Officer SIMONELLO stated that he recovered the weapon from the scene and secured it at the USPP Laboratory on the night of July 20, 1993. He stated that FOSTER's right thumb was caught in the trigger guard and that he had to manipulate or pry the thumb loose from the weapon. He stated that while latent prints on the weapon could have been disturbed in this process, he took careful precautions to see that such was not the case.

Officer SIMONELLO stated that after securing the weapon at the USPP Lab, he left a printed note with the weapon saying "Do Not Disturb." He added that it was his intention, upon returning to work, to send the weapon to the FBI Lab for latent fingerprint examination and other examinations. Officer SIMONELLO advised that he did not come to work the next day. He stated that he later learned that there had been inquiries, he presumes from the White House, as to whether or not there were any latent fingerprints on the weapon. Because of these inquiries and because his department wanted the weapon processed for prints as quickly as possible, another evidence officer, E.J. SMITH, was instructed by superiors to process the weapon immediately.

At this point in the interview, Officer SMITH advised that he was on duty on July 21, 1993 and was instructed by Captain HUME (USPP) to dust the weapon as soon as possible to determine if VINCE FOSTER's fingerprints were on the weapon. He informed Captain HUME that the weapon was wrapped in paper and that removing it and dusting it for latent prints could interfere with other possible laboratory examinations relating to serology, hair and fiber examinations, DNA, etc. He was told by Captain HUME to go ahead and dust it as they needed to know as soon as possible whether latent prints were on the weapon. Officer SMITH stated that he followed these instructions and applied black dusting powder and three and a quarter inch wide lifting tape in an effort to develop latent prints of value. He stated that there were no latent prints of value developed as a result of this process and his Commanding Officers were advised of that fact.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/7/94

WEBSTER LEE HUBBELL, former Associate Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), telephone , (202) 429-1780 (work), was interviewed at the Office of the Independent Counsel, Washington, D.C. MR. HUBBELL was advised of the identity of the interviewing agent and of the purpose of the interview. This was a follow-up interview to his interview by the FBI and the Office of Independent Counsel on April 13, 1994. CARL STICH, Assistant to Independent Counsel, ROBERT B. FISKE, JR., assisted with the interview. Also present during the interview was JOHN NIELDES, attorney for HUBBELL. MR. HUBBELL provided the following information:

His first recollection of VINCENT FOSTER discussing the White House Travel Office matter with him was right after his (HUBBELL's) confirmation hearing in mid-May, 1993. HUBBELL recalled that the hearing was on a Wednesday and that on a Thursday or Friday night dinner after this, FOSTER told him that the Travel Office situation "looks like a mess." FOSTER indicated to HUBBELL that this was another matter starting to hit. FOSTER expressed a concern regarding whether the White House had acted properly in contacting the FBI. The issue was whether BILL KENNEDY, Associate Counsel to the President, should have called the FBI directly. FOSTER's reaction was that he didn't know what had been wrong with this. KENNEDY dealt with the FBI on a daily basis regarding nominations and it seemed reasonable he would contact the FBI with a new issue asking who it should be referred to. FOSTER didn't see anything wrong with this and discussed what the future White House policy should be as the White House was being criticized. FOSTER was upset, but not terribly so, about the criticism.

FOSTER's concern over the Travel Office matter "got worse." FOSTER expressed concern to HUBBELL that he shouldn't have handed the matter off. FOSTER wanted to take responsibility. He was not happy that the FBI report had criticized KENNEDY.

Investigation on 6/7/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000385

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The White House report on the Travel Office had censured BILL KENNEDY. FOSTER was very upset about this. FOSTER felt that KENNEDY was being made a "scapegoat." FOSTER had asked KENNEDY to handle the matter and felt personal responsibility.

HUBBELL was asked if he believed KENNEDY pressured the FBI. HUBBELL replied that this statement was in the FBI report but that it was hard to recall when he had first heard this. FOSTER had told HUBBELL that KENNEDY wouldn't have done this. FOSTER didn't believe that KENNEDY had pressured anybody or had threatened IRS involvement.

HUBBELL was asked about FOSTER's statement that the FBI had lied. HUBBELL answered that "lied" is "not a word that VINCE used."

HUBBELL was asked if he had noticed any change in FOSTER concerning the Travel Office matter. HUBBELL replied that FOSTER continued to be upset, focused on the matter and concerned that Congress was talking about holding hearings on the issue. FOSTER expressed concern that people should be hired to represent the White House. HUBBELL explained it was not that FOSTER had done anything wrong, but that he was just focused on the matter. HUBBELL said he would not describe FOSTER's reaction as anger, as he never saw FOSTER "blow up." FOSTER was "upset" that the Travel Office matter couldn't be put to bed or die and be over with. Newspaper articles, particularly the Wall Street Journal, were continuing over this issue. There were calls for files and Congressional hearings.

HUBBELL said he thought that FOSTER was overreacting to this. HUBBELL advised FOSTER to get outside counsel if that was what was needed. FOSTER was trying to get BERNARD NUSSBAUM, White House Counsel, to hire outside counsel.

FOSTER was never concerned for his personal exposure on the issue. He wanted the outside lawyer to give the matter a "fresh look."

When asked if FOSTER had hired an attorney personally, HUBBELL said that he knew FOSTER had talked with JIM LYONS and JIM HAMILTON regarding representation. HUBBELL believes he found out about this afterwards. HUBBELL said he did not know why

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FOSTER would personally need an attorney. HUBBELL said it was hard to remember when you first knew about some of these things.

FOSTER had talked to HUBBELL about wanting to get outside counsel for the White House Counsel's office.

HUBBELL was questioned again about FOSTER's statement that the FBI had lied to the Attorney General. HUBBELL said that FOSTER was probably referring to the FBI report on the Travel Office with that statement. HUBBELL could not recall or think of anything else FOSTER may have been referring to.

HUBBELL said he would like to correct the date on which JIM HAMILTON had been hired from what he said in his previous interview. He now remembered a call being made to HAMILTON on the evening of July 20, 1993. HUBBELL believed he previously stated that HAMILTON had been contacted the following day (July 21, 1993).

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HUBBELL was asked if there was anything about the Travel Office matter that was similar to anything which FOSTER had experienced in the past and, therefore, caused him so much concern. HUBBELL replied that you "can't make logic out of an illogical act." FOSTER had become focused on the Travel Office issue and blown it out of proportion. HUBBELL had told FOSTER that you have the Travel Office matter and I have Waco. HUBBELL believes that FOSTER would have told him if he had done anything wrong in connection with the Travel Office situation. FOSTER always wanted a secondary role and wanted to avoid the spotlight.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/9/94

MARSHA SCOTT was interviewed on June 9, 1994 at the office of her attorney, STUART F. PIERSON, of DAVIS, WRIGHT, TREMAINE, 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20004, telephone 202-508-6623. Present during the interview, aside from SCOTT, was her attorney STEWART PIERSON and MARK STEIN of the Office of the Independent Counsel. Being acquainted with the identity of the interviewing agent and the nature and purpose of the interview, SCOTT provided the following information:

SCOTT advised that in July 1993, her office was in the Old Executive Office Building and that she came to The White House on a daily basis to conduct business. She frequently went over to say "hi" to VINCE FOSTER, Jr. and normally she did it in the afternoon because mornings were very busy for her. She recalls that on July 19, 1993, she visited FOSTER but did not recall what time of day it was. It was most likely early afternoon but she is not sure. She would also frequently visit BILL CLINTON, NANCY HERNRAICH and others, sometimes even HILLARY CLINTON. But she doesn't remember if she saw any other individual on July 19.

She recalls FOSTER that day sitting behind his desk and the most notable thing about it was that he did not get up and greet her as he normally did. She said that when she entered the office usually he would stand up, she would kiss him on the cheek, get a hug and joke with him. She recalled that on July 19, he didn't get up and although she did not attach significance to it at the time, with hindsight, she realizes that that was something different. She said that she had a sense of detachment from him but it was nothing that caused her antenna to go up. She does not recall whether the door was opened or closed but explained that meetings in his office were private even if the door was open because of the physical configuration of the office. SCOTT explained that she stopped by because she wanted to ask him how he enjoyed the weekend. She knew that he had had a good weekend from having talked to somebody else (she couldn't recall who and wanted to ask him if he had had as much fun as

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others said that they had had. She commented that she is friends with the CARDOZOs and WEBB and SUSIE HUBBELL also with LISA and FOSTER children.

SCOTT explained that with regard to her recollection or lack of recollection as to the meeting that took place between her and FOSTER, she said that she hoped everybody would understand that that was an incredibly painful time and her way of dealing with matters such as that is to block it out. She remembers impressions, she does not remember specific conversations.

The overwhelming memory for her of FOSTER's death and the days before and after is that she was truly shocked. She believed that he committed suicide. In fact, she believed that was so from the time she talked with the Park Police on July 20, 1993. One of the reasons why she was so shocked that he would commit suicide is that FOSTER believed in the power of words and he loved being a lawyer and she along with others just couldn't believe that he would have taken his own life without having reached out to his friends.

She said that during the meeting on July 19, he did not appear distracted or otherwise distressed. She explained that FOSTER could be very focused when he was involved in something and she knew that she had interrupted his train of thought when she entered the room but he didn't give her an indication that she had come at a bad time, otherwise, she would have left. They did not, however, have a heart-to-heart talk. SCOTT said that FOSTER did not have heart-to-heart talks in his office or ever by her standards. FOSTER was mysterious and that made him intriguing.

SCOTT said it varied how often she would see FOSTER. It was sporadic depending upon what was going on at The White House, but she saw him frequently. She noticed changes in everybody from the Arkansas group. She said that everybody over time, during the six months, got tighter and tenser, with "the men getting skinner and the women getting fatter". She said that she personally didn't notice his weight loss. She put together a collection of photographs for LISA FOSTER after FOSTER's death and it was LISA who pointed out to her that FOSTER had lost weight. Most of her conversations with LISA FOSTER since July 1993 have been comprised of LISA's questioning as to why this could have happened and what could have triggered it.

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With regard to the last thing that SCOTT heard him say, that is, "the staffing cuts are killing us", the context for that statement was that SCOTT asked FOSTER, "If I talk to him (meaning President CLINTON) before you do, what do you want me to tell him?" FOSTER's response was, "The staff cuts are killing us." SCOTT further explained that everybody serves at the pleasure of the President and by custom when the administrations change, anybody can be asked to stay or might be asked to leave.

With regard to the Travel Office matter, SCOTT advised that she does not recall specific conversations. She recalls knowing that FOSTER was particularly upset about the reprimand of BILL KENNEDY. He felt that BILL was "taking a fall" for something he hadn't done. She knows that she and VINCE talked about it, but she doesn't recall the conversation now. She also did not discuss the matter with LISA FOSTER. She said she doesn't remember ever talking about work items with LISA FOSTER and explained that she does not consider it appropriate and so keeps her conversation general. She also had the impression that FOSTER himself did not talk about work with LISA.

SCOTT advised that she has the sense that FOSTER had reached a personal dead end. It is her opinion that he would have reached it whether or not he had come to Washington, D.C. She opined that FOSTER lacked the ability to see options and on July 20, he felt that he had no other option but to commit suicide. His view of his responsibilities was very serious. He was accustomed to succeeding and to being able to affect closure in his work tasks. The White House involved work made up of endless loops without any resolution.

With regard to articles in The Wall Street Journal, she said that VINCE was shocked when the article on him appeared in the paper. They had wanted a picture of him and characterized their not getting it as stonewalling on The White House's part. That struck all of them in the Arkansas group as "dumb". She felt that FOSTER thought that the press was being absolutely ruthless. It seemed to him a personal, mean and vicious attack at a time when he was working extremely hard. FOSTER (and others in the Arkansas group) felt that they (meaning the press and possibly specifically The Wall Street Journal) would stay at it until they "took somebody out"--until they drove a wedge to separate the President from his Arkansas friends. In saying that FOSTER was upset, SCOTT does not know if he was angry upset (because she never saw him angry) but she knew that it weighed

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heavily on him and he was very offended.

SCOTT does not know if she and FOSTER discussed ZOE BAIRD or not. FOSTER did not feel as though The White House got credit for anything, but that The White House took a lot of criticism no matter what. She knows nothing about Whitewater or Madison Guaranty and nothing was ever discussed between her and FOSTER about these matters.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/9/94

On June 7, 1994, BETH NOLAN, Associate Counsel at The White House, was interviewed at the Office of the Independent Counsel. Also present was her attorney RANDALL J. TURK, of MILLER, CASSIDY, LARROCA and LEWIN, 2555 M Street, NW, Washington, D.C., telephone 202-833-5127. Present, and representing the Office of the Independent Counsel, was CARL STICH. After being advised of the nature and purpose of the interview and the identities of the interviewing agent, NOLAN provided the following information:

NOLAN is currently on leave from the faculty of George Washington Law School. She was at the Department of Justice in the Office of Legal Counsel from 1981-1985 and she has been teaching at George Washington Law School since 1985. She graduated from Georgetown Law School. She was contacted by The White House because they needed somebody who had expertise in Government Ethics. She had done some work on the vetting teams during the transition and several people at Justice recommended her to The White House. BERNARD NUSSBAUM contacted her and she first met VINCE FOSTER, JR. the Saturday after the inauguration. It was he who interviewed her for the job she holds.

Asked what she could remember about FOSTER's feelings about the Travel Office matter, NOLAN said that it has been so long that she cannot recall any specific discussions with FOSTER. She advised that FOSTER believed that WILLIAM KENNEDY had not (as the report implied) threatened the FBI, meaning, had not threatened to "sic the IRS" on The White House Travel Office if the FBI didn't respond to the matter. She recalls a newspaper article on the matter and she recalls that FOSTER believed KENNEDY's version of events rather than the FBI's. FOSTER believed that the statement in the newspaper article with regard to siccing the IRS on anybody was inaccurate but she doesn't recall any specific comments that he made verbatim. She also did not recall FOSTER saying that "the FBI lied" about anything.

Asked what her relationship was with FOSTER, NOLAN explained that he was "the Deputy" and regarded as a high-ranking

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Investigation on 6/7/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

by _____ Date dictated 6/9/94

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person for that reason. She saw him during daily staff meetings but had no other daily contact with him per se. She was the Alternate Designated Ethics Official for The White House and so she had periodic dealings with FOSTER on those matters. She worked with him on some matters having to do with the blind trust for the First Family's assets and also with regard to the Travel Office matter. She had no direct contact with BRANT BUCK of the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock, Arkansas.

NOLAN said that with regard to matters that FOSTER was handling for the First Family she had a general understanding that FOSTER was handling matters pertaining to the First Family White House residence, their financial disclosure forms and the setting up of the blind trust. With regard to the financial disclosure forms there was an issue of HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON's ownership of health care stock and having to determine whether or not she was subject to conflict of interest laws and whether or not they applied generally. As it turned out it was not a legal problem and they never uncovered any scandalous or potentially explosive issues with regard to that or the financial disclosure statement generally. She said Whitewater was only peripherally noted because she needed to verify that they no longer owned the company. She does not recall any concern about the matter on Foster's part. NOLAN said that she had not even heard about Madison Guaranty at the time.

She considered herself close to VINCE FOSTER in a professional sense only. She worked on the Presidential Financial Disclosure statements, which were due May 14, 1993. She had worked on ethics issues with regard to the Travel Office report with FOSTER until it was "taken out of our hands" by the Government Accounting Office (GAO) Audit and the Department of Justice OPR investigation on the matter. In addition, there were all sorts of minor issues that she dealt with FOSTER on regarding people disqualifying themselves or needing waivers for various things. She explained that anything that was not routine she would refer to FOSTER. She described the dynamics of when that would happen as like a law firm would operate--the Associate Counsel had access to NUSSBAUM and FOSTER when they needed it but were generally empowered to operate on a routine basis on their own.

NOLAN said that it was a very difficult time and that nobody was accustomed to the spotlight and nobody was accustomed to not succeeding in their endeavors. This was a period when

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nobody on The White House staff had adjusted to the kinds of work and criticism and frustration that they were experiencing in their jobs. She knew that FOSTER was upset about KENNEDY and the Travel Office matter but explained that, "We were all upset. It was a rough six months".

NOLAN seemed to recall that soon after July 4, 1993, NUSSBAUM went on vacation and she had a few more conversations about The White House Travel Office report with FOSTER than she might have otherwise had. She remembered that he was most upset about KENNEDY having been reprimanded. She said that when she heard that FOSTER had used the term "lied" his use of the word did not strike her as notable. With regard to the statement, "the FBI lied" NOLAN said that she assumed that it pertained to the Travel Office but she doesn't know that for a fact.

Asked to give her opinion of The White House Management report on the Travel Office matter, NOLAN said that she didn't know what the facts were and cannot remember the details. STICH read to her the portion of the OPR report on the Travel Office matter that pertained to her observations to the OPR investigators. She said that it was not inconsistent with her recollection although she doesn't have a specific memory of having said any of that except she does remember FOSTER's feeling that it would have been easier if he had been reprimanded also. NOLAN said that FOSTER was upset, but did not seem to be inordinately upset about the Travel Office or any other matter. She realizes with hindsight that he must have been upset about something. She does not consider herself a confidant or close enough to have been privy to what was bothering him on a very private level. She had normal contact with him and a good working relationship.

She last saw FOSTER in the Rose Garden ceremony celebrating LOUIS FREEH's appointment as Director of the FBI. Her observation of him at that time was that perhaps his mood had lifted a little in the last couple of days of his life and she bases that on some joking around that had occurred during the previous Friday staff meeting. She saw him Monday, July 19, 1993 for just a few minutes and he did not seem distracted and handled the exchange normally. She said that she did not recall anybody ever remarking about FOSTER holding up or not holding up, and she did not herself notice that there had been any weight loss.

With regard to the torn up note that was found in

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Continuation of FD-302 of BETH NOLAN, On 6/7/94, Page 4

FOSTER's briefcase after his death, that is the only note that NOLAN is aware and she is not aware of any other having been found.

Other individuals whom NOLAN speculated might have been considered confidants of FOSTER's included everybody in "the Arkansas group" especially those individuals from the Rose Law Firm--WEBB HUBBELL, WILLIAM KENNEDY and HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON. NOLAN said that she didn't know about the personal lives of these individuals including VINCE FOSTER. Asked if she thought he had a confidant, she said, "I don't know that he had one".

She learned of FOSTER's death when NUSSBAUM telephoned her at her home at approximately 11:00 pm on July 20, 1993. She stayed at home that evening and did not go to The White House at all.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/10/94

Evidence Officer PETER SIMONELLO, U.S. Park Police (USPP) was contacted at the USPP Laboratory facilities in Annocostia Park, Washington, D.C. Special Agent informed Officer SIMONELLO that the FBI Lab had completed the majority of its physical examination of evidence provided to the lab by the USPP. Officer SIMONELLO was also informed that there were two issues that Special Agent wished to discuss with him.

Investigation on 6/1/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

by _ Date dictated 6/1/94

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/12/94

WILLIAM H. "BILL" KENNEDY, Associate Counsel to the President, The White House, Washington, D.C., telephone (202) 456-6229, was interviewed at the Office of the Independent Counsel, Washington, D.C. KENNEDY was advised of the identity of the interviewing agent and of the purpose of the interview. This was a follow-up interview to KENNEDY's original interview with the Office of Independent Counsel on May 9, 1994. CARL STICH, Assistant to Independent Counsel, ROBERT B. FISKE, JR., assisted with the interview. Also present during the interview were V. THOMAS LANKFORD, JR. and PAUL V. CASTELLITTO, attorneys for KENNEDY from the law firm SHARP & LANKFORD, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, telephone (202) 745-1700. KENNEDY provided the following information:

KENNEDY was asked about FOSTER's comments in the note found after his death concerning the FBI lying in its report to the Attorney General. KENNEDY said the first time FOSTER spoke to him about the FBI report on the Travel Office was the day before the first news story ran in the Washington Post. FOSTER called KENNEDY when he learned that the Post had leaked information from the FBI. The information concerned KENNEDY threatening the FBI. FOSTER was asking KENNEDY if this really happened. FOSTER knew of inaccuracies from his own personal knowledge. KENNEDY said timeframes for his discussions with FOSTER were "elusive" at this point in time. They had agreed that the press was "way off base." KENNEDY said he was surprised to see the word "lie" in FOSTER's note. He said he and FOSTER had discussed the issue in terms of differences in interpretation versus a lie. KENNEDY doesn't think the FBI lied, but just remembered things differently. FOSTER was upset by what was coming out of the FBI. The inaccuracies, the factual and opinions expressed didn't agree with FOSTER's view of what had happened. KENNEDY was asked if FOSTER ever used the term "lied" in describing any matters. KENNEDY said he never recalled FOSTER calling someone a liar.

Investigation on 6/9/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

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There was at least one meeting in which FOSTER was with KENNEDY and the FBI concerning the Travel Office matter. KENNEDY explained that he had been visited by "two different sets" of FBI agents. Initially, KENNEDY had been looking for advice from the FBI on the Travel Office situation. It was a complex issue and weak allegations had surfaced which could not be ignored. KENNEDY was looking for FBI advice in the terms that it was a problem which the White House did not know how to deal with. KENNEDY had dealt with the FBI daily, five or six times per day, and therefore felt comfortable in calling to ask who at the FBI he should talk to concerning this matter. The first set of agents who responded referred the matter to others in the FBI. During this second meeting with FBI agents, FOSTER "popped in." KENNEDY was in the process of meeting with the agents in his office and "getting them up to speed" on the problem. The allegation concerning these meetings which surfaced later concerned the "huge orchestration going on" by the White House. The issue concerned a leak which appeared in the paper that the White House had arranged for KATHERINE CORNELIUS to be interviewed by the FBI. KENNEDY said in fact the FBI requested this interview versus the version reported. Both KENNEDY and FOSTER agreed that the reported version was not as they had remembered. KENNEDY said this was perhaps the only meeting which FOSTER attended in person with the FBI on the issue. FOSTER, however, had several other conversations on the telephone with the FBI concerning its predication, etc., for being in on the Travel Office investigation. FOSTER had also spent an entire Saturday meeting with the audit team from Peat Marwick concerning the issue. KENNEDY added that despite this disagreement on opinion concerning the facts regarding CORNELIUS that the FBI had acted in a professional manner and had done a "bang up job." However, KENNEDY to this day believes the FBI report on the Travel Office matter is self-serving and has some inaccuracies. He said he felt the FBI may feel the same concerning his position. FOSTER believed KENNEDY's version of things.

KENNEDY was asked if FOSTER may have been referring to anything else when he said the FBI lied. KENNEDY answered that in his mind, it was all related to the Travel Office. FOSTER believed KENNEDY's version versus the FBI version concerning threats to the FBI about bringing IRS into the matter, etc.

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Continuation of FD-302 of WILLIAM H. "BILL" KENNEDY, On 6/9/94, Page 3

FOSTER felt that if KENNEDY had been reprimanded on the Travel Office issue, that he (FOSTER) should also be. FOSTER was worried about KENNEDY. He felt that KENNEDY had been treated unfairly and FOSTER was sorry that KENNEDY had been singled out. Nevertheless, KENNEDY was of the opinion that they should "drive on."

KENNEDY was asked if he ever heard FOSTER say that there were very few people in Washington, D.C. whom you could trust. KENNEDY answered "yes."

FOSTER had mentioned to KENNEDY that he was thinking about asking for a lower pressure job at the White House. FOSTER never said he couldn't do this; that would have been out of character for him.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/12/94

TIMOTHY J. KEATING, Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs, was interviewed in the Office of the Special Counsel, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW. Mr. KEATING was advised as to the official identities of the interviewing agents and the nature of the interview. He then provided the following information:

He came to Washington, D.C. in 1985 to take a job with the House of Representatives. From 1985 to 1992, he held various staff positions within the House of Representatives and in December, 1992 was Assistant Manager of the House Democratic Cloak Room at the time of BILL CLINTON's election to the Presidency. Although he did not work on the BILL CLINTON Presidential Campaign, he had known HOWARD PASTER, who for a time was in charge of legislative affairs in the CLINTON White House. After BILL CLINTON's election, HOWARD PASTER asked him if he would come to work on the CLINTON Administration "Confirmation Team" during the period of transition from the BUSH Administration to the CLINTON Administration. He accepted and began working at The White House in December, 1992.

Mr. KEATING first met VINCENT FOSTER, JR. in late January, 1993 at a meeting of senior White House staffers. He described his relationship with Mr. FOSTER as being "professional" and he advised that he did not know FOSTER personally. He said that he dealt with FOSTER only on "a handful of matters" but that he saw FOSTER on almost a daily basis since they both had offices on the 2nd floor of The White House west wing. He described FOSTER as being "very professional and a strong individual". He said that he was "very shocked" to learn of FOSTER's death, not only because he admired and respected FOSTER but also because FOSTER seemed "so together and on top of his game". KEATING said that one "doesn't think of someone like that taking his own life". He added that he has no idea, nor can he offer speculation as to FOSTER's reasons for taking his life. He said that he last saw VINCENT FOSTER on July 19, 1993 on the 2nd floor of the White House west wing. He added, however, he believes this was a casual encounter although he can not recall

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Investigation on 6/9/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063 SUB J

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Continuation of FD-302 of TIMOTHY J. KEATING, On 6/9/94, Page 2

the circumstances of the meeting.

Mr. KEATING advised that he left Washington, D.C. on July 20, 1994 at approximately 1:00 pm enroute to Scranton Pennsylvania to be with his mother the next day while she underwent surgery. KEATING said that he recalled watching the Cable News Network (CNN) on television on the night of July 20, 1993. He explained that he remembers this because BILL CLINTON was interviewed live that night on CNN and perhaps an hour or so after the interview CNN carried the story announcing VINCENT FOSTER's "apparent suicide." That was his first knowledge of FOSTER's death and he received no phone calls or messages from The White House during the entire day and night of July 20, 1993. He advised that after his mother's surgery on July 21, he telephoned The White House for messages at "mid-afternoon". Although he recalls some talk with White House staffers by phone regarding FOSTER's death, he was not asked to promptly return to The White House nor was he given any instructions regarding the VINCENT FOSTER matter.

Mr. KEATING said that he returned to Washington, D.C. late on the evening of July 22, 1993 and returned to work at The White House on the morning of July 23. In response to a direct question, he advised that he was never asked to carry, transport, move, store, mail, or take control of any documents, papers, or items from VINCENT FOSTER's office. He added that not only was he never asked to do such a thing, he never did so. He further advised that he knows of no White House staffers or anyone else who was asked or did such things.

The following descriptive data was obtain through observation and interview:

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Continuation of FD-302 of TIMOTHY J. KEATING, On 6/9/94, Page 3

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/12/94

NANCY V. HERNREICH, Deputy Assistant to the President for Appointments and Scheduling, was interviewed in the Office of the Special Counsel, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW. Ms. HERNREICH was advised as to the official identities of the interviewing agents and of the nature of the interview. She then provided the following information:

She has handled appointments and scheduling for BILL CLINTON since 1985, having first taken this job while CLINTON was Governor of the state of Arkansas. While she was not involved in BILL CLINTON's Presidential campaign, once he was elected to the Presidency, she was asked to come to Washington, D.C. and assume her current position in the CLINTON Administration as of January 20, 1993. When asked to describe her position, she said that she is often regarded as "somewhat of a gate keeper" for BILL CLINTON.

Ms. HERNREICH said that she had known VINCE FOSTER since 1991 but did not know him very well at all while they were in Little Rock. She got to know VINCENT FOSTER much better once the two of them moved to Washington, D.C. to take positions in the Administration. She explained that she was part of a group of "Arkansans" working within the Administration who regularly went to dinner as a group after work on Tuesdays. She said that VINCENT FOSTER was also a member of this group and she would describe their relationship as "friendly but not close". She said that while she can recall seeing no changes in VINCENT FOSTER's physical of psychological presence, she does not feel comfortable making such judgements considering that their relationship was not particularly close. She added that FOSTER had been working very long hours and was "under constant pressure" as many members of the Administration were doing that period. She said that, in retrospect, she can see how the long hours and constant pressure could have bothered him a great deal. She described FOSTER as a "private man who didn't let many people in". She further described him as being "handsome, shy, and an elegant man". She said that FOSTER had a "self deprecating sense of humor" and was at times seen by some people as being

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Investigation on 6/9/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063 SUB A

by _____ Date dictated 6/9/94

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"arrogant". She said that he was a strong family man who was very proud of his children and appeared to have loved them very much.

On July 20, 1993, at approximately 11:00 pm, Ms. HERNREICH first learned of VINCENT FOSTER's death via a telephone call at her residence from DEBORAH COYLE, another White House staffer. She said that COYLE was calling her from The White House and that COYLE said that there were "quite a few" people at The White House handling incoming calls and notifying various people of FOSTER's death. HERNREICH said that she asked COYLE if there was anything she could do and then asked if COYLE thought she should come to The White House to help. After being told by COYLE that there was really no need for her to come in, she decided not to go to The White House on that evening. She further advised that she also did not go to the FOSTER residence on the evening of July 20, 1993. She arrived at work the next morning (July 21, 1993) at approximately 7:00-7:30 am and after meeting with her staff, began working on funeral plans and also making various travel arrangements and schedules for the President and White House staffers who were planning to attend FOSTER's funeral in Arkansas.

Mr. HERNREICH advised that she was never asked to handle, transport, store, mail, or move any documents, papers, or items from VINCENT FOSTER's office following his death. Not only was she never asked to do any of these things she never did them. She further advised that she has no knowledge of any other White House staffers or anyone else being asked or doing any such things regarding FOSTER's documents, papers, or items.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/12/94

ROGER C. ALTMAN, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, was interview at the Office of the Independent Counsel (OIC), 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. MARK STEIN, Associate Counsel, OIC, participated in the interview. JOHN J. KENNEY and RICHARD I. BEATTIE of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, 425 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10017, (212) 455-2000, Mr. ALTMAN's attorneys, were also present. In the course of the interview, ALTMAN gave the following information:

Other than newspaper accounts, ALTMAN first heard of Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan (MGSL) and a possible association with BILL and HILLARY CLINTON from either JEAN HANSON, General Counsel to the Treasury Department; BILL ROELLE, at the time Senior Vice President of the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC); or both. ALTMAN believes it is more likely he learned about MGSL from ROELLE. When he learned about MGSL, ALTMAN asked if the matter was being handled in the same fashion as other such matters. ALTMAN issued instructions that if such situations were usually handled on a regional basis, MGSL should be handled on a regional basis. ALTMAN has no recollection of any substantive briefing from BILL ROELLE concerning MGSL and RTC criminal referrals. ALTMAN has no recollection of referring ROELLE to JEAN HANSON with instructions to brief HANSON about MGSL criminal referrals.

During ALTMAN's tenure as interim CEO of the RTC, his office remained at Main Treasury. ALTMAN conducted two staff meetings per week in his oversight of the RTC. To the best of ALTMAN's recollection, MGSL never was discussed in a staff meeting.

(At this point in the interview, MARK STEIN allowed ALTMAN and his attorneys to read a memorandum from LEE AUSEN to JACK WINSETT, dated November 22, 1993. The memorandum is a cover for summaries of criminal referrals generated out of the MGSL investigation by the RTC. The memorandum makes reference to the "Campobello" referral, and states that that property was the

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Investigation on 6/1/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

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by _____ Date dictated 6/3/94

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Continuation of FD-302 of ROGER C. ALTMAN, On 6/1/94, Page 2

subject of a recent inquiry to Mr. CAVINAW from Mr. ALTMAN. A copy of the cover memorandum is attached to this FD-302.)

ALTMAN never heard of the Campobello property. He never made an inquiry of CAVINAW and has never heard of AUSEN, WINSETT or CAVINAW. ALTMAN has no knowledge of any connection between MGSL and the Campobello property. ALTMAN had virtually no involvement with asset sales by the RTC, except in a general sense concerning techniques. ALTMAN has no knowledge of individual properties sold by the RTC. ALTMAN received some Congressional inquiries concerning asset sales, but forwarded the inquiries to the appropriate persons for response.

(At this point in the interview, MARK STEIN referred ALTMAN and his attorneys to a copy of an E-mail dated January 14, 1994 from JAMES R. DUDINE to L. RICHARD IORIO. The E-mail contained no subject designation, but referred to preparation for a briefing of CEO ALTMAN on MGSL referrals. A copy of the E-mail is attached to this FD-302.)

ALTMAN was never briefed concerning the contents of the criminal referrals on MGSL. To the best of ALTMAN's recollection, ALTMAN never made a request for such a briefing. ALTMAN has never heard of JAMES DUDINE or RICHARD IORIO. ALTMAN does not recall ever making a request for a briefing on MGSL and ELLEN KULKA, RTC General Counsel, who would have been the only person he would have asked.

Questions and answers (Q&As) were prepared for ALTMAN's testimony before the Senate Banking Committee on February 24, 1994. There were many meetings when the Q&As were reviewed. There was editing of internal drafts and some redrafting. JACK RYAN, Deputy CEO of the RTC, and ELLEN KULKA were primarily responsible for the formulation of the Q&As. ALTMAN is sure that the two sought information from various persons at the RTC in order to complete the Q&As. ALTMAN thinks that the numerous sources, editing and redrafting, led to several different sets of Q&As.

(At this point in the interview, MARK STEIN gave ALTMAN and his attorneys copies of a set of Q&As dated February 24, 1994. STEIN referred ALTMAN to question number 4, which asked, "What conversations/contacts have you had with the White House on this matter?" STEIN asked ALTMAN who wrote or had input into the

prepared answer. A copy of question 4 and the prepared answer is attached to this FD-302.)

ALTMAN does not know who actually put pen to paper in formulating an answer to the question, but believes the answer emerged from one of three or more Q&A rehearsal sessions. There were roughly ten persons attending the rehearsal meetings. Individuals were coming in and out of the room during the meetings. ALTMAN does not remember anyone at the meetings objecting to the absence of any mention of recusal being discussed during ALTMAN's February 2, 1994 meeting with White House officials. JOSH STEINER attended the rehearsal meetings, and ALTMAN is virtually sure STEINER was aware of the recusal discussions. JEAN HANSON definitely knew, and JACK RYAN may have known about the recusal discussion. ALTMAN is not certain, but believes ELLEN KULKA was aware of his recusal discussion at the White House. ALTMAN had had several discussions with KULKA regarding recusal. ALTMAN has no recollection of any discussions during the preparation of Q&As about whether the recusal conversation with White House officials should be left in or out of the Q&As. ALTMAN absolutely knows there were no discussions aimed at not including the recusal information.

(At this point in the interview, MARK STEIN referred ALTMAN to question number 8 in the set of Q&As dated February 24, 1994. The question asked, "Have any other officials of the Treasury Department been involved in any discussions relating to the RTC's handling of Madison or related matters?" STEIN referred ALTMAN to a response indicating that ALTMAN and a limited number of his Treasury staff had been briefed generally by RTC staff members on "the causes of action that might be available to the RTC that followed in the extension of the statute of limitations contained in the RTC Completion Act." STEIN asked ALTMAN to explain the depth of that briefing and what it entailed.)

Before February 24, 1994, ALTMAN had been briefed concerning what was involved in a tolling agreement. BILL ROELLE or ELLEN KULKA or both had told ALTMAN that there might be a criminal referral on the MGSL case. ALTMAN knew that the Professional Liability Section (PLS) of the RTC handled civil investigations and that the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) handled criminal investigations. ALTMAN assumed that a criminal referral meant that there had been a potential criminal act by

persons involved in the institution and the matter was being given to DOJ for investigation and possible prosecution. ALTMAN did not go through criminal referrals one-by-one concerning who, what, etc. All ALTMAN knew was what had been in the newspapers. Those stories involved money going out of MGSL for the benefit of Whitewater and those involved. ALTMAN believes the answer to question 8 was written by the Legal Department at RTC because of the terminology used.

ALTMAN never liked the Early Bird, a daily summary of stories the Public Affairs people of RTC anticipated would appear based on their contacts with reporters. ALTMAN did not believe the information given by the Early Bird made any difference. The stories were either going to be printed or not going to be printed. ALTMAN complained about the publication in front of staff meetings. ALTMAN may have said to HOWARD SCHLOSS, Press Director at Treasury, that ALTMAN would not like the Early Bird circulated with information concerning ALTMAN or other U.S. Treasury Department people. ALTMAN does not definitely remember saying this, but could have. SCHLOSS never talked with ALTMAN concerning any memorandum to STEPHEN KATSANOS, Director of Corporate Communications, RTC, about not mentioning ALTMAN in Early Bird items relating to MGSL. To the best of ALTMAN's knowledge, he never told SCHLOSS that SCHLOSS should prepare such a memo.

(At this point in the interview, MARK STEIN referred ALTMAN and his attorneys to an E-mail dated March 9, 1994 from STEPHEN J. KATSANOS to JAMES M. BARKER. The E-mail concerns, "contacts with Treasury re Madison." STEIN referred ALTMAN to entry number 5 concerning a conversation between HOWARD SCHLOSS and STEPHEN KATSANOS. A copy of the E-mail is attached to this FD-302.)

Entry number 5 in the aforementioned E-mail does not help ALTMAN recall any specific conversation he had with HOWARD SCHLOSS about the Early Bird. ALTMAN's overall policy was not to talk with the media concerning the RTC.

ALTMAN never heard anything indicating that the MGSL case was not being handled as any other RTC matter would be. This is true both before and after the criminal referrals. ALTMAN never heard that the civil investigation of MGSL was not

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being handled in normal fashion. ALTMAN believes that the civil case has been handled in normal fashion.

ALTMAN had no involvement in the RTC hiring of outside counsel.

ALTMAN did not want to know the details of the MGSL investigation, including the substantive parts of the criminal referrals. ALTMAN knew the MGSL matter was politically sensitive and as explosive as nitroglycerin. ALTMAN did not want to be within fifty thousand miles of the matter. ALTMAN decided to accept whatever recommendations ELLEN KULKA made to him concerning the MGSL investigations.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/13/94

Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation telephonically contacted Identification Technician, WAYNE JOHNSON at his place of employment, the U.S. Park Police (USPP), Anacostia Operation Facility, Washington, D.C. 20224. Agent informed Officer JOHNSON that he needed to ask some clarifying questions regarding the manner in which the Medical Examiner's Office and USPP officers handled evidentiary items of clothing removed from the body of VINCENT FOSTER.

Officer JOHNSON stated that he, along with other USPP officers, was present on July 21, 1993, at 10:00 a.m., when the Fairfax Medical Examiner's Office performed an autopsy on the body of VINCENT FOSTER. Officer JOHNSON stated that he specifically took custody of all items of clothing removed from the body of VINCENT FOSTER. Officer JOHNSON stated that in preparation for the autopsy, all items of clothing, including a dress shirt, t-shirt, boxer shorts, pants, belt, shoes and socks, were removed by personnel at the Medical Examiner's Office and placed in a pile on an adjoining table or gurney. He stated that these individual items of clothing were not segregated and packaged separately at that time. He stated that following the autopsy, all of the items of clothing, collectively, were taken by him to the USPP Anacostia Operations Facility. JOHNSON stated that upon arrival at the USPP facility, he took the items of clothing into the rear lab area and spread each item of clothing out on paper for drying purposes.

Officer JOHNSON stated that it is his understanding that the items of clothing were left to dry for several days and that he was not involved in the later wrapping or packaging of these items of clothing. JOHNSON stated that because of the way the items of clothing were removed from the body and placed collectively in a pile and in the manner in which they were transported back to the USPP, evidentiary items such as hair, carpet fibers, etc., could easily have been transferred from one item of clothing to another item of clothing.

(telephonically)

Investigation on 6/10/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/15/94

WILLIAM HARRY ROELLE, Deputy to the Director, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), 550 17th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. (WDC), was interviewed at the Office of the Independent Counsel (OIC), 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW. During the course of the interview, ROELLE gave the following information:

ROELLE returned to the FDIC from the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) on January 3, 1994. Prior to January, 1989, ROELLE was Associate Director for failed banks for the FDIC. From January until August, 1989, ROELLE ran the operations section of the Savings and Loan Project group for the FDIC. In August, 1989, legislation was passed creating the RTC. ROELLE has served as Director of Operations and Resolutions, Deputy Executive Director and from late April, 1992 until returning to the FDIC, he had the title of Senior Vice President. Around July, 1992, ROELLE also was given the title of Chief Financial Officer for the RTC.

Investigation on 5/25/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000413

by _____ Date dictated 6/14/94

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When ROGER ALTMAN became Interim CEO of the RTC, he began having about two meetings per week with senior RTC staff members. Those meetings were usually scheduled on Tuesday, Thursday or Friday. ALTMAN probably attended about two thirds of the meetings. The meetings usually dealt with asset sales, RTC policies, some information about various institutions and matters such as those. There was never any discussion during these meetings about criminal referrals. Around March, 1993, ALTMAN asked during a staff meeting if there was anything he should know about. After the meeting, ROELLE told ALTMAN about the MGSL criminal referral and the fact that the President's name was in it. ALTMAN merely thanked ROELLE and that was the end of the conversation. FRANK NEWMAN was the only other person in the room when ROELLE informed ALTMAN of the referral.

ROELLE called ROGER ALTMAN and told ALTMAN about the new nine criminal referrals. ROELLE is fairly certain he told ALTMAN that the President's name was mentioned in the referrals. That would have been the only reason he would have contacted ALTMAN. ROELLE remembers telling ALTMAN some information about a few of the referrals, but not every one. ROELLE believes the conversation with ALTMAN lasted about five to six minutes. ALTMAN told ROELLE that ALTMAN did not understand the information, and asked ROELLE to please give the information to

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JEAN HANSON, General Counsel of the U.S. Treasury Department.

ROELLE later had a telephone conversation with JEAN HANSON. He believes that HANSON telephoned him. ROELLE told HANSON very briefly about each of the criminal referrals. He told HANSON that one allegation listed BILL and HILLARY CLINTON as witnesses, and that he thought it concerned Whitewater. HANSON asked ROELLE a few questions about the referrals, but ROELLE does not remember the specifics of those questions. HANSON told ROELLE that she would have to tell ALTMAN about the referrals. ROELLE told HANSON that ALTMAN and HANSON should not get involved. HANSON asked ROELLE if it would make a difference once the criminal referrals were filed. ROELLE told HANSON that HANSON and ALTMAN definitely should not get involved before the referrals were filed, and told her they could get involved after filing but he saw no reason to. ROELLE asked HANSON if she planned to tell anyone else. He does not remember an answer. He told HANSON that ALTMAN should be the only one that she informed. HANSON did not mention anything to ROELLE about communicating with The White House concerning the referrals. ROELLE never talked to HANSON again concerning the criminal referrals.

During this same general period of time, STEVE KATSANOS, Director of the Office of Corporate Communications, RTC, sent ROELLE a copy of an e-mail received from Kansas City RTC concerning an inquiry by a reporter about criminal referrals dealing with MGSL. When ROELLE went to the next scheduled staff meeting, he went to ROGER ALTMAN's office and told ALTMAN about the press inquiry and the fact that the referrals might soon become public. ALTMAN immediately told JEAN HANSON in ROELLE's presence that she had better let some people know. ALTMAN told her to let "JACK, the Secretary, BERNIE," and other persons ROELLE does not recall, know about the possibility of the referrals becoming public. Neither ALTMAN nor HANSON ever came to ROELLE with any questions about the referrals after that day.

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Continuation of FD-302 of WILLIAM HARRY ROELLE, On 5/25/94, Page 4

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/16/94

SUSAN P. THOMASES, was contacted by telephone at the law firm of WILLKIE, FARR, and GALLAGHER, 153 East 53rd Street, New York, New York where she is employed as an attorney and a partner. After being advised as to the official identity of the interviewing agent and the nature of the interview, Ms. THOMASES provided the following information:

She resides at , New York, New York, has a non-published home telephone number, . She works the majority of her time in New York City but with her firm having had an office in Washington, D.C. since 1981, she routinely comes to Washington on Wednesdays and returns to New York on Thursday evenings. She is the managing partner of her firm's Washington, D.C. office.

She first met VINCENT FOSTER, JR. in Arkansas during 1976 through her friends BILL and HILLARY CLINTON. She served with HILLARY CLINTON on the Children's Defense Board and has known both HILLARY and BILL CLINTON for approximately 20 years. She regarded VINCENT FOSTER as a friend although she only saw him approximately once or twice a year during the period 1976 through 1991, when she would visit the CLINTONs and/or come to Arkansas on business.

In July, 1991, she moved to Arkansas to begin working full time on BILL CLINTON's Presidential campaign. During the entire campaign, she was in charge of daily scheduling for CLINTON and for campaign events. She continued this work on a part-time basis throughout the transition period from the BUSH administration to the CLINTON administration handling scheduling matters for the newly elected President. Toward the end of the transition period in December, 1992, she returned to her law practice in New York and Washington. Since she had met many volunteers during the CLINTON campaign who took positions with the new administration, she often visited with them during her weekly trips to her Washington, D.C. office. She therefore during the campaign, transition, and the first six months of the

(telephonically)

Investigation on 6/14/94 at New York, New York File # 29D-LR-35063 SUB A

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CLINTON administration, got to know VINCENT FOSTER fairly well.

She last saw VINCENT FOSTER on Wednesday or Thursday before his death. She believes that they had lunch together with some other people in Washington. She recalls him mentioning he planed to take a weekend trip to the eastern shore of Maryland. She noted no change in his demeanor or physical appearance but was aware that he was working very hard and was under considerable pressure. His death came as a complete shock to her and she can offer no reason or speculation as to why he may have taken his life.

Ms. THOMASES continues to regard HILLARY and BILL CLINTON as friends and visits with them from time to time when she is in Washington.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/16/94

Captain CHARLES W. HUME, United States Park Police (USPP) was reinterviewed at the Annocostia Operations Facility, Washington, D.C. for the purpose of verifying the fact that all investigative notes taken by USPP officials during the course of the VINCENT FOSTER death investigation had been submitted to Office of the Independent Counsel. Captain HUME provided the following information to include copies of the below cited investigative notes:

Captain HUME advised that based on a prior request by Special Agent he had thoroughly reviewed all investigative notes in his possession and personally contacted all USPP officials who were involved in the death investigation to determine if any investigative notes were still outstanding. Based on this review, Captain HUME furnished a series of investigative notes which, in his opinion, might not have been included in the initial submission of investigative notes to the Office of the Independent Counsel. Captain HUME stated that he feels confident that with the submission of these notes, that all available investigative notes have been made available to the Office of the Independent Counsel and further stated that the original notes will be maintained in the official case folder.

A review of the above cited investigative notes by SA reflect miscellaneous notes by Captain HUME, Investigator JOHN ROLLA, Officer CHRIS HODAKEVIC and Detective JOSEPH MEGBY. These notes were reviewed by SA MONROE and contain no information not already in the possession of investigative personnel.

Investigation on 6/14/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

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Date of transcription 6/20/94

On June 9, 1994, United States Senator, Washington, D.C., telephonically contacted Special Agent at the Office of Independent Counsel, Washington, D.C. Special Agent had previously attempted to reach at his office.

Special Agent informed that the Office of Independent Counsel had received information regarding a story circulating on Capitol Hill to the effect that had encountered President CLINTON on the sidewalk in front of the VINCE FOSTER residence, on the evening of July 21, 1993, the evening following VINCE FOSTER's death. The President was reportedly without any U.S. Secret Service protection and remarked to that he had stopped by to chat with

was asked if he could comment on or clarify this rumor and stated that he had no problem doing so. Because of his busy schedule, provided the following information telephonically. He stated that on the evening of July 21, 1993, at approximately 6:00 p.m., he and his wife visited VINCE FOSTER's sister, SHEILA ANTHONY and her husband at their residence in Washington, D.C. to pay their condolences. He stated that he returned to his residence which is next door to the FOSTER residence on at approximately 7:30 p.m. stated that while attempting to park, he was approached by U.S. Secret Service personnel who instructed him that he would have to park down the street from his residence. stated that at approximately 8:30 p.m., he responded to a knock on his front door and found President CLINTON standing there, by himself, without any visible Secret Service protection. pointed out that he was already aware of extensive Secret Service presence in the neighborhood because of his 7:30 p.m. encounter.

(telephonically)

Investigation on 6/9/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

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stated that he invited the President in and that he and President CLINTON sat and chatted for approximately one hour on a number of topics, including the tragic death of VINCE FOSTER and other unrelated items.

advised that after approximately one hour, a female White House staffer came to his front door asking to see the President and at that time the President left.

stated that he could not state whether President CLINTON had been at or returned to the FOSTER residence on that evening, adding that he assumed he had.

Special Agent informed that the Independent Counsel is also investigating the reasons why VINCE FOSTER might have committed suicide, specifically if there was any relationship to his suicide and any involvement with Whitewater matters. was asked if he had any information relative to Mr. FOSTER's state of mind.

responded that he did not have such information, concluding that he would not be qualified to comment regarding the reasons that might have triggered the tragic death of VINCENT FOSTER.

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Date of transcription 6/20/94

age 42, tow truck driver was telephonically contacted. was advised as to the identity of the interviewing agent and that the purpose of the interview was in connection with information which had been received regarding his towing of a car from Ft. Marcy Park on the evening of July 20, 1993 and/or early morning hours of July 21, 1993. On July 20, 1993, VINCENT FOSTER, Deputy White House Counsel, The White House, Washington, D.C., had been found dead in Ft. Marcy Park.

When asked if he had towed a vehicle from Ft. Marcy Park to the FBI Headquarter's garage on July 20-21, 1993, answered that he was "not aware of anything like that." He said he had no idea why this information would come up.

was reminded to be truthful regarding the question being asked and he said that he was being truthful. He said he had been called by "some lady" last week from Capitol Hill with a similar question and had denied having any information with her as well. He could not further identify this person or the purpose of her call. He said he had nothing to hide, but did not tow any vehicle from Ft. Marcy Park on July 20-21, 1993.

(telephonically)

Investigation on 6/20/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

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Date of transcription 6/20/94

, provided the following information to the Office of the Independent Counsel, Washington, D.C.:

He had previously worked as a Schedule C employee at the General Services Administration from 1991 through January 20, 1993. He is presently doing consulting work in government relations projects and looking for full-time employment.

On Wednesday, April 20, 1994, sometime between 6:00 and 9:30 p.m., met an individual named TOM (Last Name Unknown) (LNU) at Champions Sports Bar in Tysons Corner, Virginia. said this sports bar is now known as The Sports Page. TOM LNU operates a father and son towing business

telephone (703) 356-7730. had met TOM LNU on only this one occasion and said TOM LNU probably doesn't know him. doesn't want to be identified to TOM LNU. described TOM LNU as being 43-44 years of age, a Viet Nam veteran and former employee of the San Francisco Police Force. said an individual by the name of LISA COFFMAN, telephone 225-9026, of the Government Operations Sub-Committee, called TOM LNU earlier in the week and TOM denied having any knowledge concerning what was about to report.

During their time together at the Sports Bar on April 20th, TOM LNU and started to talk about "strange situations" that had happened to each other. TOM LNU related a story to concerning the towing of a vehicle to the FBI Headquarters garage from Ft. Marcy Park on the evening and/or early morning hours of July 20-21, 1993. VINCENT FOSTER, Deputy White House Counsel, The White House, Washington,D.C. was found dead in Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993.

TOM LNU said he had received a call from the U.S. Park Police (USPP) sometime after midnight to tow a car from Ft. Marcy

(telephonically)

Investigation on 6/17/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000423

by _ Date dictated 6/20/94

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Park. Enroute to the job, TOM LNU saw many police vehicles, both marked and unmarked, from multiple jurisdictions, traveling up and down George Washington Parkway. When he arrived at Ft. Marcy Park, the scene was lit up with lights, the vehicle doors open, and "lots of pictures were being taken." TOM LNU's son, also named TOM, was not with his father, but had received a phone call while his father was enroute to the scene, asking the whereabouts and arrival time of the tow truck.

TOM LNU further described the vehicle as having a window missing on the front driver's side, blood on the dashboard and a small bag in the foot area of the passenger side with blood on it. TOM LNU was asked to move the vehicle without moving the wheels and therefore avoid placing additional mileage on it. He used a flatbed truck to transport the car. He was assisted by what was described as a "gloved" officer who did not want him to touch the vehicle as he was putting it in gear, so as to preserve any fingerprints in the interior of the vehicle. TOM LNU said he was supervised during this operation by various police officers. He had a police escort, front and behind, to the 14th Street Bridge enroute to FBI Headquarters. He also had someone in the tow truck with him. They took the car down the down ramp of the FBI Headquarter's garage. TOM LNU related that he had never been paid for this tow job. He said in the past he had done a lot of towing for government agencies to include work associated with federal fleet cars, airport exchanges and running out of gas situations.

said he had no additional information concerning what TOM LNU had told him. He knew of no reason why TOM LNU would "spin a story." had thought about coming forward earlier with this story, but had not done so. has told a "couple of friends" about this.

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Date of transcription 6/22/94

Mr. was recontacted for the purpose of soliciting his cooperation in physically viewing a confidential witness who had previously provided detailed information to interviewing agents relative to the sighting of a dead body at Fort Marcy Park on 7/20/93 and who reportedly informed two U.S. Park Service employees of this sighting the evening of 7/20/94. was informed that this individual had requested and was granted confidential witness status by the Office of the Independent Counsel.

physically viewed the confidential witness who was in the passenger seat of an automobile in the company of from a distance of approximately 7 to 10 feet. Mr. then informed that this individual "could have been" the person who was driving a white van the evening of 7/20/93 and reported to him the sighting and location of a dead body at Fort Marcy Park. stated that the individual he viewed this date possessed similar characteristics to the July 20, 1993 incident, specifically the eyeglasses and the color, style and length of the individuals hair.

Subsequently, the confidential witness advised that since a year had almost elapsed since he reported the location of Mr. FOSTER's body, he could not positively identify as the white male Park Service employee he notified on July 20, 1993.

Investigation on 6/21/94 at Fairfax, County, Virginia File # 29D-LR-35063

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CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/24/94

TODD STERN, Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Staff Secretary, The White House, was interviewed at the Office of the Independent Counsel (OIC), 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. (WDC). STERN was accompanied to the interview by his attorneys, ALAN M. COHEN and PAT RIZZI, of the law firm O, MELVENY and MYERS, Citicorp Center, 153 East 53rd Street, New York, New York, telephone (212) 326-2000. After being apprised of the identity of the interviewing agents and the purpose of the interview, STERN thereafter provided the following information:

In his capacity as Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Staff Secretary, STERN helps manage the flow of paperwork going to the desk of the President of the United States. STERN serves as an assistant to JOHN PODESTA, Staff Secretary to the President. STERN began working in his current capacity on February 1, 1993. STERN was previously employed as a staffer on the senate judiciary committee, working for Senator LEAHY.

STERN learned of the September and October meetings between White House and U.S. Department of Treasury (DOT) on March 2, 1994. At the end of the staff meeting, as the meeting broke up, STERN learned from CLIFF SLOAN about the previous September and October White House/DOT meetings. The March 2 meeting occurred in PODESTA's office. STERN had no knowledge of the February 2, 1994 meeting between White House and DOT staffers by March 2, 1994. STERN is now aware that JEAN HANSEN and BERNARD NUSSBAUM were involved in the earlier meetings. Individuals involved in the March 2, 1994, meeting in PODESTA's office included CLIFF SLOAN, JOHN PODESTA, JOEL KLEIN and NEIL EGGLESTON. STERN recalls that one or two other individuals may have been in the office as well. STERN did not learn the date of the October/September meetings between White House and DOT officials until May 2, 1994. STERN had heard at the first meeting occurred at the end of another meeting. He was aware that HANSEN stayed back after that meeting to talk to NUSSBAUM privately. The second meeting was attended by a larger number of

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people, and dealt with press issues. STERN's source of knowledge regarding the meetings was from media coverage and from conversations heard at The White House. STERN did not attend either of those meetings, nor was he involved in the scheduling or set up of those meetings.

STERN heard information regarding JAY STEPHENS in mid March of 1994. STERN was aware that STEPHENS had been retained by the RTC. He was thoroughly surprised to hear this, in that he was aware that STERN had been dismissed by the CLINTON administration as the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia. It is also aware that STEPHENS was critical of the CLINTON administration in the media.

STERN first learned of STEPHENS probably from JOHN PODESTA. STERN recalls learning of the STEPHENS issue in PODESTA's office noting that other individuals were present. STERN could not list who may have been in PODESTA's office at the time. According to STERN, PODESTA had prior knowledge of the JAY STEPHENS appointment. STERN is of the opinion that the conversation related to STEPHENS was in the nature of a general discussion.

STERN recalls talking to PODESTA and NEIL EGGLESTON, of The White House Counsel's office as well as DOUG SOSNIK, of The White House Office of Congressional Liaison, to express locating someone to discuss the fairness of the STEPHENS appointment at RTC. This conversation with PODESTA and EGGLESTON most likely took place in mid March of 1994. The conversation, was initiated by PODESTA. He wanted to know if someone could be elicited to discuss the fairness of STEPHENS appointment but according to STERN nothing was ever done.

JOHN WIENER, on the staff of Senator CAREY, of Massachusetts, was contacted by STERN regarding the STEPHENS appointment. Senator BARBARA BOXER was also mentioned by DOUG SOSNIK regarding discussing the STEPHENS appointment at RTC. SOSNIk spoke to someone on BOXER's staff in a preliminary way. STERN was aware of the conversation around the time that it took place. He does not recall the content of the conversation, but believes it centered around finding out how STERN's had been appointed by the RTC.

STERN was not involved in the February 2, 1994 contact between White House and Treasury officials related to the RTC

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referrals. He learned of in reading the New York Times on February 25, 1994, the day after the Senate Banking Committee before which ROGER ALTMAN testified. STERN was not aware that he knew of the February 2 meeting before February 25, 1993. STERN was not involved in the scheduling of the meeting between ALTMAN and White House officials. STERN was aware that NUSSBAUM and Deputy White House Chief of Staff HAROLD ICKES were involved in the February 2 meeting.

On or about February 25, 1994, STERN learned about the February 2 meeting and that the issue of recusal on the part of ALTMAN with regard to the RTC was discussed. ALTMAN was not in on these discussions regarding how he needed to clarify his testimony of February 23. STERN talked to NEIL EGGLESTON and expressed recusal would be technically correct. STERN is aware of no other meetings at The White House regarding the issue of recusal. STERN was not involved in the process related to ALTMAN with regard to the issue of recusal. He talked to JOSH STEINER at Treasury regarding recusal on January 25. STEINER wanted STERN to know that recusal was being discussed. A second comment regarding recusal concerned ALTMAN's testimony. STEIN had a conversation with KETGER regarding the recusal issue. STEINER advised that the issue of recusal was not The White House's idea.

On March 2, 1994, NUSSBAUM entered a meeting between PODESTA and STEIN. NUSSBAUM was glad he had not told ALTMAN not to recuse himself. If he (NUSSBAUM) had, it was thought it would have been fine legally. STEIN had no awareness of any other meetings regarding the RTC referrals between The White House and Treasury officials.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/27/94

W. DAVID WATKINS appeared at the Office of the Independent Counsel in Washington, D.C. for a pre-arranged interview on June 22, 1994. Also present during the interview was MARK STEIN, an attorney for the Office of the Independent Counsel. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing agent and the nature and purpose of the interview, WATKINS provided the following information:

WATKINS advised that he had been acquainted with VINCENT FOSTER, JR. since both of them were young teenagers in Little Rock, Arkansas. They did not regularly socialize while living in Little Rock but periodically they saw one another because the social circles in that town are fairly small. WATKINS said that he did not consider himself a close confidant of FOSTER's. He had never heard anything about FOSTER. experiencing periods of depression or being despondent while living in Little Rock.

While at their positions at The White House, WATKINS said that he had periodic contact with FOSTER, most of which occurred during the handling of the Travel Office matter which had begun the week of May 13, 14 and 15, 1993. WATKINS said that when improprieties came to the attention of himself, HARRY THOMASON and CATHERINE CORNELIUS, WATKINS said, "Let us call VINCE FOSTER". He said to call FOSTER because he knew him best and it was appropriate since FOSTER was the Deputy Counsel. On Wednesday of that week, FOSTER, WILLIAM KENNEDY, THOMASON, CORNELIUS and WATKINS met to decide how to go about investigating what came to be known as the Travel Office matter. They kicked around ideas on how to go about it, but no final decision was made. It was at that meeting that FOSTER assigned the matter to KENNEDY to handle.

On Thursday, the following day, FOSTER, PATSY THOMASSON and WATKINS briefed MAC MCLARTY, Chief of Staff. MCLARTY already knew about the problem. It was decided that PETE MARWICK (an outside accounting firm) was selected to prepare a report on the Travel Office for The White House.

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The following day, Friday, WATKINS had to be out of town but he was receiving reports approximately every two hours from his assistant, PATSY THOMASSON, who would call him. WATKINS talked with FOSTER by phone and they discussed the Travel Office matter. The main problem was that the Travel Office was "a bad operation from a documentation view point". WATKINS said it was a management decision, not a legal one, whether or not to fire employees from the Travel Office. During that telephone conversation FOSTER told WATKINS, "HILLARY would like to talk with you about it". WATKINS advised that neither FOSTER nor KENNEDY were involved in the decision to fire the employees. It was WATKINS' decision to fire them.

The following Saturday the FBI had a meeting after PETE MARWICK had finished his examination of the Travel Office operations. WATKINS said, to his knowledge, nobody thought The White House Counsel's office had done anything wrong. There was a meeting prior to the press conference on Wednesday to settle what talking points would be covered during the press conference.

Adverse press regarding the Travel Office started Wednesday afternoon right after the press briefing. WATKINS advised that he must have talked with FOSTER around that time because both men were at a meeting on Friday but he does not remember specific conversations with FOSTER. He recalls talking with FOSTER the following week as FOSTER was headed for a meeting with JOHN PODESTA on Capitol Hill regarding the Travel Office. He does not recall FOSTER expressing an opinion about whether The White House should or should not do an internal review. FOSTER's posture was that The White House should not be so defensive about the Travel Office matter because The White House was acting legally and the matter was being handled properly. WATKINS said that FOSTER did not appear to be uncharacteristically depressed about the matter.

WATKINS advised that he has no idea what FOSTER meant by his comment in his note, "The FBI lied". He did not himself read the FBI's interim report and thought it came way after The White House's internal report on the matter. WATKINS participated as a witness in The White House internal review on the matter and he talked with FOSTER about PODESTA's position.

WATKINS never spoke with FOSTER about the Wall Street Journal articles, either on the Travel Office or any other matters. They did speak some about the conclusions of the

internal report on the Travel Office matter. WATKINS also spoke to LEON PANETTA and MCLARTY about the effect of WATKINS himself getting a reprimand. FOSTER's wife LISA had told WATKINS' wife (they were tennis buddies) that FOSTER himself was expecting a reprimand also.

WATKINS advised there was no internal hostility about the report. He frankly didn't agree with parts of the report but he did not get a sense that there was a rift within The White House staff, nor was there much talk about it among White House staffers. WATKINS advised that FOSTER didn't talk much in any case about anything. WATKINS was much more emotional overall than FOSTER. WATKINS never heard directly or indirectly that FOSTER was distressed about it, or about anything else for that matter.

WATKINS saw FOSTER at 11:00 am on Monday, July 19, 1993 as FOSTER was entering The White House. FOSTER stopped WATKINS as they were passing one another to pass on regards to WATKINS from PAM SHRIVER whom he had recently met. FOSTER's demeanor was cheerful.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/28/94

RICKI L. SEIDMAN, Assistant to the President, Director of Scheduling and Advance, The White House, Washington, D.C., telephone number (202) 456-2823 was interviewed at the Office of the Independent Counsel, Washington, D.C. SEIDMAN was advised of the identity of the interviewing agents and of the purpose of the interview. Also present during the interview was DAVID OVERLOCK STEWART, Attorney for SEIDMAN from the law firm ROPES and GRAY, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 1200 South, Washington, D.C. 20004, telephone (202) 626-3900. SEIDMAN provided the following information:

From January 1993 through May or June 1993, she served as Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Communications. From July 1993 through September 1993 her title was Assistant to the President, Counselor to the Chief of Staff (MCLARTY). She has held her present position as Assistant to the President, Director of Scheduling and Advance since November 1993. SEIDMAN had worked in the 88' DUKAKIS campaign and worked in the CLINTON campaign as manager of the "war room" handling "quick response". She received her law degree from the University of Georgia and previous employment included serving as Chief Investigator for the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee and as Legal Director at the People for the American Way. SEIDMAN met the CLINTONs very briefly while at People for the American Way when she was active in education issues. She had met the CLINTONs through a college associate of theirs.

SEIDMAN first met VINCENT FOSTER during the transition. She was serving as Deputy Director of Communications out of offices in Little Rock, Arkansas. She recalled being with FOSTER at several meetings but did not recall the subject matter other than that it probably concerned the financial aspects of candidates being considered for the Administration.

VINCENT FOSTER handled the "official aspects" of the First Family's financial disclosures and tax returns. FOSTER interpreted ethics laws and government standards with respect to these matters. SEIDMAN'S association with FOSTER concerned a

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"broad range of things" but primarily concerned the "vetting" of nominees such as for the Supreme Court and the Attorney General positions. After the financial disclosures were completed by candidates, SEIDMAN would look at them and "predict" what the press focus would be. She worked with BETH NOLAN in the Counsel's office on such matters. She worked with FOSTER on the CLINTON disclosures. She doesn't remember anything being "very memorable" other than two issues. There was an investment in Mid-Life Investments of approximately $5,000 dollars each by VINCE FOSTER, HILLARY CLINTON and WEBB HUBBELL in the early 80's which had been "never closed down" and was a source of discussion. Secondly, she became involved in accusations concerning shorted health positions taken by HILLARY CLINTON in connection with Value Partners. SEIDMAN said there was nothing to either problem and nothing ever happened on either. She had meetings with FOSTER on these and other issues "as necessary".

SEIDMAN was asked about FOSTER's involvement with Whitewater. She said the only Whitewater issue she could recall was in April, 1993 in connection with the CLINTONs tax returns. The tax returns show that the CLINTONs had divested themselves of their interest in Whitewater. SEIDMAN's involvement was from a "communications perspective". The Whitewater issue had surfaced during the campaign, interest had then ended, and it was believed the tax returns would bring the Whitewater issue into the "public domain again". SEIDMAN said there was discussion regarding the "soundest way" to seek closure to the issue. The options considered were (1) declare a loss; (2) declare an even split; and (3) declare the CLINTONs received a $1000 dollar gain. SEIDMAN said she and FOSTER were discussing these options. She remembered attending meetings at WILLIAMS and CONNOLY on the issue. She was asked if WILLIAMS and CONNOLY were the CLINTONs attorneys at the time, and she answered she "didn't know the answer to that". She remembered the meetings as being "very dry and accountantish". She stated that FOSTER's involvement with Whitewater was a "totally routine issue". SEIDMAN knew FOSTER very well in a professional way and would often "cry on his shoulder". FOSTER was not a very emotional person, but SEIDMAN could tell if something was upsetting to him. She said Whitewater was not upsetting for FOSTER to any "visible degree". SEIDMAN had no knowledge that Whitewater was upsetting to FOSTER. SEIDMAN said Whitewater records were confused and not in the CLINTONs' possession and they had insufficient documentation from an IRS or "public scrutiny" perspective. Therefore, decisions were made "erring on the side of being excruciatingly honest".

SEIDMAN was shown a memorandum dated April 12, 1993 addressed to "RICKI" from "ANN" and was asked to explain this document. SEIDMAN said ANN was ANN WALKER who was Director of Research at The White House. She said it was a new administration which had no historical record of how to do "these things" referring to the three issues cited in the memorandum concerning tax filing, charitable contributions and Whitewater coverage. SEIDMAN said these were issues "we wanted to answer". The CLINTONs had made significant contributions to charity and the research concerned the history of a First Family doing this. SEIDMAN described the research as "routine" and not "unusual". She said they were looking at what questions might be raised. She did not consider it a large matter and was not a developing matter where FOSTER's interest kept expanding.

SEIDMAN noted no additional agitation with respect to VINCE FOSTER closer to the time of his death. She said FOSTER had been "agitated" by the Travel Office matter. FOSTER's concern was that people were "not sufficiently focused" to make sure that the Travel Office matter ended and did not continue to "dog the President". SEIDMAN recalled a major conversation with FOSTER on the Travel Office matter wherein he was emphatic that someone should handle this situation. He thought it was something that was "falling between the cracks." It became SEIDMAN's job to pass on or indicate his interest in addressing the matter. He did not articulate who, in particular, was not giving the Travel Office sufficient attention, but SEIDMAN theorized that it might be Counsel's office or White House senior leadership. In her opinion, FOSTER wasn't worried about a "dark underside" to the issue. FOSTER was concerned for further exposure of BILL KENNEDY of The White House Counsel's office and the matter continuing to be embarrassing to the CLINTONs. SEIDMAN said her attention at this time had been also focused on organizing a "boiler room operation" to pass the President's economic plan.

After the Travel Office report came out, SEIDMAN had a conversation with FOSTER wherein he expressed to her that he thought the report had been "unduly harsh" on BILL KENNEDY. FOSTER had thought that people working for the government were not making themselves public figures in this way. SEIDMAN explained that FOSTER was "a very sophisticated thinker" and he became like a "guppy plopped into a goldfish bowl". Her view was that FOSTER was overreacting to the Travel Office matter. Her discussion with FOSTER involved pointing out that the "reason the

report had been done this way" would preclude a later broad congressional inquiry into the matter. There had been "no real malevolence", but rather mistakes made relative to the Travel Office firings. SEIDMAN added that FOSTER had been involved in the decision to bring an outside accounting firm in to review the matter. SEIDMAN believed VINCE FOSTER had committed suicide. FOSTER had become depressed. She could not comment on the causes of FOSTER's depression but knew that he was not happy with how Washington, D.C. worked and the way the CLINTONs were treated. SEIDMAN said that FOSTER was not upset by Whitewater. FOSTER never said anything to her about Whitewater. FOSTER's comment in the note that was found after his death concerning the FBI lying in their report to the Attorney General was probably made in relation to BILL KENNEDY. She said FOSTER "lacked perspective" on the issue.

SEIDMAN was shown a New York Times editorial dated Monday, April 5, 1993 entitled "At last, a Team for Justice" and asked to comment on this article. SEIDMAN said the issue involved when FOSTER referred this article to her and designated a copy for ANN WALKER was regarding the WEBB HUBBELL confirmation. HUBBELL had been the Chief Author of the Arkansas Ethics Statute. SEIDMAN had not been involved in the campaign at the time of the issue cited in the article being raised. The issue concerned exempting Governor CLINTON from coverage of a provision requiring the disclosure of potential conflicts of interest. SEIDMAN said this exemption had caused criticism. She said the "actual truth" was that the Governor had been "held to a higher standard" than contained in the Ethics Statute. The issue had been "totally miscast as a negative". SEIDMAN said the April 5 editorial was simply a matter of opinion. She said she had been involved in HUBBELL and the Attorney General's confirmation. SEIDMAN felt that the press was being unfair and the concern was they didn't want this to cloud HUBBELL's nomination. SEIDMAN said, in fact, this did not become an issue during the confirmation. She said that the higher standard to which the Governor was held was something that was verifiable but she did not have any additional information on it at this time. ANN WALKER had been included on the copycount for the article as WALKER was Research Director. WALKER was supervised by SEIDMAN.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/29/94

BRUCE ROBERT LINDSEY, Assistant to the President and Senior Advisor, was interviewed at his White House office on June 22, 1994, also present was MARK STEIN of the Office of the Independent Counsel. Having been advised of the identity of the interviewing agent and the nature and purpose of the interview, LINDSEY provided the following information:

LINDSEY advised that he is a partner in WRIGHT, LINDSEY and JENNINGS, attorneys at law in Little Rock, Arkansas. He advised that he practiced law in Little Rock at the same time that VINCE FOSTER was a partner practicing with the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock. WATKINS explained that the Rose Law Firm represented WRIGHT, LINDSEY and JENNINGS as corporate counsel and VINCE FOSTER, JR. acted as the attorney who handled those matters and it was primarily through that conduit that LINDSEY and FOSTER dealt with one another. In addition, in 1992, LINDSEY was the legal counsel to the democratic party (he has known the CLINTONs for years) and he sometimes would consult FOSTER on legal matters relevant to that position LINDSEY was holding at the time.

After beginning their respective terms at The White House, they saw one another fairly frequently, and since they were both married but living the life of bachelors as their families had remained in Little Rock. There were nights when they would eat dinner together. In addition, the two of them belong to the informal Tuesday night group of Arkansans who tried to get together on a weekly basis to have dinner together and they also attended the Friday night movie nights with the CLINTONs in The White House residence theater. LINDSEY estimated that during the six month period that he and FOSTER worked at The White House at the same time, they socialized together separately about a half dozen times. They did not have the kind of close friendship that gave rise to close confidences or philosophical discussions. LINDSEY said that FOSTER was a fairly regular attendee at the informal group meetings on Tuesday and Friday night and said that he and FOSTER were friends but not close friends. They had superficial things in common. They were both from Arkansas; they had similar families who were still in

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Arkansas and they would talk about what their life was like. LINDSEY estimated that FOSTER's level of anxiety and loneliness in connection with what he was experiencing as about comparable to what LINDSEY was experiencing and did not consider it to be inordinate.

The only time that LINDSEY recalls an incident where FOSTER seemed inordinately upset about something was the day that The Wall Street Journal published an article on either FOSTER himself or the Rose Law Firm that showed no picture of him in the usual box where The Wall Street Journal likes to put a sketch of the individual being discussed. The criticism that appeared in that article painted a shady, if not unethical, image of FOSTER and FOSTER found it extremely irritating. FOSTER had initially refused to send them a photograph but then did so but not in time for it to appear with the article. LINDSEY recalls FOSTER saying to him, "The damn thing is that I sent them a picture". LINDSEY said that by his way of thinking, it was not that big of a deal but it appeared that FOSTER had no sense of resilience or sense of humor on the matter. The article implied that FOSTER and The White House was willing to play "fast and loose" with the rules.

LINDSEY said that he knew FOSTER had lost some weight, but that he did not attribute it to anything of significance. He noted that he himself had lost 25 pounds since coming to work at The White House. He remembers one night that FOSTER got close to FOSTER's desk when HUBBELL, the President and himself were going to watch a movie at The White House and the President called FOSTER to invite him to come. Foster declined saying that his wife LISA was already ready for bed. His refusal to come to the movie did not seem significant. He remembers discussing FOSTER with WEBB HUBBELL and could only recall the sense that FOSTER needed a good weekend to rest.

At the initial meeting regarding the Travel Office, VINCE FOSTER was most defensive about WILLIAM KENNEDY's participation in the matter. FOSTER was very unhappy that KENNEDY was reprimanded with regard to the Travel Office matter. LINDSEY said that MAC MCLARTY, JOHN PODESTA, VINCE FOSTER, MARK GEARAN and possibly LEON PINNETA and BERNIE NUSSBAUM were at that meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to develop a strategy prior to the press release of the Travel Office report. FOSTER was angry about the letters of reprimand. KENNEDY was also very unhappy and LINDSEY said he thought he remembered that KENNEDY was feeling as though perhaps he should resign. LINDSEY thought

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that he remembered FOSTER's opinion being that if one person in the counsel's office received a reprimand then they should all receive letters of reprimand because they were all equally responsible and accountable for what occurred.

LINDSEY could not remember anything else that FOSTER found disturbing. LINDSEY does not recall FOSTER being upset about Whitewater or Madison. He did not recall ever having a conversation with FOSTER about Whitewater or Madison and he does not recall anybody talking about ever having a conversation with FOSTER in which he was known to have been upset about Whitewater or Madison.

The only way that Whitewater surfaced in any way was the issue of evaluation and disclosure of the Whitewater stocks after they had been sold on the President's disclosure forms. LINDSEY said that FOSTER did not discuss the issue with him. He just knew that it was a matter that was handled around the end of May when the disclosure forms for the First Family were due.

LINDSEY advised that he has no idea why FOSTER may have killed himself. The most important things to FOSTER were his family especially LAURA, his daughter.

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Continuation of FD-302 of BRUCE ROBERT LINDSEY, On 6/22/94, Page 5

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 7/5/94

JAMES M. LYONS, ROTHGERBER APPEL POWERS and JOHNSON, Attorneys at Law, 1200 17th Street, Denver, Colorado, telephone 303-623-9000 was interviewed telephonically on June 27, 1994. Having been advised of the identity of the interviewing agent from a previous interview with the same agent on May 12, 1994 and being advised of the nature and purpose of the telephonic interview, LYONS provided the following information:

Asked whether he had ever discussed Whitewater or Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan with VINCENT FOSTER, Jr.'s, LYONS said that he was sure that they had discussed Whitewater at some time. He explained that he had prepared a report (known as the LYONS report) concerning Whitewater during the Presidential campaign. That was the time period when he remembered some discussion with FOSTER about Whitewater although he had no specific recollection of specific conversation. He advised that the last time they spoke about it was in the context of FOSTER's preparing corporate tax returns which included statements on the Whitewater properties. Nothing was ever discussed about Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan.

FOSTER wanted to wrap and conclude the CLINTONs' interest in Whitewater Development Corporation and there were loose ends to attend to with regard to JAMES MCDOUGAL because he had the physical records pertaining to the company. It was not, however, a burning issue or one that presented the possibility of a scandal as evidenced by the fact that FOSTER took approximately six months to get around to tying up these administrative matters and getting to MCDOUGAL for his signature on the tax return.

LYONS advised that he had no discussions whatsoever with VINCE FOSTER about Whitewater after approximately March, 1993, because that marked the end of the first quarter of 1993 when the forms were due. LYONS further advised that he never had any discussion with VINCE FOSTER indicating that FOSTER was concerned about Whitewater or that he was concerned that there was any other scandal related to Whitewater that he needed to keep a lid on or otherwise protect the CLINTONs from.

(telephonically)

Investigation on 6/27/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000445

by _____ Date dictated 6/28/94

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 7/5/94

LEE FOSTER BOWMAN, nephew of VINCENT FOSTER, JR. was interviewed at his place of employment, Barclay's Bank, 222 Broadway, New York City, New York 10038. He was advised of the identity of the interviewing agent and of the purpose of the interview. BOWMAN provided the following information:

He is the grandson of VINCENT FOSTER Senior who died in 1992, and nephew of VINCENT FOSTER, JR. who died July 20, 1993. When he was 10 to 16 years old (approximately), he used to go with his grandfather to a fishing club located in Millwood, Arkansas and a hunting cabin in Yellowcreek, Arkansas. On these occasions, which numbered about two or three per year, he would shoot some of his grandfather's firearms. His grandfather collected weapons and was a "big sportsman". BOWMAN recalled seeing that his grandfather possessed about 3 pistols/revolvers; about 4 shotguns; and two or three rifles. BOWMAN mostly shot a .22 automatic pistol that looked something like a luger. It had a dark barrel and wooden handle. He also shot a larger caliber revolver that his grandfather kept in a holster. He also shot a rifle and shotgun. BOWMAN said he knew the difference between a pistol and a revolver.

BOWMAN was asked if his uncle, VINCENT FOSTER, JR., ever accompanied him on these trips and he answered, "Maybe once". He could not recall any additional details regarding this.

BOWMAN went duck hunting with his grandfather at the Yellowcreek hunting cabin which was located between Hope, Arkansas and Texarkana. His grandfather taught him safety of the weapons. He remembered his grandfather keeping one of the handguns in a bedside table, one in his truck and one at the hunting lodge. He said when his grandfather died, his uncle inherited the weapons. This included at least a "couple of pistols" and a shotgun.

BOWMAN had no knowledge of his uncle VINCENT FOSTER, JR. bringing any of these weapons to Washington, D.C. from Little

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Investigation on 6/28/94 at New York, New York File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000446

by _ Date dictated 6/29/94

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FD-302a (Rev. 11-15-83)

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29D-LR-35063

Continuation of FD-302 of LEE FOSTER BOWMAN , On 6/28/94 , Page 2

Rock, Arkansas with him when he joined the CLINTON administration.

BOWMAN was shown the .38 caliber colt revolver believed to have been used by VINCENT FOSTER, JR. on July 20, 1993 to kill himself. BOWMAN was asked if he recognized this weapon. BOWMAN said, "The gun does not ring a bell particularly". BOWMAN said the ".38 caliber" nature of the weapon was familiar, but that he didn't remember the black handle and the dark color of the metal. He indicated that he was familiar with the cylinder and barrel portion of this size or caliber of a weapon except for the color of the metal.

BOWMAN was asked if he could think of anyone else who could possibly identify his grandfather's firearms. He answered that probably other members of the hunting and fishing club and friends of his grandfather could do this. When asked to identify these individuals, BOWMAN said that there was a Dr. SYKES who was a dentist in Hope, Arkansas (his son is also a dentist). BOWMAN said he did not know if SYKES was still alive or not but that SHEILA or BERYL ANTHONY or his mother could probably help identify Dr. SYKES whereabouts. BOWMAN also said that his great uncle CHARLIE (last name not recalled) who lives in Yellowcreek, Arkansas may also be helpful. He further identified CHARLIE as being married to his grandfather's sister. BOWMAN also suggested that BERYL ANTHONY could possibly be of additional assistance.

The following description of BOWMAN was obtained through observation and interview:

FD-302a (Rev. 11-15-83)

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29D-LR-35063

Continuation of FD-302 of LEE FOSTER BOWMAN, On 6/28/94, Page 3

FAIRFAX COUNTY
VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY
12000 Government Center Parkway, Suite 549
Fairfax, Virginia 22035-0064

Telephone: 324-2421 Fax: 324-3938

July 20, 1994

Chairman Donald W. Riegle, Jr.
United States Senate
Committee on Banking, Housing, and
Urban Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20510-6075

Dear Chairman Riegle:

In accordance with your letter of July 14, 1994, enclosed please find the documents requested of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Very truly yours,

David P. Bobzien
County Attorney

DPB:tld.806
Enclosures

Decoded Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department Employee Identification Numbers

Unit	EIN	Name
E01	47518	Technician Ralph M. Pisani
	47253	Lieutenant James A. Iacone
M01	47395	Technician Todd S. Hall
	47252	Sergeant EMS George O. Gonzalez, Jr.
	47552	Technician EMS Richard M. Arthur
A01	49571	Firefighter Roger F. Harrison
	47581	Technician EMS Corey L. Ashford
T01P	49702	Technician James D. Sutton, Jr.
	49369	Lieutenant William J. Bianchi
	47194	Technician Andrew Makuch

List of Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department
Submitted Documents

The following records have been retrieved from the mainframe computer system where they reside and printed:

- Event History Header Record for Incident 932011315
- Event History Dispatch Record for Incident 932011315
- Incident Report #932011315 for Engine Company 1 (E01)
- Incident Report #932011315 for Medic Unit 1 (M01)
- Unit History Printout for July 20, 1993 for Engine 1
- Unit History Printout for July 20, 1993 for Medic 1
- Event History Header Record for Incident 932011483
- Event History Dispatch Record for Incident 932011483
- Incident Report #932011483 for Ambulance 1 (A01)
- Incident Report #932011315 for Truck 1 (T01P)
- Unit History Printout for July 20, 1993 for Ambulance 1
- Unit History Printout for July 20, 1993 for Truck 1

**FOIA Requests Received by the Data and Information Section,
Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department
Pursuant to Incidents #932011315 and 932011483**

Date	Requestor	Record(s) Requested
8/9/93	Frank Mason Independent Reporter	Incident Report #932011315 for Medic 1 Incident Report #932011483 for Ambulance 1
2/2/94	Carl Gottlieb Tribune Broadcasting	Incident Report #932011315 for Engine 1 Incident Report #932011315 for Medic 1 Incident Report #932011483 for Ambulance 1 Incident Report #932011483 for Truck 1
1/27/94	David Bossie Citizens United	Incident Report #932011315 for Engine 1 Incident Report #932011315 for Medic 1 Incident Report #932011483 for Truck 1

OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL

CONFIDENTIAL

TESTIMONY OF	:	Sunday, June 12, 1994
PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON	:	Washington, D. C.

Testimony of

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON

before the Independent Counsel, held at The White House, Washington, D. C., beginning at 2:05 p.m., when were present on behalf of the respective parties:

FOR THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL:	ROBERT B. FISKE, JR., ESQ. Independent Counsel
	RODERICK C. LANKLER, ESQ. Associate Counsel
FOR THE PRESIDENT:	LLOYD N. CUTLER, ESQ. Counsel to the President
	DAVID E. KENDALL, ESQ. Williams & Connolly Washington, D. C.

OIC 000463

Court Reporter: Elizabeth A. Eastman

PROCEEDINGS

WHEREUPON,

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON

having been called for examination by the Independent Counsel, and having been first duly sworn by the notary, was examined and testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL

BY MR. FISKE:

Q You are the President of the United States?

A Yes.

Q I would just like to make a few opening comments, matters that I have discussed with Mr. Kendall. The questions that we are going to be asking you today relate to the Washington phase of our investigation, essentially relating to the death of Vincent Foster, events in the White House following his death, and questions relating to the contacts between people in the White House and Treasury.

There will be a time, sometime later, when we will also want to ask you questions about the events that we are investigating in Arkansas, but we are not going to go into those today.

MR. FISKE: Could I just start by asking the two other lawyers here to identify themselves?

MR. KENDALL: Certainly. I am David E. Kendall of the firm of Williams and Connolly.

OIC 000401

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MR. FISKE: Could you state in what capacity you are here, Mr. Kendall?

MR. KENDALL: I represent the President personally.

MR. CUTLER: I am Lloyd N. Cutler, Counsel to the President, and I am here representing the President in his capacity as President.

BY MR. FISKE:

Q I understand, Mr. President, that Mr. Kendall is also acting as counsel for Mrs. Clinton?

A That's right.

Q And I take it that you have discussed that with him and with her, and you are perfectly comfortable with that joint representation?

A We have and we are.

Q I would like to start by showing you two documents which we have marked as Exhibits 1 and 2. I hope you don't mind that we have simply used the abbreviation WJC.

A Okay.

Q Those are subpoenas which were served on March 4th and May 4th of this year respectively on the White House, requesting documents generally relating to contact between the White House and the Treasury in Exhibit 1, and documents relating to Vince Foster in Exhibit 2.

Have you seen those subpoenas before?

A I have not personally seen them, but I am aware

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that they came to the White House.

Q I discussed with Mr. Kendall, before we came here today, whether in connection with those subpoenas there had been a request made to you to provide whatever personal documents you might have that would be responsive to those subpoenas. Was there such a request?

A There was.

Q And have any documents that you personally had that are responsive to those subpoenas been produced?

A I believe you got two documents. One was a letter from Roger Altman to me explaining why he decided to step down as the RTC -- acting head of the RTC. The other was a memorandum from a law school classmate of mine in New Jersey, Bob Raymar, generally describing how he thought we ought to handle the Whitewater investigations.

Q The role of the White House Counsel?

A That's correct.

Q We have both of those documents. I would like to start, Mr. President, by asking you some questions about Vincent Foster. We know that you and Mr. Foster go back a long way, back to kindergarten, as I understand it.

A Yes. I lived with my grandparents until I was four and they had a house behind where Mr. Foster's family lived in Hope. So, I knew him from the time I was three or four years old.

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Q And we are not going to take you right through every year since then, but I would like to go back to the period of time for just a few years before you became President in early 1993, that is, go back to say 1990, and just in that period of time ask you some general questions.

First of all, I ask as to the extent to which during that period of time you and Mrs. Clinton had social contact with Mr. Foster and his wife?

A By our standards, because we didn't go out much, we had a lot of social contacts with him. We were frequent guests in their home. That was mostly our social contact. We would go over there and we would swim around the pool or have dinner with them. Once in a while we would go out. I would say not more than once a year, maybe twice a year, but we didn't go out much.

Q Did you consider them in your close circle of friends?

A Yes, I did.

Q What professional contact did you have with Mr. Foster in those years, let's say 1990 up to 1993?

A I'm not sure I recall in that timeframe. Of course, Hillary worked with Vince. They were in the same division of the law firm and they worked very closely together for the period that she was in the Rose Law Firm.

It seems to me that from time to time Vince may

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have advised me on things that related to my work as Governor, but I honestly don't remember whether they occurred within that frame. If you have something specific in mind, I could respond to that.

Q I will be happy to extend the frame back a little bit if there is something in your mind that you are thinking of.

A I'm trying to remember whether he worked on things that Hillary also worked on, or whether he ever advised -- I think from time to time he advised me on matters relating to my performance as Governor that required outside counsel. I'm not sure, but I don't remember them specifically. Nothing related to the savings and loan business or anything like that, but other things like maybe public utility controversies or something. I'd have to go back and look at my records.

But I seem to remember that he did do one or two things like that during the pendency of my governorship.

Q Were those matters that Mrs. Clinton also worked on?

A Well, let's see. She worked on the Little Rock school desegregation case which affected -- which the state was also involved in. I'm not sure that Vince worked on that. And then it seems to me they both may have done some work on the Grand Gulf nuclear power case. I think that's

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right. I don't recall that I remember anything else.

Q This is work tney were doing for the State of Arkansas, or for you as Governor?

A I'm not sure. I'd have to go back and look at my records. But essentially in the 12 years I was Governor, he may have done a couple of things like that. Now, the Rose Law Firm had, independent of Vince, had done various things with state government for years, before my becoming Governor. But I don't remember anything else specifically.

Q We are not going to go into those at this time. I just am really more interested at the moment in Mr. Foster personally. Did Mr. Foster --

A If you would like, I could go back and try to refresh my memory as to these things or do some research on it. I just don't remember the specifics. It's nothing I thought about in trying to get ready for this.

Q I'll discuss that with Mr. Kendall.

A Okay.

Q During this period, let's take it five years back from January 1993, did Mr. Foster do any personal work for you, not in your capacity as Governor but just for you or Mrs. Clinton, sort of Clinton family work?

A I don't believe so, unless -- I don't believe so.

Q I take it you obviously were responsible for his eventual selection as Deputy White House Counsel?

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A That's right.

Q Mrs. Clinton, I assume, played a role in that as well?

A She didn't -- she certainly didn't object to it. But I was surprised frankly that he was willing to come to Washington. He seemed so happy doing what he was doing and it seemed to fit him so well. But when I learned that he was willing to come, I wanted him here because of his legal ability and his judgment, and because he was cool under fire. He tended to have a calming influence on people around him and he tended to engender an awful lot of respect. So, I did want him here.

Q Did you have conversations with him personally about that?

A Yes, I did, and I offered him the job.

Q I think maybe you have anticipated one of the questions, but was this something where he needed a little selling to come, or was it something that you could tell he really wanted to do from the beginning? Was he at all reluctant to come?

A I don't recall that he was by the time I talked to him. I think he had to -- he wanted to make sure that it was okay with his family. I mean, he had -- my recollection of our conversation was that he personally wanted to do it, but he wanted to make sure it was okay with his family and that

CONFIDENTIAL

it was appropriate with the firm and all, that he could do all the professional things he needed to do.

Q Was there a reason that he wasn't selected as the White House Counsel?

A Yes.

Q What was that?

A There were two reasons. One is we thought that we ought to have someone who had had more experience in and around Washington. And the second was, we thought that given the enormous scrutiny and, to some of us, occasional prejudice that the national press corps had shown against our state, it would be better if someone who was such a good friend of mine were not the White House Counsel.

Q Did Mr. Foster ever express to you a desire to be the White House Counsel?

A Never. Never. As a matter of fact, he thoroughly agreed with my decision.

Q During the period from January '93 right through July 20, while you were President and he was Deputy White House Counsel, how frequently did you have contact with him?

A Not often, and usually I would say the largest number of times I saw him were on social occasions when he would be at the White House after working hours for something.

Q How frequently was that?

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A Once, twice a month, I would say. And then perhaps I saw him a time or two a month, unless we were working on something specific.

Q Was he during this period of time working on any matters for you personally?

A Yes. I believe that he was trying to handle the transition of our assets into a blind trust. I think that's all he was doing.

Q Were you aware that he was also doing some work in connection with the preparation and filing of the tax returns for Whitewater for '90, '91, and '92?

A I don't recall that I was aware of that, no.

Q Was there any work that he was doing for you in connection with some property where you and Mrs. Clinton might have wanted to build a home? Does that ring any bells?

A Yes. But I don't know that he did any work beyond his collecting proposals. When I came up here, there were any number of people who thought they ought to -- various communities in the state ought to have Presidential retreats of some kind, and there were all these ideas. And I wasn't sure any of it was appropriate.

So, he was asked to just collect and evaluate the proposals. We never did anything with any of them.

Q So, is it your best recollection then that the only work that he was doing for you that was personal in nature

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was this business of trying to put your assets into a blind trust?

A Uh-huh. And I later learned what you said about the Whitewater thing.

Q When did you first learn that?

A I don't know, because I was aware that -- this kind of gets back to the other inquiry you want. But I was aware that we were trying to make sure that the tax returns were appropriately filed. I'm just not sure I knew Vince had anything to do with that.

Q Okay.

A I could have known it, too. I'm just not sure.

Q Okay. Did anyone ever raise any question at that time whether it was appropriate for Mr. Foster to be working on any of those matters while he was White House counsel?

A No.

Q Or Deputy White House Counsel?

A No.

Q Did you have any concern about that yourself?

A No, because I knew that we were simply -- with regard to the blind trust, I thought that was part of my responsibility as President, to just get my things in a blind trust, and I think he was just overseeing that.

With regard to the proposals for a Presidential retreat, I never took the whole idea very seriously. And I

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just wanted to make sure that we had lodged them in a place, and that if we turned them down we could say that it was an appropriate thing to do, legally appropriate, given my position as President.

So, I didn't think either one of those things was out of the way.

Q Going now to the period of time, let's say starting in May, late spring, the first of May through the middle of July --

MR. CUTLER: Of 1993?

BY MR. FISKE:

Q Of '93, yes. How frequently did you see Mr. Foster then?

A Late spring to when?

Q That would make it two or three months before his death.

A I would say no more than two or three times a month.

Q And were these on the social occasions that you mentioned?

A Either that or he would come into the office for some occasion that was in the course of something the legal counsel's office was working on.

Q Did you have an occasion during those situations to talk to him at any length about anything to do with his

CONFIDENTIAL

personal situation?

A No, not at length.

Q Well, let me ask you, right up to let's say July 19th, the day before his death, right up to then had he ever expressed any concern to you personally about anything that was bothering him about his job or anything in his personal life?

A The answer to your specific question is no. I wouldn't characterize it that way.

Q Well, is there some way that I could have put that that would --

CONFIDENTIAL

A Yes.

Q -- have produced a better answer?

A No. Well, yes.

Q A more complete answer, I mean?

A I knew that he felt badly that he had been personally criticized in the Wall Street Journal, and I knew that he -- even though he thought it was unfair and inaccurate. And I knew that he was a perfectionist who was concerned at the bad publicity the Administration had gotten over two or three issues relating to the organization of the White House.

Q What were those issues?

A Well, specifically I know the travel office issue. And that he was concerned that these problems were not

serving me well and were undermining my -- or at least not undermining, but interfering with my ability to do my job as well as possible.

But I have to tell you, sir, that didn't surprise me. I mean, he was a serious man and a perfectionist. So, he didn't like to see things go wrong in the office on the one hand. And, on the other, he had, as far as I know, never been subject to any sort of criticism about his professional work or his judgment before the Journal editorial page issues.

Q Other than the Wall Street Journal and the concern about the travel office, was there anything else specific that you heard was concerning him?

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A No.

Q When you say you learned this, did you learn this from him or did you learn this indirectly through someone else?

A Well, with regard to the Journal, I didn't have to learn it from anybody. I knew him well enough to know when I read the editorial it would bother him. So, I asked about that.

Q Asked him?

A No, I didn't ask him. I can't remember. I may have asked Mr. Nussbaum or somebody. But, you know, this was just in passing. I didn't spend a lot of time on it.

I had -- I presume you are going to ask about this, but I did have a conversation with him the night before his death.

Q Yes, I will get to that. That's why up to now we are just up to the 19th.

A Uh-huh. But in that conversation, I referred in the briefest manner to the whole question of operational problems in the White House. So, when we get to that, we can talk about that.

Q We'll get there in just a minute. Was there anything else that you heard, right up to that phone conversation on the 19th, that --

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A No.

Q -- might be disturbing him?

A No.

Q Had you ever heard that he was thinking of resigning his job?

A No.

Q Had you ever --

A Not that I recall.

Q Okay. Had you ever heard that he expressed concern about some of the unfairness of life in Washington?

A Not that I recall. But there was a lot of that kind of concern around that time. I don't recall anything specific though from him.

Q Did you ever hear that he had been concerned in any way about anything relating to his personal life?

A No.

Q Had you heard from him or anyone else that he was depressed?

A No. Not depressed. Now, again leading up to the day --

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Q Right.

A -- when I talked to him, I knew that he had been concerned about these things that I mentioned earlier. But I wouldn't use the word "depressed".

Q Okay. Let me ask you now about the telephone conversation on the 19th. I understand, at least from press reports, that you initiated that call?

A Yes, I called him. I called him because I hadn't seen him in a while and I had talked that day to Mr. Hubbell who told me that the Hubbells and the Fosters and another couple had spent the weekend in Maryland and had a very good time. It was a time of high stress for the counsel's office because of the White House travel office matter and other things. And he said that he thought Vince had had a great time and that it had been good for them to get away from the grind of the office and had been a very good weekend.

And so, I hadn't seen Vince in a while and I hadn't had a chance to talk to him in a few weeks. So, I decided I

would call and invite him to the movie that night. So, that's what prompted the call. I called him and asked him if he wanted to come and watch the movie.

Q That was "In The Line Of Fire"?

A Uh-huh.

Q And you were watching that in the White House?

A Uh-huh, in the theater here.

Q Who else was there?

A I think there was just a couple of us. I think Mr. Hubbell was there. I think Mr. Lindsey was there. I'm not sure if anybody else was there.

Q Where did you reach Mr. Foster?

A I got him at home.

Q How long did you talk?

A Ten, 15 minutes.

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Q Can you give us the conversation, to the best of your memory?

A Yes. When I called him, I thought he might still be at work but it was in the evening. I don't remember exactly what time it was, but it was already night. But he said -- first I asked him if he wanted to come to the movie. And he said that he would like to, but that he was already home with Lisa and he didn't think he should leave and come back to the White House. I understood that.

And then I asked him, you know, if he had a good

time over the weekend, and he said they had a great time.

Then I told him that I wanted to talk to him about some matters relating to the White House and I wanted to ask his advice on some organizational issues, but that I could not see him the next day because we had the announcement of Mr. Freeh, the FBI Director, and several other things on my schedule, and could we please meet on Wednesday. And he said, yes, I've got some time on Wednesday and I'll see you then.

And that was it. That's basically what we talked about.

Q And how did he seem to you?

A Well, he didn't seem unduly distressed. I mean, Vince Foster was a very low-key guy. And when you talk to him on the phone, I mean it was not that different from any other conversation I ever had with him.

Q When you hung up the phone, did you have any cause for concern about --

A None. None. As a matter of fact, I was just pleased that I was going to be seeing him Wednesday because I hadn't seen him in a while. I mean, whole weeks would go by and I wouldn't see him and I missed that. So, I wanted to see him.

Q Was that the last time you talked to him?

A Yes, it was.

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Q At any time from him, or from anyone else directly or indirectly, did you ever hear that he was concerned in any way about anything relating to Whitewater, Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan?

A No.

Q Did you ever hear, directly or indirectly from him or anyone else, that he had any concern about any matters relating to any legal problems that you and Mrs. Clinton might or might not be facing?

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A No.

Q Just one last question about this phone call. Did you place this phone call to him because you had heard from other people that he was sort of down and you thought he might need a little cheering up?

A No, because I knew he had been under a lot of stress, as all the members of the counsel's office were, trying to deal with this travel office issue and other things that were going on, just general burden of work. But, in fact, I had heard from Mr. Hubbell that they had had a very good weekend and that he seemed much more relaxed and that it was a good thing for him to have a chance to get away with his wife and with two other couples who were friends of his.

So, I called him just because I genuinely missed him and I wanted to talk with him. I wanted to see how he was doing, but I also wanted to ask his advice on some

things.

Q Did you see him on the 20th?

A Yes. I believe I saw him in the Rose Garden. I think when we named Mr. Freeh, he was in the back of the Rose Garden watching the ceremony. And that's the last time I ever saw him.

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PAGE 22 TO THE

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OIC 484 -
OIC 520
not included

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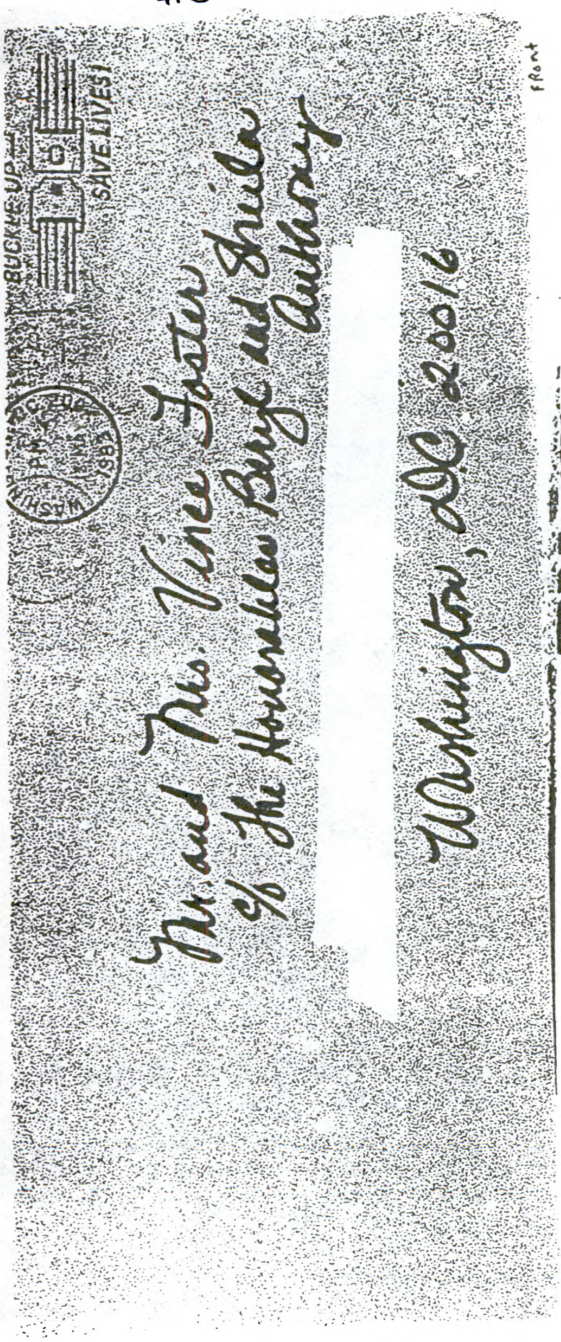

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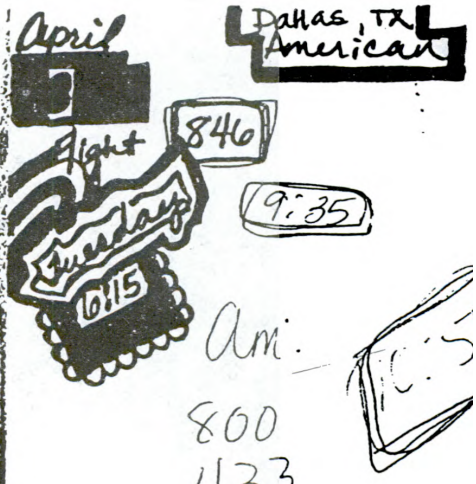

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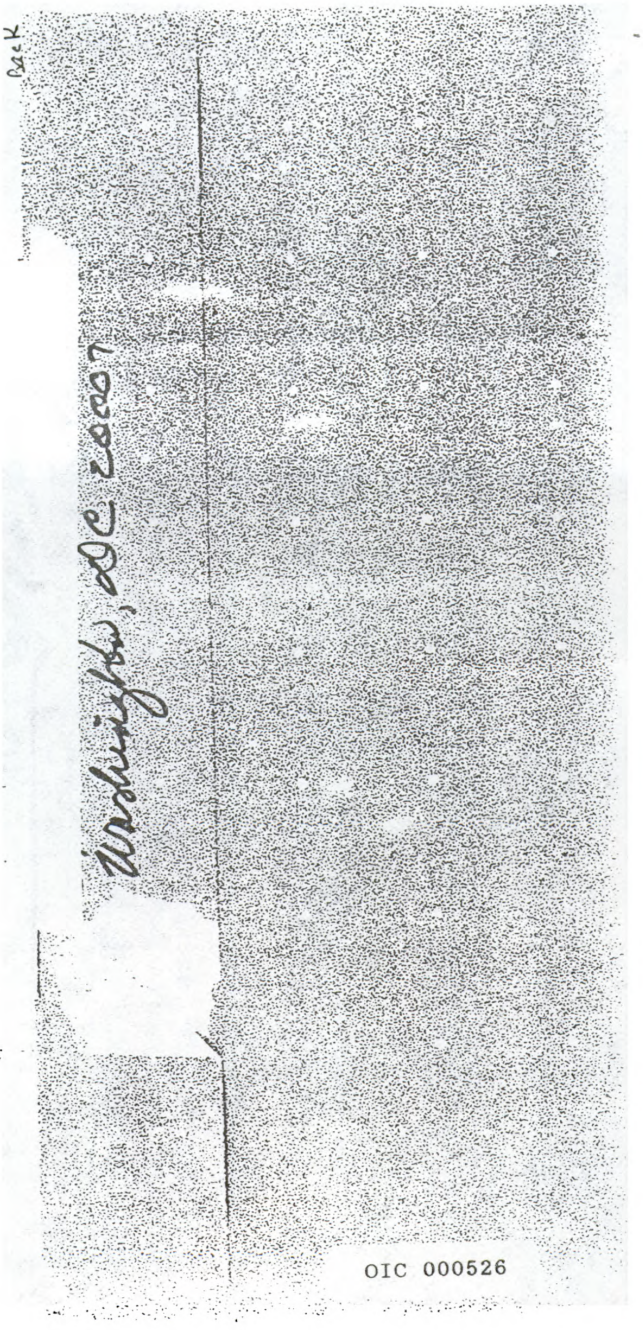

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Please Forward

Washington, D.C.
20007

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[illegible]
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5137 [illegible]
Nashville, TN
37205

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OIC 000527

* I wrote this the night
after I left Nashville
Sorry it's so late.

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OIC 000528

OIC 529-
OIC 530

not included

OIC 000528A

7-1 (Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, WMFO

Date: April 15, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40413029 S QV

Reference: Communication dated April 13, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MAJOR CASE #106

Specimens received: April 13, 1994

The FBI Laboratory has received the evidence which you sent for examination. The case has been assigned to Examiner Richard A. Crum, who may be contacted at (202) 324-4479 or through his/her supervisor at (202) 324-4378. Please notify the Examiner immediately if any changes occur in the status of this case, such as court deadlines, dismissal of charges, guilty pleas, or other special circumstances.

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29D-LR-35063 3 2083

OIC 000531

OIC 532 - 553
not included

IIC 000531A

PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP B. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBERT LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
F-10-01 page# 1 TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1993

est=awh,doj,fbi,park,crime
ata

TRANSCRIPT BY: FEDERAL NEWS SERVICE
620 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20045

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MR. HEYMANN: Ladies and gentlemen, we are here today to announce he results of the inquiry into Vince Foster's death. I received an BI report this morning, a Park Police report last Friday just got nto my hands or Monday. As you all know, Park Police have been aking the lead in investigating the cause of death. The FBI has been ssisting in that investigation and separately investigating the ircumstances surrounding the finding of the note.

The chief of the Park Police, Chief Langston, and the special gent in charge of the Washington field office of the FBI, Mr. Bryant, 're here today. They're here to describe their findings to you and to nswer any questions you have.

I have directed that the full text of the note that was found be ade public now. At the very strong urging of the family of Vince oster, we are not making available photocopies of the note itself, ut knowing that some of you may want to see it so that you can escribe what it looks like, Carl Stern will have a copy available and nyone who wants to see it is welcome to see it. We just don't want o distribute it.

There are in the note some statements, which to be sure that no tone was left unturned, we have referred to the units which the ttorney general asked some weeks ago to review any questions about he travel office -- the Office of Professional Responsibility, and

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the public integrity section. As to these assertions in the note, the Office of Professional Responsibility is looking at the sentence dealing with the FBI as part of its broader inquiry into the FBI contacts with the White House in accordance with the attorney general's letter to Chairman Brooks promising that we would look into the FBI's contacts.

As to the remaining assertions, the Public Integrity Section of the Criminal Division is looking at them as part of its mandate -- also from the attorney general, also in response to Chairman Brooks -- to review all travel office matters. Now, there's one that is not a travel office matter, and as to that one, which I don't even have it in front of me to describe it, involves the ushers. While the inquiry into these assertions is not totally complete, I am told that based on its interviews to date, nothing has led the Public Integrity Section to suspect any criminal conduct that would then have to be investigated.

I will also hand out or make available to you my instructions last week to the Public Integrity Section and to the Office of Professional Responsibility asking them to look into these matters.

The FBI joined the Park Police in the initial stages of the inquiry into Vince Foster's death because of his status as a federal official and assassination statutes. As it became apparent that this was a suicide, the FBI gradually assumed a secondary role to the Park Police. The bureau reentered the inquiry at our request to examine the handling of the note.

And with this, I think I should turn you over to Chief Langston.

Chief?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. The United States Park Police has completed its inquiry into the death of Vincent Foster and, as you are aware, that occurred on the 20th of July at Fort Marcy National Park. It's a component of the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Fairfax County, Virginia.

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PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP B. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBER
LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH
VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMEN
F-10-02 page# 1 TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1993

dest=mwh,doj,fbi,park,crime
data

The condition of the scene, the medical examiner's findings and the information gathered clearly indicate that Mr. Foster committed suicide. Without an eye witness, the conclusion of suicide is deducted after a review of the injury, the presence of the weapon, the existence of some indicators of a reason, and the elimination of murder. Our investigation has found no evidence of foul play. The information gathered from associates, relatives and friends provide us with enough evidence to conclude that Mr. Foster's -- that Mr. Foster was anxious about his work and he was distressed to the degree that he took his own life.

That's the end of a brief official statement. I'd like to say to the press and to the media that we're not really equipped in the Park Police to answer the numbers of phone calls that came into Park Police headquarters, and let me apologize if we were a little short or there was a delay getting back to you. We had probably over a thousand phone calls over my three lines at my office, and it was kind of hard to conduct business.

I'll be pleased to answer any questions at this time regarding this death investigation.

Q Chief, have you ever found the person who reported it to the park maintenance man? And do you -- were you able to trace the source of the gun?

CHIEF LANGSTON: We can only identify that a white male in a white van may have been the person that notified a park maintenance employee at the Turkey Run maintenance center, and that white van was also placed in the parking lot near the time of the incident.

MR. HEYMANN (?): Chief, let's bring special agent in charge -- (inaudible).

CHIEF LANGSTON: Thank you. Bob?

Q Was the -- the Fairfax police, were they notified at all?

CHIEF LANGSTON: The emergency 911 was notified, and the Fairfax County Police notified the US Park Police of the incident.

Q Were (any ?) people there when you got there or anything like that?

CHIEF LANGSTON: There was no one there, to my knowledge.

Bob, you want to make a statement first.

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F-10-02 page# 2 TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1993

MR. BRYANT: Ladies and gentlemen, I'm Bob Bryant, and I'm pecial agent in charge of the Washington metropolitan field office of he FBI, and I want to make a few brief comments to you.

First, what we have here is a great sad tragedy in our community, nd it's -- initially when there is a death of a high government fficial that's covered by the assault or the assassination statutes, he FBI as a matter of course establishes liaison with the police gency that has the primary lead, in this case the United States Park olice. We followed this case from the time we were notified until we ere basically of the opinion, along with Chief Langston's staff, that his was a suicide.

Subsequently, there was an issue raised about a note and the uestion of what the note -- the handling of the note and the rocessing of the note and its turnover to the United States Park olice or law enforcement.

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We were ordered then by the Department of Justice to look into the handling of this note and to bring that investigation to the forefront, and we did that in recent times. And that's the time when we re-entered the investigation.

I would just like to say that during this time the cooperation between our two agencies has been outstanding, and I'm sure there are a lot of questions around this, but I'll turn it back over to Bobby or --

(Cross talk)

Q (Inaudible due to cross talk) -- could you tell us what you found out about the handling of the note?

MR. BRYANT: The note was initially discovered on July the 26th, 1993 at 4:00 p.m. by an aide who was inventorying Mr. Foster's office. The note was reviewed. It was torn up into several small pieces. It was put back together. And then there was concern by White House staff about executive privilege and about family interests. The note was subsequently reviewed by the wife and her attorney -- Mrs. Foster -- and was then reviewed by the president for executive privilege issues. And then after these 30 hours had passed, the note was turned over to Chief Langston's people on July the 27th at 9:15 p.m.

(Cross talk)

Q Mr. Bryant, why -- what about what the delay?

Q (Inaudible due to cross talk) -- whether that was appropriate handling of the note, because that's -- (off mike)?

MR. BRYANT: The handling of the note by the White House staff, certainly, they had interests there as far as executive privilege and certainly sensitivities to the family, and they were reasonable.

Q They were --

Q They were reasonable, you said, Mr. Bryant?

Q What did you say --

MR. BRYANT: I said they were reasonable.

Q Well, what's the relationship between what he says and he as a family? This is all the government business.

MR. BRYANT: I'm sorry, you -- what are speaking from?

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Q I'm reading from the note.

MR. BRYANT: So --

Q Reading from what --

MR. BRYANT: -- the -- the content of the note was not examined by us. The handling of the note by the White House staff and its subsequent turn-over to the Park Police was what we looked at.

Q Who first told you this was a suicide?

MR. BRYANT: Well, I think while we were with the United States Park Police, it became reasonably apparent that it was a suicide.

Q Sir, do you have any concerns about the delay in the time that the White House did turn the note over to you?

MR. BRYANT: I think that the -- the concerns that they were working from were reasonable. We would probably have liked it to have been a little sooner, but we understand what was going on. I'd leave that to Bobby to answer, too.

Q How much sooner would you have liked to have seen --

MR. BRYANT: I can't answer that question because there are executive privileges and family interests here that are certainly very strong interests.

Q Reading these -- these things in this note --

Q There's no question that this note, that this --

Q -- I don't see any family interests.

Q Let me finish my question. There's no question that this is his note, his handwriting, that you took it. Did you do forensic on it? Are there fingerprints?

MR. LANGSTON: Yes. It's -- it's been identified by an expert in handwriting. Also, it was identified by the wife, Mrs. Foster, as being his handwriting.

Q How many people handled it? Are there -- a sense of how -- was it passed back and forth, or just his fingerprints on it?

MR. LANGSTON: It was handled by a number of people at the White House. And it was processed there were no real discernment of prints that could be identified.

Q Mr. Bryant, what precisely were the executive privilege

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oncerns that the White House staff cited to you from the note?

MR. BRYANT: I think that when you have at the highest levels of overnment, I think any document, they would want to examine it as to hether there is information in there that might be privileged, and I hink that's what, in fact, occurred.

Q Was there any -- is there anything in --

MR. BRYANT: I think --

(To staff ?) Had the note been turned over?

MR. LANGSTON: I'm sorry.

MR. BRYANT: Has the note been turned over?

I think it has, so I think that answers your question.

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Q Yeah, but --

Q So there were no privileged --

MR. BRYANT: No.

Q Let me ask --

Q Mr. Bryant?

Q Let me ask you this: Were you able to determine what took he bulk of the 30 hours? Was it giving it to the family first?

MR. BRYANT: I think they had -- if you will remember -- go back o the time here, we had a death, a family traveling back and forth rom Little Rock, an attorney involved, and also the president's chedule. And there were issues there that they thought were aramount to have a review done, and they were, in fact, done. And hat's what accounts for most of the 30 hours.

Q Mr. Bryant?

Q Who's to blame, Mr. Bryant? Who at the White House was xerting this thought of executive privilege in the family? Is there name of a person you can give us who was your contact there?

MR. BRYANT: Well, I think we working through Mr. Nussbaum..

Q Who was the aide that was examining the --

MR. BRYANT: I'm really not going to get into that. I don't hink I want to --

Q You already --

Q Mr. Bryant?

Q Why wouldn't you get into that?

MR. BRYANT: Because I would just prefer not.

Q Mr. Bryant --

MR. BRYANT: Gary?

Q Mr. Bryant?

Cross talk.)

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Q How do you know that the circumstance is that the note was left in the briefcase torn up? Who discovered the note? How certain are you that the note was torn up by Mr. Foster and left in the briefcase? And, if so, how do you reconcile the fact that he tore up a suicide note?

MR. BRYANT: Okay, Gary, first, the note -- the -- I don't -- whether it's a suicide note or not, I don't know. It certainly comments about what's going on, first. The note was torn up into 27 pieces. It was in a briefcase that was discovered on the 26th.

Q Sir, this sounds like all this material that he might have been going to discuss -- he had an appointment, I understand, to talk to the president on Wednesday after he died Tuesday. He made this appointment Monday night. This sounds like this all the stuff that they were going to chat about.

MR. BRYANT: Well, I don't know --

Q Do you know for sure --

Q Could you give us a sense of what you think he was talking about when he seems to allege in this note that the FBI lied to the Justice Department? Have you got --

MR. BRYANT: I'm not really going to get into what his state of mind was or this type of thing. The facts are -- what was written down, you have. And it'd just be sheer speculation on my part or Chief Langston's.

Q Sir?

Q Are you saying the FBI hasn't discussed this with the White House counsel's office at all, that you have not had a conversation about this particular line in the note, that no one at the counsel's office --

MR. BRYANT: I think Deputy Attorney General Heymann suggested that certain aspects of this note are under inquiry by professional responsibility, and I think that's what he's referring to.

Q Do you know why --

Q (Inaudible.)

Q Do you know for sure that there was no other note left by Mr. Foster anywhere? Do you know that he did not leave any note for any member of his family?

MR. BRYANT: We've conducted over 30 interviews to determine what

happened to this note, the time schedule, and we've run down numerous comments and suggestions of other notes, and we've found them all to be without fact.

(Cross talk.)

Q Do you have any indications that --

Q You haven't really answered the question about the gun, where the gun came from, how he got the gun.

CHIEF LANGSTON: We probably ought to -- we ought to probably clean up any other comments about the note before we move on to the gun.

Q Well, can I ask you just about --

Q Mr. Bryant?

Q On that Thursday, two days after, you have this going through his materials by Bernie Nussbaum with people here sort of looking on, the FBI looking on, the Park Police looking on. Do you have any concerns that Bernie Nussbaum was the guy who was basically searching the office and you guys were sort of standing around?

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PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP B. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBERT LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
F-10-05 page# 1 TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1993

est=muh,doj,fbi,park,crime,drug
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CHIEF LANGSTON: Let me comment on that. We certainly weren't leased at the way that was conducted. Our investigators would like o have seen that briefcase and would like to have examined the ontent of files. It was -- executive privilege was invoked. And we aised those concerns with the Justice Department, and those concerns rom the Justice Department were raised with the White House. And the hite House staff became very compliant, and everything that we had sked for, they provided to us fully.

Q Do you have any sense, Chief, of why this note wasn't found n the first office search?

CHIEF LANGSTON: It was ripped up into 28 small pieces and idently was --

Q Twenty-five.

CHIEF LANGSTON: Well, there is some controversy over that. (Laughter.)

Q The FBI can't count?

Q What fingerprints were found?

Q I'm sorry. I'm sorry, you were answering the question bout why you think it wasn't found.

CHIEF LANGSTON: Well, obviously, the search of the briefcase was ne out of the sight of our investigators and the agents. Papers re being pulled out. And it was overlooked is what was --

Q (You are in the ?) executive department. Why in the world as anybody conducting executive privilege against you?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I can't answer that, ma'am.

Q Sir, what fingerprints did you find on the note?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I don't believe anything discernible.

MR. : There was one smudged palm print.

CHIEF LANGSTON: One smudged palm print.

Q Chief Langston, the fact remains you don't know, do you, o tore the note up and put it in the briefcase?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No, we don't, Gary, but we have -- in interviews

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ith the wife, she encouraged her husband to write down a list of what as bothering him. And she believes that that may have occurred a eek to a week and a half prior to when he was found at Ft. Marcy. o, it could have been anytime between a week and a half and the time hat --

Q There's no question that he wrote it, I understand that.

CHIEF LANGSTON: Yes.

Q But there is a question that somebody on the White House taff might have discovered the note elsewhere and torn it up and put : there?

CHIEF LANGSTON: That would be speculation. I could not comment n that.

Q Gentlemen, the note refers to both the president and Mrs. linton. Did anybody interview the president or Mrs. Clinton as part f this investigation?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Not from the Park police, no.

MR. BRYANT: We did not.

Q Why not? The president was one of the last to talk to him, id a meeting with him the day following the suicide --

MR. BRYANT: I think what we were trying to do here first was ying to find out if there was a violation, if he'd been harmed, you ow, assaulted or assassinated or whatever. We concluded no. The cond part of our inquiry was the note, and we didn't consider the esident or Mrs. Clinton to be relevant witnesses to that.

Q Why?

MR. BRYANT: Because in our investigative view, they were not.

Q Did anyone on the White House staff talk to you about that? d they -- did you approach anyone at the White House staff about nterviewing the president or the first lady? Did they attempt to scourage you in any way?

MR. BRYANT: No.

Q So, you never talked to anyone on the White House staff at l --

MR. BRYANT: We talked to many members of the White House staff rst about the note and the handling of the note. As far as the nterviewing the president, no, we did not because we did not consider

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them to be relevant.

Q Why was a loose end not tied up? I mean, if you want to make sure it's thorough and you know this question is going to come —

MR. BRYANT: I suggest to you that it's a very thorough investigation.

Q Is there any indication that Mr. Foster had in the past been treated for depression or had ever talked about taking his own life?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No. He had been encouraged to see several doctors, and I think he had a doctor in Arkansas who was prescribing to him some medication. That doctor was, I think, just a regular general practitioner who had prescribed some medication.

Q What kind of medication?

CHIEF LANGSTON: He may have taken one dose of that prior -- maybe a day or two prior to, but the medical examiner found no traces of any drugs in his system.

Q What medication was that?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I'd have to -- I don't have that on the tip of my tongue. I'd have to provide that.

Q Was it an anti-depressant?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I believe that it was, yes.

Q Are we going to get the autopsy report?

Q Was that the first time he had been prescribed an anti-depressant? Was that the first time in his life he had been prescribed an anti-depressant?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I have not -- I don't have that information.

Q Was the doctor interviewed?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I believe so.

Q Did the doctor say why he would mail an anti-depressant to somebody when most people would provide a full psychiatric workup before you take them?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I believe that Mr. Foster had gone through a recent medical from that doctor and had been under his care.

Q A recent psychiatric workup?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No. I think just a recent medical examination.

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PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP B. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBERT LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
F-10-06 page# 1 TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1993

dest=awh,doj,fbi,park,crime,drug
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Q Was it Prozac or was it --

CHIEF LANGSTON: It was not Prozac, but I can't recall the name of the drug. It started with a "T," is the only thing I can recall.

Q Chief, you said that Mr. Foster's wife had urged him to write down what was on his mind. I know there are sensitive family concerns here, but what can you tell us about what she suggested to him that he do with this after he write it down?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Oh, I think she just wanted him to vent. I can't speculate on why she asked him to write it down, but --

Q She didn't tell you that she said write it down and take it to the president or write it down and bring it home and talk to me about it?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No. I was not the investigator, so I wasn't interviewing her, and I didn't see that in the investigation.

Q (Off mike) -- sure that this was definitely a suicide, why did the FBI begin to work around and see if this was something else?

CHIEF LANGSTON: The FBI was in it because of the public official spect of it, the possible homicide --

Q I know that, but why was the FBI looking at this to see if e had been assaulted if you were so sure it was a suicide?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Every indication led to that point on the scene.

Q (Off mike) -- FBI man answer that, will you?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Yes, ma'am.

MR. BRYANT: I'd be delighted to answer that question. Any time here is an assault or a death under suspicious circumstances of an fficial covered by the assassination or assault of a federal officer tatute, we immediately put agents with the primary or lead agency, in his case United States Park Police, to determine the circumstances. s we became convinced that it was, in fact, a suicide, we ubsequently started to withdraw, and then the issue with the note and he 30-hour issue, and then when we were ordered back in by the epartment of Justice to examine the circumstances of the turnover of he note. And that's the chronology --

Q What does the autopsy show?

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CHIEF LANGSTON: The autopsy showed that he was free of any disease, that he had no drugs in his system, and that he died from a single gunshot wound that entered through the mouth and upward into the brain.

Q Can you tell us anything about the origin of the gun, or have you traced the gun?

CHIEF LANGSTON: The gun has a serial number on it, and if you're familiar with a Colt weapon, there are normally two numbers on each Colt weapon. One is called the serial number and one is called the butt number. There was some confusion that there may be two guns on the scene. I'd like to put that to rest. There is one gun on the scene. There's not a matched pair that we know of. A photograph of that gun was sent to the family in Arkansas to see if that was part of the father's collection. Evidently the father had died and had a gun collection. It was a 1912 Army Colt special. It was not traceable. It was not registered. It was not registered here in the District of Columbia, nor was it registered in Arkansas. The gun was similar to that in his father's collection. It was identified by a sister who looked at the photograph and said that is similar to the weapon that was in her father's collection. There were some ornate swirls on the handle of the Colt. She identified that that was the same. And -- but nowhere does that serial number come back to any one that we can recognize.

Q Can you tell us, did he have the gun in the White House or did he go someplace else to pick up the gun?

CHIEF LANGSTON: We cannot trace that.

Q Can you tell us about the time period --

Q Can you tell us about -- can we finish with the gun?

Q Okay.

Q Can you tell us whether or not -- in other words, was it believed that he had that gun? Does the family think that that gun had been in Vince Foster's possession?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Yes.

Q And what can you tell us about the time period -- there was a period of four or five hours when he left the White House and when he was believed to have committed suicide. What do you know about that time period?

CHIEF LANGSTON: We know that he had a full meal, and we cannot identify where that was, and that's strictly because the medical examiner said that he had a full meal. We cannot, from the time he

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left the White House, cannot account for the time. The body was discovered at 1800 hours, which is 6:00 p.m. It may have been there for an hour to two hours.

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PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP B. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBERT LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
F-10-07 page# 1 TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1993

dest=wh,doj,fbi,park,crime,drug
data

Q Chief, you've not been able to recover the bullet?

CHIEF LANGSTON: The bullet has not been recovered.

(Cross talk.)

CHIEF LANGSTON: I'm sorry?

Q Who was the last person to see him alive that you interviewed?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I cannot tell you that. It is in the interview statements. I'm not sure who that is.

Q Was it a White House official or his family?

Q Was there anything remarkable about the last known conversation with Mr. Foster that stands out in terms of his suicide?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I can't answer that.

Q Why?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I don't know. That's -- no knowledge of it.

Q Was he receiving anti-depressant drugs? And what's the name of the doctor who sent them to him?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I will provide that to you later, but I don't have it with me right now.

Q Chief, can you shed -- or Mr. Bryant -- any light at all on this line about the usher's office and the name Cocky (sp) and HRC?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No, I can't.

Q Can you give us any idea what that means? The line is: "The usher's office plotted to have excessive costs incurred taking advantage of Cocky (sp) and HRC."

MR. BRYANT: I don't know.

CHIEF LANGSTON: I believe Cocky (sp) is somebody in the White House and HRC is Hillary Rodham Clinton, I believe. That's what they speculate.

Q I'm sorry, that's what who speculates?

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CHIEF LANGSTON: That was just — that was given to me by one of my investigators that they thought that's what that meant.

Q Sir, in the collection of all the interviews, was there a general sense that he was very depressed?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Oh, yes, very much so — from the family, from friends, from his writing, from the doctor — that he had been going through some tough times accepting some of the problems that had occurred there. And I think you can see in the note that certain situations had occurred that he was directly responsible for.

Q Well did he say to friends that he was having a difficult time?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I don't know if he did or not. I think his wife acknowledged the fact that he was really down. As a matter of fact, they had called the office to see how he was doing. And I think the friends pretty well acknowledged that he had been acting a little down.

Q Any indication when the note was written?

Q Did they indicate how long —

CHIEF LANGSTON: Yes, ma'am? I'm sorry?

Q Did they indicate how long he had been down, how long they'd been noticing this?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I think probably it had to extend back over a week or two.

Q Did you figure out when this note was written, other than Mrs. Foster's suggestion that she told him to write down what was bothering him?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No. She said that he had suggested that about a week and a half prior to the death. It could have been written any time in there.

Q When he leaves the White House, does he log his car out? Did you find the logging? Is that the person who might have last seen him? How did he get his car out of the parking because they usually log them in very carefully.

CHIEF LANGSTON: I'm sure that's part of the investigation, but I cannot tell you.

Q Well let's come back to this last person for a minute, if I could, because that is strange. In this kind of investigation I

CONFIDENTIAL

uld think you would want to know somebody who saw this man directly fore death. Do you have any witnesses who saw him outside of the ite House after 1:55?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No.

Q Where does the investigation go from here?

MORE

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PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP B. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBERT LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
F-10-08 page# 1 TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1993

dest=wuh,doj,fbi,park,crime,drug
data

Q Let me just finish. Could I -- I have one more thought on that, ma'am?

Have you interviewed his secretary? Did she see him?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Yes.

Q Have you -- you don't know that, for example, Mr. Nussbaum was the last person? Do your investigators know, Chief --

CHIEF LANGSTON: Yes, they do. No, I don't know. My investigators do know.

Q (Inaudible) -- very quickly so we can find that out? That seems a little bit crucial, because there are suggestions that a very senior person saw him right before he left. And so naturally we want to lay that to rest.

CHIEF LANGSTON: Sure.

Q Did you examine his phone --

CHIEF LANGSTON: We'll get back on that.

Q Did you examine his phone logs?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I'm sorry. Go ahead.

Q What does the investigation go from here?

CHIEF LANGSTON: The Park Police has concluded its investigation into the death inquiry of Mr. Foster.

Q What about the FBI?

MR. BRYANT: And we've concluded our investigation as to the handling of the note.

Q Gentlemen, there's a lot of serious statements here. Aside from the -- you said you would follow up on the FBI line in the Justice Department. Will the rest of this be looked into? A man did, apparently, give his life because of these concerns. You're saying it's over. Does that mean all these things about the travel office and so on will not be looked into?

MR. BRYANT: I think some of those inquiries are ongoing. Certainly the travel office and the issues about the FBI -- some of those are ongoing.

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Q What about his telephone logs?

Q Did you -- have you kept a copy of Heymann's letter?

Q Did you all examine his telephone calls?

MR. BRYANT: Yes, we did.

Q You did? And did that lead you -- did that tell you what officials in government he had been talking with that might have contributed to his distress?

MR. BRYANT: Well, we asked for 2-1/2 weeks prior to his death of telephone logs. We did receive that.

Q What were the main offices he dealt with during that time?

MR. BRYANT: I don't have that information with me. I'm sorry.

Q Are you going to make that public, those offices, that phone log?

MR. BRYANT: It's part of our investigation. I doubt it will be made public, ma'am.

Q Chief --

MR. STERN: Let's just take a couple more questions, and they've got to get back to work.

Q Is there any indication of why he chose the place --

Q What about the phone logs? Will you --

Q -- he chose to shoot himself?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No, ma'am.

Q Was there anything that happened on that date that indicates -- that may have sparked this? Is there --

CHIEF LANGSTON: Not to our knowledge, no.

Q Chief, is there --

MR. STERN: Safire?

Q Mr. Bryant, the line that says the usher's office plotted to have excessive costs incurred, might that have been a federal crime? And would the FBI look into that?

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MR. STERN: Bill, you came in late. We did distribute a letter from the deputy attorney general that indicates how those matters will be pursued.

(Cross talk.)

Q You didn't distribute it over here.

MR. STERN: Okay.

Q Well, what are these --

MR. STERN: I'll make -- Sarah, will you please?

Q (Inaudible.)

MR. STERN: We'll make sure that he -- I thought it was passed out on your side. If it wasn't, we'll get you copies. Let me just say one last thing. There are some of you who obviously would like to see a photocopy of the original -- of the note in its original form. If you want to come to my office after this session, I'll be happy to show it to you, but we did want to respect the family's wishes. But if you wish to see it in terms of where there are scratch-outs, interlinections, scribbles, anything like that, I do have one photocopy. And if you want to come to my office --

Q So we can't get a copy?

MR. STERN: No. But if you'd care to come to office to look at it --

Q Sure.

MR. STERN: I understand your journalistic need to describe the note to your readers or to your viewers.

Q For those of us who don't usually cover Justice, could you tell us where your office is? (Laughter.)

MR. STERN: Just passed the men's room.

(Cross talk.)

MR. STERN: Thank you. Thanks a lot.

Q Wait a minute, sir!

Q From which office are we getting the report?

MR. STERN: The report --

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Q When is it being released?

MR. STERN: As soon as the FOIA section processes the report, it'll be available to you. That has already started before this meeting even took place.

Q Do you have to file a request or is it going to be released to everybody at once?

MR. STERN: The normal practice of the FOIA section is to call the people who have requested it and let them know that it's available and to ask them whether they would like it mailed or would they like to pick it up. (Laughter.)

Q Who do we tell --

MR. STERN: If you all send an FOIA to Philip Heymann, the deputy attorney general, or to me, we'll make sure that it gets up to that section.

Q This question is to both of these gentlemen here. You say this man was in great depression and he'd been dissatisfied with the government.

MORE

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PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP B. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBERT LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
F-10-09-E page# 1 TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1993

dest=wuh,doj,fbi,park,crime,drug
data

Therefore we certainly need to know what departments and what agencies of government he talked with recently, and that would be in the telephone log, and you're not going to make that public?

MR. STERN: Sarah, if you put in a Freedom of Information Act request, we'll make sure that it's handled.

Q (Off mike) -- Freedom of Information Act -- (off mike). I want to know what --

MR. STERN: Okay, Sarah.

Q -- (off mike) -- of things we should know now. Are you going to give it to us or are you not?

MR. STERN: Sarah, I don't think we have that available at this -- at this point.

Q Well, why don't you?

MR. STERN: You want some special servicing? Is that it? You're not content to wait and do it the normal way, through a Freedom of Information Act request?

Q No. Well, no. I'm not --

MR. STERN: Okay.

Q -- going to wait on that.

MR. STERN: Thank you very much.

END

CONFIDENTIAL

FOR T. Deputy's Press Conference on
Bill you may wish to get a tape of the press conference

Date: Tuesday, August 10, 1993 11:05 am
From: OPD01(MARGOLIS)
Subject: FOSTER NOTE

AS TO THE ASSERTIONS IN THE NOTE,OPR IS LOOKING AT THE SENTENCE DEALING WITH THE FBI AS PART OF ITS BROADER INQUIRY INTO THE FBI CONTACTS WITH THE WHITE HOUSE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE A.G. LETTER TO CHAIRMAN BROOKS. AS TO THE REMAINING ASSERTIONS THE PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION IS LOOKING AT THEM AS PART OF ITS MANDATE TO REVIEW ALL TRAVEL OFFICE MATTERS.WHILE THE INQUIRY INTO THE ASSERTIONS IS NOT TOTALLY COMPLETE, I CAN SAY THAT NOTHING IN THE NOTES HAS CAUSED THE PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION TO CONCLUDE THAT FURTHER INVESTIGATION IS WARRANTED. A FEW LOOSE ENDS DO NEED TO BE TIED DOWN-

THE FBI JOINED THE PARK POLICE IN THE INITIAL STAGES OF THE INQUIRY INTO FOSTER'S DEATH BECAUSE OF HIS STATUS AS A FEDERAL OFFICIAL [ASSASSINATION STATUTES]AS IT BECAME APPARENT THAT THIS WAS A SUICIDE THE FBI GRADUALLY ASSUMED A SECONDARY ROLE TO THE PARK POLICE. THE BUREAU REENTERED THE INQUIRY AT OUR REQUEST TO EXAMINE THE HANDLING OF THE NOTE

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For The Deputy's Press Conference

Date: Saturday, August 7, 1993 4:12 pm
From: OPD01(MARGOLIS)
Subject: VINCE FOSTER MOOT COURT MEDIA QUESTIONS

1-HOW CAN YOU EXPLAIN WHY YOUR VETERAN PROSECUTORS,ACCOMPANIED BY FBI,SECRET SERVICE,AND PARK POLICE REPRESENTATIVES, WHO SUPERVISED THE SEARCH OF FOSTER'S OFFICE FOR A SUICIDE NOTE [PER W.H. STATEMENT]- SPECIFICALLY THE SEARCH OF HIS BRIEFCASE- FOUND NOTHING- AND YET A FEW DAYS LATER A STAFFER WHO WAS SIMPLY PACKING THE BRIEFCASE FOR RETURN TO THE FAMILY NOT ONLY WAS ABLE TO FIND SCRAPS OF PAPER IN THIS BRIEFCASE BUT ALSO HAVE THE INTUITION TO PIECE THEM TOGETHER RATHER THAN THROWING THEM AWAY?

2-YOU CLAIM YOUR PEOPLE DID NOT SUPERVISE THE SEARCH-THAT THEY WERE MERELY PRESENT DURING THE SEARCH BY W.H.COUNSEL. WHY DIDN'T MR.NUSSBAUM FIND THE NOTES?WHAT SENSE DOES THIS PROCEDURE MAKE? WHO WAS RUNNING THIS INVESTIGATION-THE DOJ OR THE WHITE HOUSE? WHY DIDN'T YOU PUT YOUR CIGAR STORE INDIANS TO WORK BACK AT THE OFFICE DURING THE SEARCH AND SIMPLY LET BERNIE NUSSBAUM REPORT THE RESULTS OF HIS SEARCH TO YOU? WHAT PURPOSE DID THE MERE PRESENCE OF YOUR PEOPLE SERVE?

3-YOU CLAIM THAT YOU DID NOT APPROVE OF THIS PROCEDURE-DOES'NT THIS PROVE THAT YOU PEOPLE HAVE LEARNED NOTHING FROM TRAVELGATE? YOU ARE STILL ALLOWING THE WHITE HOUSE TO DICTATE THE TERMS OF YOUR INVESTIGATIONS AT LEAST WHEN THE WHITE HOUSE HAS INTERESTS TO PROTECT. IS THIS THE SEPARATION OF POLITICS FROM JUSTICE THAT JANET RENO BRAGS ABOUT? OR HAVE YOU BROUGHT ED MEESE BACK? 4- HAS THE FBI INVESTIGATION FIRMLY ESTABLISHED THAT THIS NOTE WAS NOT TAMPERED WITH AFTER FOSTER'S DEATH- AND THAT IT WAS NOT REMOVED FROM THE BRIEFCASE BEFORE YOUR SEARCH AND SUBSEQUENTLY REPLCACED?

4-HAS THE INVESTIGATION RULED OUT THE POSSIBILITY THAT MR.FOSTER WAS SUFFERING FROM AIDS?

5-WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT THE ALLEAGATIONS IN THE NOTE?

~~MARY JOE WILL DELAY ACTION ON THE VISUALLY CHALLENGED GENTLEMAN UNTIL WED.~~ TALK TO ME ABOUT MY CONVERSATION WITH JIM HAMILTON ON FRIDAY NITE

The 2nd (partial) [illegible] with a the case — The World Trade Center Bombing —

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/6/94

On April 6, 1994, a meeting was conducted at the offices of the Independent Counsel, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. (WDC), to discuss victimology related to the death of VINCENT FOSTER, JR, former Deputy Counsel, The White House. The following individuals attended the meeting and were provided with numbered copies of a time line, a suggested list of questions, and an investigative questionnaire:

NAME	COPY #
	2
	3
JAMES L. LUKE	4
	5
	6
	7
	8
	9
	10
	11
RODERICK C. LANKLER	12

Numbered copies were provided to the aforementioned individuals in order to account for copies of the documents produced.

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Investigation on 4/6/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000581

by _____ Date dictated 4/6/94

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to

OIC 582–

OIC 586

not included

OIC 000581A

OIC 637-
OIC 650
not included

OIC 000636A

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/25/94

On March 21, 1994, Supervisory Special Agent (SSA) and Resident Agent (RA), , FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI), took custody of the below listed items of evidence relating to the U.S. Park Police investigation of the death of VINCENT FOSTER on July 20, 1993.

The list is as follows:

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
1.	Colt, Army Special, 38 cal. 6 shot, 4", revolver serial #356555 (355055) with paper bag
2.	1 round 38 cal. r-p 38spl HV
3.	1 casing 38 cal. r-p 38spl HV
4.	1 pair eyeglasses
10.	Black colored suit jacket
11.	Blue silk tie
13.	Miscellaneous papers
14.	Key ring marked Cook Jeep sales with keys
16.	White long sleeved shirt
17.	White T-Shirt
18.	White boxer shorts
19.	Blue grey colored pants with black belt
20.	Pair black colored socks
21.	1 pair black colored dress shoes, size 11 Medium

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OIC 000581

Investigation on 3/21/94 at Washington, D.C. File # WMFO 29D-LR-35063

by _____ Date dictated 3/21/94

copy OIC Sub 17

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

22. Lock seal envelope containing pulled head hairs

23. Washington D.C. map

24. 2 pairs of sunglasses

25. Birthday card

26. Piece of white paper with red writing

27. Box of 4 checkbooks

28. Insurance ID card

29. 1 Sierra Nevada Pale Bock Malt Liquor 12oz.

30. 1 Miller Lite beer 12 oz. (empty)

31. 1 empty pack Marlboro Lights cigarettes

32. 8 oz. bottle of Kaopectate

33. Corkscrew (CLOS DU BOIS)

34. Contents of front ashtray

35. White legal envelope "White House" return, containing pieces of torn note.

36. Vial of whole blood.

37. Brown paper, original around revolver

38. Brown paper on which clothes were dried

39. Negatives of film used at crime scene
Film (photos) taken by Officer SIMONELLO

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 4/6/94

The below-listed individuals met on March 30, 1994 at the George Washington National Park Headquarters, located off the George Washington Memorial Parkway, Fairfax County, Virginia.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss/resolve issues relating to the FBI request to conduct a crime scene investigation at Fort Marcy National Park. Of major concern to park authorities was the extent of digging and ground disturbance that would be necessary. These issues were resolved to the satisfaction of U.S. Park Service authorities, including the National Park Service archeologists that were present.

Monday, April 4, 1994, weather permitting, was set as a target date, with the understanding that no digging or excavation would be conducted without the presence and oversight of National Park Service archeologists.

Name	Title	Agency	Phone Number
Audrey Calhoun	Asst. Supt.	NPS-GWMP	703-285-2600
Bart Truesdell	Chief Ranger	NPS-GWMP	703-285-2600
Bob Sonderman	Senior Staff	NPS	202-619-7280
	Archeologist		301-344-3523
Greg Howland	Cult. Res. Mgr.	NPS-GWMP	703-285-2598
Pete Simonello	ID Tech USPP	USPP	202-690-5192
E. Lee Davis	Act. Supt. WMP	NPS	202-285-2600
	Special Agent	FBI	202-324-4341
Charles W. Hume	Capt. USPP-CIB	USPP	202-690-5054
	Special Agent	FBI	202-324-4479
	Special Agent	FBI	202-514-8688
	Special Agent	FBI	202-514-8688

NOTE: "NPS" is National Park Service
"GWMP" is George Washington Memorial Park
"USPP" is United States Park Police

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copy GT Smb

Investigation on 3/30/94 at George Washington Park File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000589

by _____ Date dictated 3/31/94

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WFO 176-35263 Sub17 - 37

OIC 590
not included

OIC 000509 A

The Nomination of JUDGE LOUIS J. FREEH to be Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

July 20, 1993

CONTENTS:

* Career highlights
* Resume
* Prepared text of statement by Judge Freeh

OIC 000591

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STATEMENT BY JUDGE LOUIS J. FREEH

Thank you, Mr. President, for your kind and humbling words, and thank you for the honor of this nomination. I also want to thank you, Attorney General Reno, for your support and confidence.

I would also like to introduce to you my wonderful wife, Marilyn, who is the director of our family, and our four sons: Justin, Brendan, Sean, and Connor.

I was born in Jersey City, and from about the age of my eldest son I wanted to be an FBI agent. It was my first job after law school at the age of 25.

The FBI is the greatest law enforcement organization ever created by a democratic society. The brave men and women who serve in its ranks exemplify all of our country's police professionals dedicated to ensuring both safety and liberty.

If confirmed by the Senate, I pledge my total commitment to a Federal Bureau of Investigation whose only beacon is the rule of law, whose sole task is protecting all of our people from crime and violence.

The FBI'S duties include virtually every important aspect of the crimes that take such a dreadful toll in American life.

(MORE)

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They include violent street crime, drug trafficking, civil rights violations, organized crime and racketeering, public corruption, fraud, health care abuses, white collar crime, environmental crimes, and crimes against our domestic and national security.

Our country must be made safe again--in cities, towns, villages, and countryside. Safety is particularly important for our children and young people, who all too often are now trapped in virtual war zones controlled by vicious criminals.

The issue is stark: Do we allow criminals to destroy the Constitution and our freedoms? Or do we as a people committed to the rule of law take effective steps to preserve our most basic civil rights--to be protected against harm, to be free from fear, and to enjoy the full measure of liberty and opportunity in this great nation.

Anyone doubting the need for an efficient FBI need only read the front page or watch the evening news. What most Americans once thought impossible has now occurred here: A terrorist bomb that killed, maimed, and spread terror in our nation's largest city.

We now live in a global village in terms of law enforcement. When my friend and colleague, Italy's Judge Giovanni Falcone, and his wife were assassinated outside Palermo in 1992, it was an attack against the cooperative efforts by the FBI and by Italian

police and judges to combat international narco-terrorism.

The Department of Justice has spear-headed these international police and judicial assistance operations which are critical to our success and which must be continued.

The FBI must not only catch those who have committed crimes. It must be an important step ahead of criminals as often as possible to prevent these monstrous offenses from occurring. It also has the unique ability in a democratic society to exculpate the innocent.

To do all of those things takes expert and dedicated personnel, state-of-the-art technology, and the support of the American people. It also takes the greatest possible cooperation with state and local law enforcement agencies.

I have had the privilege of working investigations and prosecutions which represent the long and dedicated efforts of thousands of federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement officers. Both the Pizza case and the Mail Bombing case required the careful coordination of scores of separate investigative agencies, police forces, prosecutors, and governments--all working together toward common professional goals.

The harmonious and cooperative efforts of the police men and women who solved these difficult cases--without the occurrence of a single leak throughout years of intensive investigations--were

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in the highest tradition of great law enforcement. In our country's rich traditions, we must make certain that the best of the past is surely the prologue for the challenges we face today and in the future.

Before going on the Supreme Court, Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone set into motion in the 1920's reforms that eventually led to the outstanding FBI of today -- an FBI which has been strengthened by Judge Sessions' efforts to diversify its excellent work-force. These important efforts should be continued and strengthened.

At its bedrock, the FBI must stand for absolute integrity, be free of all political influence, be free of any racial or other bias, and work solely in the public interest.

Without exception, the FBI must be responsible to the Attorney General, the President, and the Congress. Most importantly, the FBI must be responsible to the American people.

# # # #

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OIC 000595

7-1 (Rev. 2-21-91)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: May 25, 1994

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ AR

Reference: Communication dated March 24, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK
MAJOR CASE #106

OO: Little Rock

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Specimens received: March 24, 1994

Result of examination:

Reference is made to the previous FBI Laboratory Report dated May 9, 1994 submitted in connection with this case which lists all of the submitted specimens.

DNA ANALYSIS:

DNA DQ alpha types as listed were detected for the following specimens:

Specimens	DNA DQ alpha Type
Q10-1	2,4

Based on the DNA DQ alpha results, the source of K3 (FOSTER) is included as a potential contributor to the DNA detected in specimen Q10-1 (a cutting taken from item Q10).

Enclosures (2)

29D-LR-35063
OIC Sub 17

This Report Is Furnished For Official Use Only

The estimated percentage of selecting an unrelated individual at random from the population having DQ alpha type 2,4 as detected in this specimen is approximately 6 percent of Caucasians, 8 percent of Blacks and 8 percent of Hispanics.

ADMINISTRATIVE/DISPOSITION:

RFLP DNA examinations are continuing on specimens K3 and Q10 and will take several weeks to complete. You will be advised of the results of those examinations as soon as they are completed.

The remaining processed DNA from specimens examined by DNA analysis and the probed DNA membranes will be returned to you with the submitted items. The processed DNA can be found in a package marked "PROCESSED DNA SAMPLES: SHOULD BE REFRIGERATED/FROZEN." It is recommended that these samples be stored in a refrigerator/freezer and isolated from evidence that has not been examined. You will be separately advised concerning the disposition of the remaining submitted items listed in the referenced report.

Two copies of photographs of specimens Q1 through Q28, Q30 and K1 are being returned to you with this report.

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OIC 598 -
OIC 607
not included

OIC 000597A

(Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: May 9, 1994

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ AR
4033007 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL VY ZZ AR
40405047 S QV RU
40413029 S QV
40414002 S/D QV QW WP AL
40422001 S QV QW

Reference: Communication dated 3/29/94

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK
MAJOR CASE #106
OO: Little Rock

Specimens received: March 24, 1994

Specimens personally delivered by SSA on March 24, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ AR):

Q1	Cartridge (2)
Q2	Cartridge case (3)
Q3	Eyeglasses (4)
Q4	Jacket (10)
Q4A	Handkerchief (10)
Q5	Tie (11)
Q6A-Q6F	Miscellaneous papers (13)
Q7-Q7D	Key ring and keys (14)

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OIC 000608

(over)

29D-LR-35061 OIC Sub17

Q8	Shirt (16)
Q9	T-shirt (17)
Q10	Shorts (18)
Q11	Pants (19)
Q11A	Belt (19)
Q12-Q13	Socks (20)
Q14-Q15	Shoes (21)
Q16	Map (23)
Q17-Q18	Two pairs of glasses (24)
Q19	Birthday card (25)
Q20	Piece of paper (26)
Q21	Box of checkbooks (27)
Q22	Card (28)
Q23	Bottle (29)
Q24	Can (30)
Q25	Pack of cigarettes (31)
Q26	Bottle of Kaopectate (32)
Q27	Corkscrew (33)
Q28	Miscellaneous items from ashtray (34)
Q29	Torn note and envelope resubmitted from Laboratory Number 30730011 D/S UD UJ (Q1) (35)
Q30	Brown paper from around K1 barrel, white filter paper and white wrapping paper (37)
Q31-Q31C	Paper on which clothes were dried (38)
Q32	Negatives (39)

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K1 .38 Special caliber Colt revolver, Serial Number 355055 (1)

K2 Known head hair pulled from VINCENT FOSTER (22)

K3 Known blood sample from VINCENT FOSTER (36)

Specimens personally delivered by SSA on March 30, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40330007 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW VY ZZ AR):

ALSO SUBMITTED:

Initial Mobile Crime Lab Report of scene of death (Tab 46)

Evidence Control Receipt for weapon, one casing, and one round (Tab 47)

Department of Treasury, ATF National Tracing Center, Report of Firearms Tracing, both serial number (Tab 48)

Metropolitan Police Department certificate of No Record of Firearms Registration for Weapon (Tab 49)

Photo of weapon shown to Foster's sister and John Sloan's correspondence reference same (Tab 50)

U.S. Park Police letter request ATF to perform forensic testing on evidence from the Foster Case, and result of tests from ATF (Tab 51)

Evidence Control Receipt listing Foster's personal property found at the scene (Tab 52)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on police action attending the autopsy (Tab 53)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on processing Foster's vehicle (Tab 54)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on the efforts to locate the spent bullet (Tab 55)

Mobile Crime Lab Report on processing the weapon for latent fingerprints (Tab 56)

OIC 000610

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Mobile Crime Lab Report on the "Foster Note" and the U.S. Capitol Police report of their examination of the "Foster Note" (Tab 57)

Mobile Crime Lab Reports reference the note and copies of the FBI's report on the examination of the note for their investigation into possible obstruction of justice (Tab 58)

Evidence control receipt of "Foster Note" (Tab 63)

Report of Autopsy and Toxicologist's Report on Foster (Tab 66)

Copies of personal papers found in Foster's wallet (Tab 67)

Specimens personally delivered by on April 5, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40405047 S QV RU):

Q33	Bullet (1)
Q34	Bullet (2)
Q35-Q40	Six cartridge cases (3)
Q41-Q42	Two bullets (4)
Q43	Cartridge case (5)
Q44	Bullet (6)
Q45	Cartridge case (7)
Q46	Bullet (8)
Q47	Bullet (9)
Q48	Bullet (10)
Q49	Bullet (11)
Q50-Q51	Two bullets (12)
Q52-Q53	Two cartridge cases (13)
Q54-Q55	Two cartridge cases (14)

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OIC 000611

(over)

Q56-Q57 Two shotshell casings (14)

Q58 Bullet (14)

Q59 Miscellaneous items found at crime scene

Specimens personally delivered by on April 12, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40413029 S QV):

ALSO SUBMITTED:

Report and notes of Carol Rosati, ATF Firearms Identification Examiner

Disk with photos taken by Carlo Rosati, ATF Firearms Identification Examiner

Specimens personally delivered by SSA on April 13, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40414002 S/D QV QW WP AL):

Q60-Q72 Thirteen autopsy photographs of VINCENT FOSTER

Q73-Q86 Copies of fourteen death scene photographs of VINCENT FOSTER

ALSO SUBMITTED:

Roll of film taken at crime scene by Dr. Luke

Specimens delivered by Dr. James Luke on April 21, 1994 (Laboratory Number 40422001 S QV QW):

Q87 Copy of photo of Items 1, 2, 3

Q88-Q92 Copies of five polaroids taken at scene by Sgt. Edwards

Q93-Q100 Copies of eight polaroids taken at scene by Officer Simonello

Q101-Q113 Copies of thirteen polaroids taken during autopsy by Dr. Beyer

Q114-Q127 Fourteen 35mm photos taken during autopsy by Dr. Beyer

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Result of examination:

FIREARMS:

Specimen Q2 is a .38 Special caliber cartridge case of Remington manufacture which was identified as having been fired in the K1 revolver. Several pieces of ball smokeless powder were removed from the Q2 cartridge case in the Laboratory.

Specimen Q1 is a .38 Special caliber cartridge of Remington manufacture which is loaded with a round-nosed lead bullet. The Q1 cartridge and the Q2 cartridge case are similar in caliber type and manufacturer and bear similar "R-P .38 Spl HV" headstamps. The bullet was removed from the Q1 cartridge in the Laboratory.

The K1 revolver functioned normally when test fired in the Laboratory. The trigger pulls (single action and double action) were normal for the K1 revolver.

One piece of ball smokeless powder was removed from the Q3 glasses in the Laboratory. This piece of ball smokeless powder could have been deposited on the Q3 glasses from the cylinder blast or muzzle blast of the K1 revolver when fired. Ball smokeless powder was also removed from the Q30 paper in the Laboratory.

When the Q8 shirt was received in the Laboratory, the resultant color reaction for a positive reaction for the sodium rhodizonate test was apparent. This reaction was positive for vaporized lead and very fine particulate lead; it was noted on the front of the Q8 shirt. This type of reaction is consistent with the type of reaction expected when a firearm is discharged in close proximity to this portion of the shirt. It is consistent with muzzle blast or cylinder blast from a revolver like the K1 revolver using ammunition like specimens Q1 and Q2.

Subsequent chemical processing of the Q8 shirt in the Laboratory revealed lead residues in a small area near the sixth button from the collar on the front of the Q8 shirt. This reaction could have been caused by contact with a source of lead residues. Lead residues were also detected on the underside of the edge of the collar on the left side of the Q8 shirt. This small area of lead residues could have been caused by the discharge of a firearm consistent with the positive reaction noted above when the Q8 shirt was received in the Laboratory.

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(over)

Apparent gunshot residue (smoke) was noted in the Q60, Q112, Q125, Q126 and Q127 photographs on the side of the right forefinger and web area of the victim's right hand. These residues are consistent with the disposition of smoke from muzzle blast or cylinder blast when the K1 revolver is fired using ammunition like that represented by specimens Q1 and Q2 when this area of the right hand is positioned near the front of the cylinder or to the side of and near the muzzle.

The mark on the inside of the right thumb which is visible in the Q60 photograph is consistent with a mark produced by the trigger of the K1 revolver when this portion of the right thumb is wedged between the front of the trigger and the inside of the front of the trigger guard of the K1 revolver when the trigger rebounds (moves forward). The trigger of the K1 revolver automatically rebounds when released after firing (single or double action) or whenever the trigger is released after it is moved to the rear. This mark is consistent with the position of the right thumb of the victim in the trigger guard of the revolver in the Q77, Q79 and Q97 photographs.

The position of the victims hand in the Q77, Q79 and Q97 photographs relative to the revolver and the apparent deposition of gunshot residue (smoke) visible in the Q60, Q112, Q125, Q126 and Q127 photographs is consistent with, but not limited to, the following position of the right hand during firing: Pulling the trigger of the K1 revolver with the right thumb, single or double action, or having the right thumb inside the trigger guard with the web area and side of the right forefinger near the front of the cylinder.

Based on differences in caliber, bullet type and/or the rifling impressions present in these bullets, specimens Q33, Q34, Q41, Q42, Q44, Q47, Q48, Q49, Q51 and Q58 can be eliminated as having been fired from the K1 revolver or they are dissimilar to the type of bullet loaded into the Q1 cartridge.

Specimens Q35 through Q40, Q43, Q45 and Q52 through Q57 are dissimilar to the type of ammunition components represented by specimens Q1 and Q2 and those commonly fired in the K1 revolver.

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METALLURGY:

Based on metallurgical examinations, the Q46 and Q50 bullets, if exposed to the ambient environment from which they were recovered for the duration of their deformed life, were exposed for a period of time significantly exceeding nine months.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES:

The K3 blood contains trazodone, diazepam and nordiazapam at 0.06 micrograms per milliliter (ug/ml), 0.01 ug/ml and 0.04 ug/ml, respectively. The concentration of these drugs is below recognized therapeutic levels.

No drugs were identified in the K2 hair. Inasmuch as this laboratory has limited knowledge of drugs other than cocaine and morphine in hair, no conclusions should be drawn from the fact that the drugs found in the blood were not found in the hair.

Ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the Q3 eyeglasses and the Q30 paper and in the scrapings from Q8, Q9 and Q31. This gunpowder is physically and chemically similar to the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case. One flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle and one perforated disk-shaped gunpowder particle physically different from the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case was identified in the scrapings from Q12-Q15, and Q31B, respectively. The flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle from the Q12 through Q15 scrapings is not consistent with having originated from a fired cartridge.

No ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the tissue samples from the inside of FOSTER'S mouth, when examined at the Office of the Medical Examiner for Northern Virginia.

BLOODSTAIN PATTERN EXAMINATIONS:

Specimens Q8 through Q10, Q12 through Q15 and Q60 through Q127 as well as the ALSO SUBMITTED documentation was examined in an effort to determine any information of value through a study of the bloodstain patterns present. It is to be noted that a study of the above evidence alone cannot substitute for an in-person examination of the original/unaltered incident scene. The following observations were made:

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Photographs of the victim at the incident scene depict apparent blood stains on his face and the right shoulder of his dress shirt. The staining on the shirt covers the top of the shoulder from the neck to the top of the arm and consists of saturating stains typical of having been caused by a flow of blood onto or soaking into the fabric. The stains on his face take the form of two drain tracks and one larger contact stain. Contact bloodstaining occurs when an object bearing wet blood comes in contact with an unstained object, leaving blood on the latter. The drain tracks extend from the right corner of the victim's mouth back toward and below the right ear and from the right nostril over the right cheek toward the temple area and above the right ear. The victim's body is depicted at the scene in a supine position with his face looking generally straight up, and the head not turned to either side. While the exact positioning of the victim's head relative to the ground and the contour of the ground itself are not known, the draining tracks suggest his head was tipped back slightly when the draining of blood occurred.

The contact stain on the right cheek and jaw of the victim is typical of having been caused by a blotting action, such as would happen if a blood-soaked object was brought in contact with the side of his face and taken away, leaving the observed pattern behind. The closest blood-bearing object which could have caused this staining is the right shoulder of the victim's shirt. The quantity, configuration and distribution of the blood on the shirt and the right cheek and jaw of the victim are consistent with the jaw being in contact with the shoulder of the shirt at some time. The available photographs depict the victim's head not in contact with the shirt and therefore indicate that the head moved or was moved after being in contact with the shoulder. The specific manner of this movement is not known.

An examination of the clothing of the victim disclosed extensive bloodstaining over the Q8 shirt and Q9 T-shirt which is inconsistent with that observed at the scene on specimen Q8. It should be noted, however, that during the normal course of such scene investigations, movement of the victim at or from the scene by investigative or medical personnel may result in stain patterns not specifically relevant to reconstruction of the original events surrounding the incident. Photographs taken before and after such actions often display apparent inconsistencies when attempts are made to relate the stain patterns to the incident itself.

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SEROLOGICAL ANALYSES:

Grouping tests conducted on the K3 blood sample and the human blood identified on the below-listed specimens disclosed the following:

K3	"PGM 2-2+, Hp 2, Gc 1F1S"
Q8	"PGM 2-2+"
Q9	"PGM 2-2+, Hp 2, Gc 1F1S"

Attempts to further characterize Q8 were inconclusive. Human blood, too limited in amount for conclusive grouping purposes, was identified on Q11A. Blood, too limited in amount for conclusive origin determination, was identified on Q15. A preliminary chemical test for the presence of blood was positive on a stain of human origin on Q10; however, the presence of blood could not be confirmed. A preliminary chemical test for the presence of blood was positive on stains on Q4A and Q11; however, the presence of blood could not be confirmed due to a limited amount of stain. No blood was identified on Q3, Q4, Q5, Q12 through Q14, Q30 or K1.

Semen was identified on Q10. No semen was identified on Q4, Q4A, Q5, Q8, Q9 or Q11.

DNA ANALYSIS:

DNA DQ alpha types as listed were detected for the following specimens:

Specimens	DNA DQ alpha Type
K3 (FOSTER)	2,4
K1 (Muzzle portion of barrel)	2,4
Q6F (envelope flap)	
Q6F (stamp)	3,4

Based on the DNA DQ alpha results, the source of K3 is included as a potential contributor to the DNA detected in specimen K1. The estimated percentage of selecting an unrelated individual at random from the population having DQ alpha type 2,4 as detected in specimens K3 and K1, is approximately 6 percent of Caucasians, 8 percent of Blacks and 8 percent of Hispanics.

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Based on the DNA DQ alpha results, the source of K3 is excluded as a potential contributor to the DNA detected on specimens Q6F.

There was insufficient DNA for DNA DQ alpha analysis on specimens Q3, Q6E, Q23, Q24 and Q29.

No DNA examinations were conducted on specimens Q6A through Q6D and Q30.

HAIRS AND FIBERS:

Blonde to light brown head hairs of Caucasian origin which are dissimilar to the head hairs in the K2 known head hair sample from Vincent Foster were found in the debris removed from the Q9 T-Shirt, the Q11 through Q11A pants and belt and the Q12 through Q15 socks and shoes. These hairs have been mounted on glass microscope slides and will be preserved for possible future comparisons.

No other hairs which were dissimilar to the known hairs of the deceased and which were suitable for significant comparison purposes were found in the debris from specimens Q4, Q5, Q8 through Q15 or Q31 through Q31C.

Carpet type fibers of various colors were found in the debris from specimens Q4, Q5, Q8, Q10 through Q15, Q31B and Q31C. These colors include white, tan, gray, blue, red and green. These fibers will also be preserved for possible future comparisons. It was also noted that a number of red/dark pink wool fibers were found in the debris from specimens Q9, Q12 through Q15, Q31A and Q31C. The sources of these wool and carpet fibers or their possible significance is unknown to the Laboratory.

No apparent damage, i.e. cuts, tears abraded areas or missing buttons, was noted on the Q4, Q5 or Q8 through Q15 clothing items.

OPTICAL EXAMINATIONS:

The wire frame, dark lens glasses, specimen Q17, are non-prescription Ray-Ban sunglasses. There are subtle indentations on the earpieces, an indication of chewing/biting.

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The frames and nosepad appear bent, likely due to damage rather than an intentional adjustment. Due to the type of glasses and the nature of their condition, no physical or visual characteristics of the wearer can be determined.

The second pair of glasses, Sanford Hutton frames, specimen Q18, has tinted prescription lenses:

Right eye	-300 sph +150 x 123 degrees (-150 sph -150 cyl x 33 degrees)
Left eye	-325 or -350 sph +50 x 90 degrees (-275 or -300 sph - 50 cyl x 180 degrees)

The pupillary distance (PD) is 73mm. The lenses are compound, the wearer is nearsighted and has an astigmatism in both eyes. The rose colored lenses were originally grey. The color change is due to sun exposure. Subtle indentations on the earpieces indicate chewing/biting.

The pair of glasses, specimen Q3, has prescription lenses:

Right eye	-125 sph -125 x 20 degrees (-250 sph +125 cyl x 110 degrees)
Left eye	-275 sph - 50 x 175 degrees (-325 sph +50 cyl x 85 degrees)

The PD is 71 mm. The wearer is nearsighted and has an astigmatism in both eyes. Subtle indentations on the earpieces indicate chewing/biting. Also, the earpieces on the Q3 glasses move very easily.

Given the large PD and the prescription of the lenses, the two prescription glasses, specimens Q18 and Q3, could have been worn by the same individual. The small numerical differences regarding the lenses are not significant and could be the result of analytical error when examining the patient, medications taken by the patient concurrent with their examination, analytical error when preparing the lenses or any combination thereof.

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MINEROLOGY:

The clothing and the paper on which the clothes were dried, specimens Q4, Q5, Q8 through Q15 and Q31, respectively, did not contain coherent soil. However, a few, small particles of mica were observed in the debris from the clothes the

victim was wearing when he was found by law enforcement authorities, specimens Q8 through Q15, and the drying paper, specimen Q31. The presence of a few, small particles of mica on these specimens is reasonable given the micaceous soil found at the crime scene. Debris recovered from the victim's jacket and tie, specimens Q4 and Q5, found in the victim's car, did not contain like mica.

DOCUMENT:

Indented writing in the wording "VU Parking Ticket" was observed on the back of the Q6b "Ty Tippet" business card.

No other indented writing was observed on specimens Q6, Q16, Q19 through Q22, Q28, and Q29.

PHOTOGRAPHIC:

The 35mm color negatives (Q32) were examined to locate frames for photographic enhancement. The selected frames (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18) were printed using Kodak Ultra print paper to produce maximum image detail. Due to the negatives having been underexposed during the photographic process, limited detail could be extracted from each of the selected frames.

KEY EXAMINATIONS:

Specimen Q7 consists of a key ring containing four keys, a plastic tab and a metal tag with the inscription:

THANK YOU
COOK JEEP SALES
Little Rock, Ark.
Ph 374-4848

Examination of the four keys determined they are consistent with the type of keys utilized in door and cabinet locks.

The Q7A key bears the inscription. "U.S. PROPERTY DO NOT DUPLICATE" and has Medeco type cuts. Such cuts indicate that this key was intended for use in high security locks.

The Q7B key is of the type utilized in double bitted cam locks which are used for cabinet drawers, vending machines, lock boxes, etc.

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The Q7C and the Q7D keys are conventionally cut keys which are utilized in standard door locks.

FINGERPRINT:

You will be separately advised concerning the results of the requested latent fingerprint examinations.

ADMINISTRATIVE/DISPOSITION:

RFLP DNA examinations are continuing on specimens K3 and Q10 and will take several weeks to complete. You will be advised of the results of those examinations as soon as they are completed.

The photographs produced during the above-mentioned photographic examinations of specimen Q32 and specimen Q32 were returned to SSA Larry Monroe on May 9, 1994.

Specimens Q60 through Q72, Q73 through Q86 and the negatives, photographs and slides produced from the ALSO SUBMITTED film from Laboratory Number 40414002 S QV QW WP AL and specimens Q101 through Q127 were returned to SSA Colombell on May 3, 1994. You will be separately advised concerning the disposition of the remaining submitted specimens.

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I (Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: ADIC, WMFO

Date: May 9, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Specimens received March 24, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE 106

Specimens received: April 15, 1994 in Latent Fingerprint Section

Specimens:

Q2, cartridge case
Q3, eyeglasses (processed prior to receipt)
Q6, miscellaneous papers
Q7, key ring
Q16, map
Q17 and Q18, two pairs of glasses
Q19, card
Q20, piece of paper
Q21, box of checkbooks
Q22, card
Q23, bottle
Q24, can
Q25, pack of cigarettes
Q26, bottle of Kaopectate

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(Continued on next page)

1 - WMFO (175B-WF-187743)

ADIC, WMFO May 9, 1994

Continuation of specimens:

Q27, corkscrew
Q28, miscellaneous items from ashtray
K1, .38 caliber Colt Revolver, bearing serial number 355055
(processed prior to receipt)

The results of the other requested forensic examinations and the disposition of the specimens will be furnished in a separate report.

The specimens were examined and eight latent fingerprints and one latent palm print of value were present or developed on the underside of a pistol grip removed from K1, a business card, two envelopes and a greeting card, parts of Q6.

Seven latent fingerprints are not the fingerprints of VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR., FBI #740702RA9. The remaining latent fingerprint (side area) was compared with the available fingerprints of FOSTER, but no identification was effected. Clearly and completely recorded inked impressions of the side areas of the fingers and palm prints are necessary for conclusive comparisons.

CONFIDENTIAL

OIC 624
not included

OIC 000623A

302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/9/94

On April 4, 1994, the FBI Laboratory's Evidence Response Team assembled at Roosevelt Park along the George Washington Memorial Parkway. The search team was coordinated and supervised by SSA's . A complete list of the personnel who assisted in the processing of the scene is attached. All personnel then embarked to the area in Fort Marcy National Park where the body of White House Counsel Vincent Foster was discovered on July 20, 1993.

After a briefing as to the purpose and scope of the crime scene investigation, the on-site personnel were divided into teams and the actual search began at approximately 8:10 am. The major objectives of the search were concentrated on the location and recovery of physical evidence that could be associated with the victim such as the lead projectile which passed through the victim's head, bone fragments from the victim's skull and the presence of body fluids (blood) in the soil beneath or in the area where the victim was located. The position of the victim's body was ascertained by utilizing the photographs designated Q77 and Q79 in the FBI Laboratory specimen listing. The victim's head (top) was positioned approximately 14 feet 3 inches in a westerly direction from center axle of the stationary cannon on site. A more detailed depiction of the position of the victim's body is available in other documents which have been prepared in this matter. A copy of the administrative worksheet is attached.

The site had been previously surveyed and search grid stakes positioned in order to measure the exact location of any evidence recovered. A five meter grid was set up and marked so that none of the areas where the "missing bullet" could have logically reached the end of its trajectory were omitted from the search pattern. Two and one-half meter grids had been set up in the area where the body was positioned and all of this area was examined thoroughly with metal detectors and by digging and hand sifting/screening the soil and remaining debris. The entire grid area was systematically searched with metal detectors as well as much of the surrounding areas adjacent to and below the grid.

Investigation on April 4, 1994 at Fort Marcy Nat'l Park File # 29D-LR-35063

by Date dictated April 11, 1994

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency.

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The berm area in close proximity to the position of the body was also thoroughly searched with the metal detectors.

The entire area of the path where the body was positioned was excavated down to approximately 15-18 inches, the soil and roots removed and then meticulously hand searched by various screening methods. No bone fragments or bullets of any kind were found in this area.

The entire search area was documented photographically to show the location of the specimens that were recovered and the general location and condition of the scene. Additionally, a video tape of the path/route which was logically used to approach the scene from the Fort Marcy parking lot was made. A Betacam SP camera original video tape plus a Betacam SP backup copy were produced with audio narration. Certain areas of the site during the on-going search were also video taped. Three sets of the crime scene photographs and two copies of the video tape are attached.

The distance from the third parking space at the entrance to the Fort Marcy Parking area to the area where the body was positioned was measured and determined to be approximately 735 feet or 245 yards.

Fourteen specimens considered to be of probative value on site were collected, photographed, documented and preserved for further Laboratory analyses. These items included various bullets, cartridge cases and shotshell casings. SSA took control of and maintained custody of these items until they were personally delivered to SSA Firearms Unit, on April 5, 1994. A copy of the evidence recovery log is attached.

Numerous items were found that were not considered to be of any evidentiary value. These items included but were not limited to bottles, cans, pop tops, nails, foil, bottle caps, wire and other "trash" materials. Additionally, numerous civil war artifacts/relics were found during the search. These artifacts were turned over directly to Ms. Marian Creveling, OIC 00(National Park Service, for inventorying and cataloging. Other unprovenienced, modern-day material was documented. Attached is a property list of materials provided to the National Park Service.

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The site was inspected and prior to departure, it was returned to its natural condition as closely as possible. All on-site personnel, equipment and supplies were vacated and the scene investigation was completed at approximately 5:30 p.m., April 4, 1994.

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Personnel assembled at Roosevelt Park on 4/4/94

1.	James E. Corby	FBI Lab
2.	Richard A. Crum	FBI Lab
3.		FBI Independent Counsel
4.	Wayne W. Oakes	FBI Lab
5.	Joseph J. Errera	FBI Lab
6.	Bruce W. Hall	FBI Lab
7.	William A. Tobin	FBI Lab
8.	Dale Moreau	FBI Academy
9.	Dave Pisenti	FBI Academy
10.	Brett Mills	FBI Lab
11.	Keith Rogers	FBI Lab
12.	Renae McDermott	FBI Lab
13.	Jim Bell	FBI Vicap
14.	Winston Norman	FBI Vicap
15.	Bob Fawcett	FBI Lab
16.	Dr. Jim Luke	Forensic Pathologist
17.	Marian Creveling	National Park Service
18.	Bob Sonderman	National Park Service (Late Arrival)
19.	Dr. Doug Ousley	Smithsonian Institute (Late Arrival)
20.	Roger Aaron	FBI Lab (Late Arrival)
21.	George Skaluba	FBI Lab, Video Enhancement Unit (Late Arrival)
22.	Barry King	FBI Lab, Video Enhancement Unit (Late Arrival)
23.	Rod Lankler	Chief Assistant Independent Counsel (Late Arrival - 3:30)

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ADMINISTRATIVE WORKSHEET — CONFIDENTIAL — PAGE 1 OF 1 — DATE 4/4/94

LOCATION	FORT MARCY PARK
CASE IDENTIFIER	MOHAWK MAJOR CASE 4/06
PREPARER/ASSISTANTS	SSA
TIME AND DATE OF ARRIVAL	4/4/94 8 00 AM
PERSON(S) PRESENT AT SCENE AT TIME OF ARRIVAL	(see attached list)
PERSON IN CHARGE OF SCENE AT TIME OF ARRIVAL	SSA w/ SSA
CONTROL OF SCENE OBTAINED FROM	National Park Service (NPS) Authorities NPS Monitored access and control of area from 3/25/94
TIME AND DATE OF CONTROL ACQUISITION	
CONDITION OF SCENE ON ARRIVAL (SECURED/UNSECURED)	Secured - Park actively closed for ongoing construction
LIGHTING CONDITIONS	Excellent lighting
WEATHER CONDITIONS	Sunny, broken clouds, cool, dry
SCENE CONSISTS OF (GENERAL DESCRIPTION)	Open picnic area surrounded by an embankment (berm) one of several forts constructed during the Civil War to offer protection for the approaches to WASH. DC One large cannon situated toward the outer northern edge of berm pointing in a westerly direction & parallel with Chain Bridge Road. Path leading away from cannon

PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN SEARCH AND THEIR RESPECTIVE DUTIES	(see attached list) United Interiors (4) photographer evidence custodian searchers, doggers, safety, surveillance equipment handlers and custodians of supplies

PRELIMINARY SURVEY/EVIDENCE EVALUATION (NOTES/OBSERVATIONS)

Preliminary survey revealed nothing of significance to the naked eye

SPECIAL SITUATIONS OR CONDITIONS (NOTES/OBSERVATIONS)

None applicable

Almost perfect day to conduct search

Vehicles parked near Park entrance outside gate - EU truck
PU SSA Carey
NPS Truck
Vehicle of SSA Colon-Cole
PU SSA Tobin

OIC 000629

1909

1910

CONFIDENTIAL

OIC 000630

EVIDENCE RECOVERY LOG

PAGE 1 OF

LOCATION FORT MARCY NAT'L PARK
DATE April 4, 1994
CASE IDENTIFIER MEZARIC 290-LR-35163
PREPARER/ASSISTANTS Special Agent FBI LABORATORY

PERSONNEL See attached list of personnel on scene.

#	DESCRIPTION	WHERE FOUND	RECOVERED BY	PHOTO	MARKING DIRECT = D INDIRECT = I	PACKAGING METHOD	MISCELLANEO COMMENTS
1	1 Bullet	QUADRANT N10 E5	J.E. CORBY	YES	I	Plastic Bag	Approx 4'
2	1 Bullet	QUADRANT N5 E5	J.E. CURBY	YES	I	Plastic Bag	Approx 4'
3	6 CARTRIDGE CASES	QUADRANT N0 E10	J.E. CORBY	YES	I	Br. Envelope	Approx 4'
4	2 Bullets	QUADRANT N0 E5	J.E. CORBY	YES	I	Br. Envelope	Approx 3'
5	1 CARTRIDGE CASE	QUADRANT N0 E5	T.E. CORBY	YES	I	Br. Envelope	—
6	1 Bullet	QUADRANT 00	J.E. CORBY	YES	I	Br. Envelope	Approx 4'
7	1 CARTRIDGE CASE	QUADRANT 00	J.E. CORBY	YES	I	Br. Envelope	Approx 3'
8	1 Bullet	QUADRANT S5 E5	J.E. CORBY	YES	I	Br. Envelope	Approx 2'
9	1 Bullet	QUADRANT N0 E10	J.E. CORBY	YES	I	Br. Envelope	Approx 2'
10	1 Bullet	QUADRANT S5 E10	J.E. CORBY	YES	I	Br. Envelope	Surface
11	1 Bullet	QUADRANT S5 E5	J.E. Corby	YES	I	Br. Envelope	Approx 2'
12	2 Bullets	QUADRANT S5 E5	J.E. Corby	YES	I	Br. Envelope	Approx 3'
13	2 CARTRIDGE CASES	QUADRANT S10 E5	J.E. Corby	—	I	Br. Envelope	—
1	2 CARTRIDGE CASES 2 shotshell casings 1 Bullet	FOUND ON OIL NEAR PATH Below QUADRANT N5 E10	J.E. Corby	NO	I	Br. Envelope	—
	Note: Miscellaneous items Wires, Foil, Bottle caps, Metal tabs, wire, etc. Not Recorded						
	Civil War era relics, bullets turned over To Nat'l Park Service Lab						

GWMP
Fort Marcy Artifact Inventory

N0E0
Harness, Hardware, Horseshoe (1), Ferrous

N0E15
Unidentified, Metal Object, Ferrous

N5E0
Hardware, Screw, Pitcock?, White metal

N5E5
Military, Button, w/ Eagle, Copper alloy

N5E10
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber, Lead
Ammunition, Shot, Lead

N5E15
Coin, Penny, 1969, Copper

N5W5
Hardware, Nail, Common, Ferrous

S5E10
Hardware, Nail, Common, Ferrous
Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Ferrous

S5E15
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber, Lead
Military, Button, w/ Eagle, copper alloy
Hardware, Nail, Common (4), Ferrous

S5E20
Container, Barrel, Hoop (2), ferrous
Military, canteen Lip, white metal

N10E0
Hardware, Nail, Rosehead, Ferrous
Unidentified, Metal Object (Cog tooth?), Ferrous
Hardware, Clasp, Haversack, Copper alloy
Hardware, Wire, White metal

N10E10
Hardware, Nail, Common (8), Ferrous
Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Ferrous
Hardware, Wire (3), Ferrous

N10W5
Hardware, Nail, Rosehead (2) , Ferrous
Hardware, Nail, Common, Ferrous
Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Ferrous

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OIC 000631

N15E0
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber, lead
Container, Unidentified, Lid, White metal
Fort Marcy Inventory (cont)

N15E5
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber (2), Lead
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .69 Caliber, Lead
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber, Lead

N20E0
Toy, marble, Glass
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber, Lead
Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Ferrous

PATH BELOW GRID
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber, Lead
Unidentified, Metal Object, Ferrous
Hardware, Rivet, Haversack, Copper Alloy
Ammunition, Cartridge Case, Brass
Container, Can, Pull Tab (2), Aluminum
Machinery, Plate, White metal
Hardware, Nail, Common, Ferrous
Harness, Hardware, Horseshoe, Frag, Ferrous
Hardware, Spike, Ferrous

OIC 000632
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 24, 1994

BY TELEFAX

Mr.
Assistant to the Independent Counsel
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 490N
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear :

Enclosed is the transcript of the July 21, 1993 remarks that you requested.

Sincerely,

Joel I. Klein
Deputy Counsel to the President

Enclosure

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OIC 000633

JA1.1R-35063-Sub17-121

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Internal Transcript July 21, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN ADDRESS TO WHITE HOUSE STAFF

Room 450 Old Executive Office Building

MR. MCLARTY: Good afternoon. Thank each and every one of you for joining us this afternoon. We apologize for being a bit late. We had a briefing with the Alabama press contingency, and we are very sorry we're a few minutes late.

This afternoon, it certainly seemed the right thing to do for us to come together as a group, and a group that values and in many ways reveres the relationships we have, both personally and professionally, to express heartfelt and genuine sympathy for the loss of a colleague; heartfelt and genuine sympathy to Vince Foster's family -- his wonderful wife, Lisa and their three children, and his mother, Alice Mae Foster, who still resides at Hope -- to pay respect for a life that was a full one. One that was rich in accomplishment, but also rich in individual and personal relationships.

Those of you who knew Vince only for a short time, and those of you that had the rare pleasure, as the President and I have had for some 40 years, to know Vince Foster since childhood, you saw those same qualities, regardless of that 40-year relationship, or 40-day relationship, of wisdom, genuineness, substance, a deep commitment to family and to work, and an absolute commitment to friends.

Today is not only appropriate in terms of our coming together as a White House to express our sympathy, but also, frankly, for us to take an appropriate step in working through our feelings individually. Because it is essential that we continue to move forward in this period, in this very important period in the life of our country. We will all feel the loss and express the loss in our own personal way, as it should be.

There always is conversation and discussion about the loss of anyone whose friendship and relationship we value, and there may be particular interest in this situation. I think all of us certainly understand the appropriateness of that situation, and that no one can say with any certainty what causes the loss of a life under these circumstances, and in most cases under any circumstances. And this matter needs to be handled, as I know all of you will handle it, with the utmost appropriateness and dignity and respect for a special individual and friend.

Again, thank each of you for joining us today. It underscores what every one of us knows -- that this is a White House not only composed of very dedicated and capable people and outstanding professionals, but also thoroughly decent and caring individuals whom it's a rare privilege for each of us to have the association in that regard.

With those comments, I would like to ask Bernie Nussbaum, our White House Counsel, to come forward at this time.

MR. NUSSBAUM: Thank you, Mack. The President of the United States had the very good sense to retain a Deputy White House Counsel before he retained a White House Counsel. He had a good

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sense because the Deputy was a friend of his for 40 years and was truly a wonderful and remarkable person.

Now, when I became White House Counsel, or right before I became White House Counsel I was interviewed by the President of the United States, and it was an interesting and wonderful interview, but it really wasn't nearly as hard as the interview I had before I met with the President with the Deputy White House Counsel. Because the Deputy White House Counsel interviewed the White House Counsel even before the President interviewed the White House Counsel. I think I was pretty smooth in getting past the interview with the President, but I had a lot tougher time with the Deputy White House Counsel, who really put me through the ringer. That was the first meeting with Vince Foster in Early January, when he was interviewing me for my job as his superior, and he was marvelous.

He was tough, he was funny, he was conservative, he was cool and he was warm. And out of that interview, we became partners, and that was our agreement. I agreed to become White House Counsel and he agreed to become Deputy White House Counsel and we would be partners, just like he was used to and I was used to. He came from a law firm, I came from a law firm. And what we were going to do is, we were going to create in the White House a little law firm -- a little bit of his law firm, a little bit of my law firm, but we would be equal partners. And that's what we were on our way to doing. Despite all the bumps, we were on our way to creating a law firm of eight or nine people of which he and I were the two senior partners, which we'd have trust in each other, we'd be supportive of each other and we would work together, and we would laugh together, we would play together, and who would always keep in mind our mission, which is to protect the interest of our client, our wonderful client, the President of the United States and the other people in the White House.

And, really, we were on our way to creating a great little law firm. As I said, despite all the bumps, the last conversation I had with Vince Foster was yesterday. And the last conversation was a wonderful conversation. He walked into my office, the TV set was on. It was about 12:00 noon, 12:15 p.m., something like that, and I was watching Judge Ginsberg's opening statement. And I had just come from the Rose Garden, which he did, with Judge Freeh, who had been nominated by the President to be the head of the FBI. And I was flipping from one channel to another, watching the replays of the Freeh thing, the Ginsberg thing.

And I said to my partner, Vince, I said, "Hey, Vince, not a bad day." I said, "We hit two home runs. Not home runs for you, Vince, or for me, Vince, or even for the President; really home runs for the country. So I think we're doing our job and I think we're doing it well." And he just sort of smiled. And I said, "I'll see you later." And that's the last time I saw Vince. I didn't know Vince a long time; I only knew him for six months, but I'll never forget him and I'll always remember him. Thank you.

I want to introduce our client, the President of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT: First of all, I want to tell you how very glad I am to see all of you here today. I thought it was important that we come together for a few minutes. Forty-two years ago, when I met Mr. McLarty in kindergarten, I lived with my grandparents in a modest little house around the corner from Vince Foster's nice, big, white brick house. And our back yards touched. Yesterday, last night when I finished the Larry King Show and I was told what happened, I just kept thinking in my mind of when we were so young, sitting on the ground in the back yard, throwing knives into the ground and seeing if we were adroit enough to make them stick.

When I started my career in Arkansas politics, he was there to help me. When I decided to run for attorney general, he was the first lawyer in Little Rock I talked to about supporting me. When the Rose law firm hired Hillary after I moved to Little Rock, Vince Foster and Webb Hubbell became her closest friends. I have two things to say about that: One is, he was a perfectly wonderful man on whom I relied and on whom I put a lot for a very long time. The second thing is, for all of you who are especially younger, you will find the longer you live, the more you mark the shape of your life by the people you have truly loved who, for whatever reason, aren't around anymore.

And so, I want you to think about the following: In the first place, no one can ever know why this happened. Even if you had a whole set of objective reasons, that wouldn't be why it happened, because you could get a different, bigger, more burdensome set of objective reasons that are on someone else even in this room. So what happened was a mystery about something inside of him. And I hope all of you will always understand that.

The next thing I want to say is, this should teach us all, again, a little humility. We come here and labor and work like crazy as if the idea of progress were a given, if only we worked hard enough, pushed enough rocks up a hill and, yet, every time you'd look around, there is some reminder that we are not really fully in control of our own destiny, even though we are morally obliged to try to be. That is the lesson of the floods in the Midwest, and that is the lesson of what happened to Vince yesterday. And it should give you pause when you catch yourself neglecting your own life and your own family and our own children and your own parents and your own friends, because if you just stayed here 30 minutes more, something wonderful might happen.

And I think we should think about that and take more care of ourselves and our loved ones and, frankly, maybe be a little more alive to the potential depression and frustration of the people with whom we work.

And the last thing I want to say is that Vince Foster spent a lifetime knowing when not to put himself first. And maybe he did that too much. But he had an extraordinary sense of propriety and loyalty, and I hope that when we remember him and this, we'll be a little more anxious to talk to each other and a little less anxious to talk outside of our family. We'll be a little more concerned about how we can help one another look good and achieve one another's goals, rather than how we might pursue our own objectives at the expense of someone else here. Those are the kinds of things that he would never have done.

Those of us who knew him a long time, we're having a real hard time dealing with this. Because everybody who had known him any length of time could remember sometime when we were weak and he was strong, and, virtually, never an occasion where he was weak and we were strong. And so, think about that. We ought to leave here with humility, with more care for ourselves and our fellow workers, and a greater sense of loyalty as well as restraint of what we're involved in.

And the last thing I want to say is that all of us who loved him also did a little bit of laughing last night. Just as it is wrong to try to explain or understand something that cannot be grasped, it is very wrong to define a life like his -- terms only of how it ended. And anybody in this room could be proud to have raised the children, done the work, seen the friend th... ...e. God bless you.

END

OIC 000636

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(Rev. 2-11-91)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: June 13, 1994

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40525002 S QV WP ZG VY ZZ

Reference: Also submitted communication received May 25, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK
MAJOR CASE #106

OO: Little Rock

Specimens received: May 25, 1994

Specimens personally delivered by SSA Larry Monroe on May 25, 1994:

ALSO SUBMITTED:

Note regarding issues being posed to obtain clarification or observations in regard to May 9, 1994 Laboratory Report

Result of examination:

Reference is made to the FBI Laboratory report dated May 9, 1994, submitted in connection with this case.

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FIREARMS:

Issue No. 1 in the ALSO SUBMITTED note relates to the positive color reaction for vaporized lead and fine particulate lead which was noted on the front of the Q8 shirt when it was received in the Laboratory. As noted in the referenced report, the presence of these gunshot residues (vaporized lead and fine particulate lead) is consistent with firing a firearm in close proximity to this portion of the Q8 shirt. Further, it was noted that the presence of these gunshot residues was consistant with the muzzle blast or cylinder blast which was noted when the K1 revolver was fired using ammunition like that represented by specimens Q1 and Q2. It cannot be concluded that the K1 revolver produced these gunshot residues; however, they are consistent with the cylinder blast or the muzzle blast which would be produced if the K1 revolver was fired in close proximity to the front of the Q8 shirt.

Issue No. 2 in the ALSO SUBMITTED note related to the finding of one piece of ball smokeless powder on the Q3 glasses when examined in the Laboratory. No determination can be made as to the position of the Q3 glasses at the time of death. It is noted, however, that ball smokeless powder can be deposited down range from the muzzle of a firearm when fired (muzzle blast) and to the sides of the front of the cylinder (cylinder blast) when a revolver is fired. It is noted in the referenced report that this piece of ball powder could have been deposited on the Q3 glasses from the cylinder blast or muzzle blast of the K1 revolver when fired. Also, in the referenced report, it was noted that the earpieces on the Q3 glasses move very easily.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES:

It was previously reported that no ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the tissue samples from the inside of FOSTER'S mouth, when examined at the Office of the Medical Examiner for Northern Virginia. Inasmuch as these tissue samples were prepared in a way which is not conducive to retaining unconsumed gunpowder particles, these findings are not unexpected. Also, unconsumed gunpowder particles are different from residue of gunpowder. The FBI Laboratory findings are not inconsistent with the Pathologists' Report relating to a suicide finding in which the muzzle of the firearm was in FOSTER'S mouth.

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To determine if a person could have been shot by a particular firearm, the gunpowder from a fired cartridge case can be compared with gunpowder from a victim. It was previously reported that ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the Q3 eyeglasses and in the scrapings from Q8, Q9, Q30 and Q31. This gunpowder is physically and chemically similar to the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case. One flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle and one perforated disk-shaped gunpowder particle physically different from the gunpowder identified in the Q2 cartridge case was identified in the scrapings from Q12 through Q15, and Q31B, respectively. The flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle from the Q12 through Q15 scrapings is not consistent with having originated from a fired cartridge. The significance of these findings is that approximately 20 gunpowder particles from Q3, Q8, Q9, Q30 and Q31, which are consistent with being deposited from the muzzle/cylinder blast of the K1 revolver when fired, matched the gunpowder from the Q2 cartridge case and that only two particles did not match and that one of the two was not consistent with having originated from a fired cartridge. Also, the one which was consistent with coming from a fired cartridge was found on a piece of paper used to dry FOSTER'S clothes. The source of these two particles is unknown; however, they are not likely associated with this investigation.

SEROLOGICAL ANALYSES:

The following information is provided regarding the processing of the specimen K1 .38 Special caliber Colt revolver, Serial Number 355055, for the presence of blood on April 22, 1994 in the FBI Laboratory:

A visual examination of K1 did not reveal the presence of any stains consistent with blood on the exterior surfaces of the weapon. The presence or absence of saliva on a specimen such as K1 cannot be determined by a visual examination.

The entire surface area of K1 was not subjected to chemical testing for the presence of blood or saliva inasmuch as K1 was to be subsequently processed in the FBI Laboratory for the presence of latent fingerprints and DNA. A general swabbing of the entire surface of K1 for the presence of blood or saliva could remove and/or destroy latent fingerprints and/or DNA. Therefore, only limited areas on the outer and inner surfaces of the barrel were selected and subjected to chemical testing for the presence of blood with negative results.

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It is also pointed out that the inability to detect blood or saliva on a specimen such as K1, does not preclude subsequent DNA testing.

Specimen K1 appeared to have been previously processed for latent fingerprints prior to receipt by the FBI Laboratory. It should be noted that the processing of K1 for latent fingerprints prior to receipt by the FBI Laboratory could have removed, degraded and/or obscured any blood that may have been initially present to the extent that subsequent visual examination and chemical testing for the presence of blood by the FBI Laboratory would yield negative results.

DNA ANALYSES:

The following information is provided regarding the examination of item K1 for the presence of DNA by DQ alpha analysis.

Item K1 was examined for the presence of human DNA. The exterior circumference of the barrel was swabbed from the bore area to a distance of 5 cm extending from the muzzle end. Human DNA was extracted from the swab and type as DQ alpha type 2, 4. This is consistent with the DQ alpha type of the victim FOSTER.

Human DNA is contained within almost cells within the human body. These cells can be carried in many body fluids such as blood, saliva, urine or semen (in males). DNA from cells contained in the blood of an individual would be the same as DNA taken from cells contained in that individual's saliva. The DNA analysis conducted on item K1 is specific for human DNA. This test cannot determine if the source of the DNA was blood or saliva.

MINERALOGY:

Mica was recovered from the individual specimens Q8 through Q10. Specimens Q11 and Q11a, pants and belt, respectively, were packaged together. Mica was observed on the pants prior to scraping them. Both specimens were scraped together given that they were packaged together. Mica was also observed in the collective scraping of these specimens. Specimens Q12 through Q15, shoes and socks, were packaged together. Hence, these specimens were scraped together and the collective debris examined. Mica was observed in the collective debris.

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Specimens Q4 and Q5, jacket and tie, were packaged together and scraped accordingly. No mica was observed in the collective debris.

Specimens Q31 through Q31c, the paper on which the clothes were dried, were packaged together. Accordingly, observed mica in the debris cannot be attributed to a specific specimen.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The response to the issues in the ALSO SUBMITTED note relating to the fingerprint examination (Issue No. 6) and the death scene search (Issue No. 7) will be reported separately.

OIC 656-657
not included

OIC 00065SA

FD-1 (Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: ADIC, WMFO

Date: June 9, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Communication and list of issues raised by the Independent Counsel dated May 26, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE 106;
FAG-SBA; FIF

Specimens received: May 31, 1994 in Latent Fingerprint Section

Specimens:

Q131, fingerprint card of VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.

The results of the other requested forensic examinations and the disposition of the specimen will be furnished in a separate report.

Nine latent fingerprints previously reported in the captioned case are not the fingerprints of FOSTER. The remaining latent fingerprint (side area) was compared with the available fingerprints of FOSTER, but no identification was effected. Clearly and completely recorded inked impressions of the side areas of the fingers and palm prints are necessary for conclusive comparisons.

(Continued on next page)

1 - Little Rock

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ADIC, WMFO

June 9, 1994

The following statement is in response to the supplemental request of the Independent Counsel for commentary as to why FOSTER's prints were not found on the weapon:

After I received K1, pistol, I examined it for latent prints by visual examination, laser, cyanoacrylate, laser dye, and appropriate fingerprint powders. No latent prints were detected on the exterior surface of the weapon. Upon removing the grips from the weapon, one latent fingerprint was visible on the underside of the right pistol grip, approximately two inches from the base of the grip.

Generally, the determining factors in leaving latent prints are having a transferable substance, i.e., sweat, sebaceous oil or other substance on the fingers, and having a surface that is receptive to receiving the substance that forms the latent prints. A clean, smooth, flat surface is most receptive for transfer of any substance from the fingers. Some reasons for the lack of these substances are an individual who does not perspire readily, or an individual who wipes or cleans the hands before touching an item, thus removing any substance from the fingers.

Certain atmospheric conditions that an item is subjected to before discovery of that item, such as outside heat, rain, snow, etc., could destroy any latent prints on that item. In addition if an item is not protected from excessive handling or friction, latent prints could also be destroyed, thereby causing no latent prints to be detected or developed.

Please call Specialist L. G. HUPP, (202) 324-6937, if you have any questions concerning the result of the latent print examination.

FBI (Rev. 2-1-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: June 17, 1994

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40602045 S/D QV UD
40617025 D UD

Reference: Communications dated June 1, 1994 and June 16, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE #106
OO: LITTLE ROCK

Specimens received: June 2, 1994

Specimens received under cover of communication dated June 1, 1994 (40602045 D UD)

K5 One photocopied sheet of paper bearing the known handwriting of VINCENT FOSTER

RESUBMISSION OF Q1 (30730011 D UD) AND K4 (40525017 D UD)

Specimens received under cover of communication dated June 16, 1994 (40617025 D UD)

K6 Handwriting sample bearing the purported known writing of VINCENT FOSTER

Results of examination:

It was determined that the handwriting on the previously submitted note designated Q29 in Laboratory report dated May 9, 1994 (Lab #40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ and AR) was written by VINCENT FOSTER, whose known writings

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are designated K4 (previously submitted and assigned Lab #40525017 S/D QV ZG UD and VY), K5 (previously submitted and assigned Lab #40602045 S/D QV UD) and K6 (assigned Lab #40617025 D UD).

K5 and K6 are returned herewith. The disposition of Q29 and K4 will be reported separately. Appropriate photographs have been made.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal Data:

Name:	Charles S. Hirsch, M.D.
Birth:	March 30, 1937 Chicago, Illinois
Address:	(Home) 300 East 75th Street, Apt. 25K New York, N.Y. 10021 (212) 628-6182 (Office) Office of Chief Medical Examiner 520 First Avenue New York, N.Y. 10016 (212) 447-2034
Marital Status:	Married, 1 Child

Undergraduate Education:

University of Illinois, Urbana, 1954-58, B.S. (with High Distinction)

Medical Education and Post Graduate Training

Medical School:	University of Illinois College of Medicine, Chicago 1958-62 (Alpha Omega Alpha).
Internship:	Rotating Intern, University Hospitals of Cleveland, 1962-1963
Residency:	Anatomic Pathology, Institute of Pathology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, 1963-65.
Fellowships:	Neuropathology: Central Anatomic Laboratory, Department of Mental Hygiene at the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Baltimore, Maryland, 1965-66. Forensic Pathology: Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Baltimore, Maryland, 1966-67.

Military Service:

U.S. Air Force Medical Corps, 1967-69, honorably discharged (USAF Commendation Award, 1969).

Certifications:

National Board of Medical Examiners, Parts, I, II, III.
American Board of Pathology in Anatomic Pathology (May 1968) and Forensic Pathology (May 1969)

Licensure:

State of Ohio, 1963.
State of New York, 1984.

Current Positions:

Chief Medical Examiner, City of New York (1989-)
Professor and Chairman, Department of Forensic Medicine and Professor of Pathology, New York University Medical School (1989 -)
Adjunct Professor of Pathology, Cornell University Medical College (1989-).

Former Positions:

Associate Pathologist and Deputy Coroner, Cuyahoga County Coroner's Office, Cleveland, Ohio (1969-79).
Associate Professor of Forensic Pathology, Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio (1976-79), Assistant Professor of Forensic Pathology (1971-76), Instructor in Forensic Pathology (1969-71).
Director of Forensic Pathology, Hamilton County Coroner's Office, Cincinnati, Ohio (1979-1985).
Professor of Pathology, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, (1979-1985)
Chief Medical Examiner, Suffolk County, New York (1985-1988).
Professor of Forensic Pathology, SUNY Medical School at Stony Brook, New York (1985-88).

Medical Societies and Organizations:

American Society of Clinical Pathologists
College of American Pathologists
American Academy of Forensic Sciences
National Association of Medical Examiners
Alpha Omega Alpha
American Medical Association
New York State Medical Society

Other Professional Activities:

American Society of Clinical Pathologists:
Council on Forensic Pathology (1975-1980) (1985-87).
Program Committee (1983-87).
Planning and Scope Committee (1983-86).
Director or Codirector of workshops regularly presented at national meetings since 1975.
Prelector, Forty-seventh Annual Anatomic Pathology Slide Seminar (1981).
College of American Pathologists:
Committee on Forensic Pathology, (1969-1985, Chairman 1980-1984).
National Autopsy Data Bank Committee (1982-84).
Committee on Alcohol and Traffic Safety (Chairman, 1983).
Director and participant in numerous seminars presented at national and regional meetings since 1970.
President, Cleveland Society of Pathologists (1975-1976).

Board of Editors, American Journal of Clinical Pathology (1976-1982).
Board of Editors, American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology (1980-1992).
Board of Editors, Pathologist (1981-1985).
Board of Editors, Human Pathology (1988-).
Board of Editors, Journal of Forensic Sciences (1993-).

The American Board of Pathology:
Forensic Pathology Examination Committee (1974-1980).
Trustee Designate (1980-).
Trustee (1981-1992).
Secretary (1988).
Vice President (1989-1990).
President (1991).
Elected Life Trustee, 1993
Recipient of "The Golden Apple," University of Cincinnati Medical School (1980).
Commencement Speaker, University of Cincinnati Medical School (1983).

Recipient of the CCE Commissioner's Medal of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, 1989

Fellow, New York Academy of Medicine (1989-)
Board of Trustees (1991-)

Publications:

1. Hirsch, C.S., Adelson, L.: Absence of Carboxyhemoglobin in Flash Fire Victims, JAMA 210: 2279-80, 1969.

2. Hirsch, C.S.: The Format of the Medicolegal Autopsy Protocol. Am. J. Clin. Pathol. 55:407-409, 1971.

3. Hirsch, C.S., Martin, D.L.: Unexpected Death in Young Epileptics. Neurology 21:682-690, 1971.

4. Hirsch, C.S.: Dermatopathology of Narcotic Addiction. Human Pathol. 3: 37-53, 1972.

5. Hirsch, C.S., Adelson, L.: Acute Fatal Intranasal Narcotism. Human Pathol. 3:71-73, 1972.

6. Hirsch, C.S., Rushforth, N.B., Ford, A.B., Adelson, L.: Homicide and Suicide in a Metropolitan County: I Long-Term Trends. JAMA 223: 900-905, 1973.

7. Hirsch, C.S., Adelson, L.: Ethanol in Sequestered Hematomas. Am. J. Clin. Pathol. 59: 429-433, 1973.

8. Levine, L.H., Hirsch, C.S., White, L.W.: Quinine Cardiotoxicity, A Mechanism for Sudden Death in Narcotic Addicts. J. Forensic Sci. 18:167-172, 1973.

9. Adelson, L., Hirsch, C.S.: Sudden and Unexpected Death from Natural Causes in Adults. Spitz, W.U., Fischer, R.S. (eds.): Medicolegal Investigation of Death. Springfield, Charles C. Thomas, 1973, pp. 85-115.

10. Hirsch, C.S., Valentour, J.C., Adelson, L., Sunshine, I: Unexpected Ethanol in Drug Intoxicated Persons. Postgraduate Medicine 54: 53-57, 1973.

11. Hirsch, C.S., Chang, A.H., Hoffman, G.L.: Sudden and Unexpected Death in Hemoglobin S C Disease. J. Forensic Sci. 19:43-47, 1974.

12. Rushforth, N.B., Hirsch, C.S., Ford, A.B., Adelson, L.: Accidental Firearm Fatalities in a Metropolitan County. Am. J. Epidemiol. 100: 499-505, 1974.

13. Hirsch, C.S.: The Confusing Crash. ASCP Forensic Pathology Check Sample, No. FP-79, 1975.

14. Moritz, A.R., Morris, R.C., Hirsch, C.S.: Handbook of Legal Medicine, ed. 4, C.V. Mosby Co., Saint Louis, 1975.

15. Hirsch, C.S., Kaufman,B.: Contrecoup Skull Fractures. J. Neurosurg. 42:530-534, 1975.

16. Hirsch, C.S., Roessman, U.: Arterial Dysplasia with Ruptured Basilar Artery Aneurysm. Human Pathol. 6: 749-758, 1975.

17. Hirsch, C.S., Adelson, L.: The Naked Skeleton. ASCP Forensic Pathology Check Sample, No. FP-85, 1976.

18. Hirsch, C.S., Adelson, L.: A Suicidal Gunshot Wound of the Back. J. Forensic Sci 21 659-666, 1976.

19. Hirsch, C.S.: Autopsy in a Medical-Legal Case. Practical Reviews in Pathology, Vol. 1, No. 12, 1976.

20. Hirsch, C.S.: Head Injury. Workshop syllabus prepared for the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, 1977.

21. Hirsch, C.S.: Sudden, Unexpected Death. Practical Reviews in Pathology, Vol. 2, No 1, 1977.

22. Hirsch, C.S.: The Dismembered Mummy. ASCP Forensic Pathology Check Sample, No. FP-91, 1977.

23. Adelson, L., Hirsch, C.S.: Physical Agents in Causation of Injury and Disease. In Anderson WAD and Kissane J.M.: Pathology, ed. 7, pp. 199-236, C.V. Mosby Co., Saint Louis, 1977.

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26. Adelson, L., Hirsch, C.S., and Schroeder, O.J.,Jr.: Fetal Homicide Victims of Maternally Sustained Violence. The Law-Medicine Center, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, 1977.

27. Hirsch, C.S.: Forensic Toxicology: Role of the Pathologist. Thoma, J.J., Bondo, P.B. and Sunshine, I. (eds): Guidelines for Analytical Toxicology Programs. Cleveland, CRC Press, 1977, pp. 53-57.

28. Fisher, R.S. and Petty, C.S. (eds): Forensic Pathology. A Handbook for Pathologists. Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office (Stock Number 027-000-0054-1), 1977.

A) Francisco, J.T. and Hirsch, C.S.: Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (Crib Death), pp. 83-86.

B) The Forensic Pathology Committee, College of American Pathologists: Rape, pp. 92-99.

C) Lukash, L.I. and Hirsch, C.S.: The neck, pp. 119-122.

D) Eckert, W.G. and Hirsch, C.S.: Drowning, pp. 129-132.

E) Hirsch, C.S.: Shotgun Wounds, pp. 144-150.

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Curriculum Vitae

James L. Luke, M.D.

Address/ Telephone: 4218 Silverwood Lane
Bethesda, Maryland 20816
(301) 229-1010

Date of Birth: August 29, 1932

Married: Marcia Gene Alley, October 5, 1957

1. Education and Professional Training

College	Yale University New Haven, Connecticut	1950-1952
	Columbia University New York City, New York	1956 (B.S.)
Medical School	School of Medicine Case-Western Reserve University Cleveland, Ohio	1960 (M.D.)
Internship	Laboratory of Pathology Yale University School of Medicine Yale-New Haven Hospital New Haven, Connecticut	1960-1961
Residency	Institute of Pathology University Hospitals and Case-Western Reserve University Cleveland, Ohio	1961-1963
Military Service	Staff Researcher Laboratory of Experimental Pathology National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases National Institutes of Health Bethesda, Maryland (Surgeon, U.S. Public Health Service)	1963-1965

II. Employment

1965-1967	Associate Medical Examiner, City of New York, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner 520 First Avenue New York City, New York
	Assistant Professor Department of Legal Medicine New York University School of Medicine
1967-1971	Chief Medical Examiner*, State of Oklahoma
	Professor of Forensic Pathology Department of Pathology University of Oklahoma School of Medicine Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
	Director, Forensic Pathology Residency Training Program
1971-1983	Chief Medical Examiner*, District of Columbia Office of the Chief Medical Examiner 19th Street and Massachusetts Avenue, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003
	Director, Forensic Pathology Residency Training Program
1971-1986	Clinical Professor of Pathology Medical Schools of Georgetown, George Washington and Howard Universities Washington, D.C.
1983-1986	Distinguished Scientist Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Washington, D.C. 20306
1987-1989	Chief Medical Examiner, State of Connecticut Office of the Chief Medical Examiner 11 Shuttle Road Farmington, Connecticut 06032
	Professor of Pathology, Professor of Laboratory Medicine School of Medicine University of Connecticut Health Center Farmington, Connecticut 06032

* As the first Chief Medical Examiner, planned and implemented medical examiner system

Present — Director, AFIP Breast Implant Project
Department of Environmental and Toxicologic Pathology
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
Washington, D.C. 20306

Forensic Pathologist
Investigative Support Unit
Federal Bureau of Investigation
FBI Academy
Quantico, Virginia 22135

Security Clearance: Top Secret

Clinical Professor of Pathology
George Washington University School of Medicine

Clinical Professor of Pathology
Georgetown University School of Medicine

III. Certification/Associations

Specialty Boards: Diplomat, National Board of Medical Examiners (1961)

Certified by the American Board of Pathology in Anatomic (1965) and Forensic (1967) Pathology

State Medical Licenses: Ohio, New York, California, Oklahoma, District of Columbia*, Connecticut

*Active

Societies, Associations and Honors:
(In Chronological Order)

*Chamberlain Greek Prize, Yale University (1950)

*American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Fellow (1965-Present)

*Physicians for Automotive Safety, Consultant (1965-1971)

*Law-Science Academy of America, Fellow (1966-1968)

*National Association of Medical Examiners, Member (1966-Present)

Oklahoma County Medical Society, Member (1967-1971)

OIC 000675

*Oklahoma State Association of Pathologists, Member (1967-1971)

*American Society for Investigative Pathology (formerly American Association of Pathologists, American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists), Member (1967-Present)

*Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee on Forensic Pathology, Committee on Pathology of the Division of Medical Sciences, National Research Council (1968)

*Distinguished Faculty Award - by the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine Student Council (1968)

*Medicolegal Committee, Oklahoma County Medical Society and Oklahoma State Medical Association (1967-1971)

*Committee on Training in Forensic Pathology, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, National Institutes of Health (1969)

*Policy Committee, American Academy of Forensic Sciences (1969-1973)

*Executive Committee, National Association of Medical Examiners (1970-1972)

*Medical Advisory Board, National Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Foundation (1972-1983)

*Visiting Faculty, National Naval Medical Center, Naval Medical Command, Bethesda, Maryland (1973-1987)

*Criminal Justice Consultant, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, U.S. Department of Justice (1974-1981)

*Editorial Board, Journal of Forensic Sciences (1979-1993)

*Board of Directors, National Association of Medical Examiners (1982-1985)

*Consultant on Forensic Pathology, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland (1985-1986)

*Forensic Pathology Consultant to the Special Counsel Appointed by the Mayor to Investigate the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner of the City of New York (1985)

*Consultant, National Coroner/Medical Examiner Data Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, U.S. Public Health Service (1987-Present)

*Member, Forensic Sciences Operation and Planning Committee, FBI Academy (1987-Present)

*Member, Program Committee, International Symposium on the Forensic Aspects of Mass Disasters and Crime Scene Reconstruction, FBI Academy (1989-1990)

*Chairman, Task Group on the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Transition Committee on Human Services, Mayoral Transition Committee, District of Columbia (1990)

*Board of Editors, American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology (1992-Present)

*Forensic Pathology Consultant to the United States General Accounting Office Review of the Human Remains Identification Process at the U.S. Army's Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii (CILHI) (1992)

*Associate Editor, Journal of Forensic Sciences (1992-Present)

IV. Major Presentations

1. Training and Education in Forensic Pathology.
Presented to the Committee on Pathology of the Division of Medical Sciences, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences.
J. L. Luke, Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee on Forensic Pathology, Chicago, Illinois, November, 1968.

2. J. L. Luke. The Status of Forensic Pathology in the United States Today.
Submitted to the Pathology Training Committee of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, March, 1969.

3. J. L. Luke. The State of the Art: Forensic Pathology.
Presented to the First Plenary Session of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Chicago, Illinois, February, 1970.

4. J. L. Luke. Some Considerations Regarding the Establishment of a Forensic Sciences Center for the State of Connecticut.
Presented to the Commission on Medicolegal Investigations of the State of Connecticut, Hartford, Connecticut, March, 1970.

5. J. L. Luke and Kurt M. Dubowski. Some Considerations Regarding the Establishment of an Institute of Forensic Medicine at the University of Oklahoma Medical Center.
Presented to the Vice President for Medical Center Affairs, University of Oklahoma Medical Center, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, September, 1970.

6. J. L. Luke. Some Considerations Relative to the Enhancement of Certain Aspects of the Criminal Justice System of the District of Columbia: A Proposal.
Presented to the Mayor's Criminal Justice Coordinating Board and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Washington, D. C., January, 1972.

7. J. L. Luke. The Medical Examiners Office of the District of Columbia: Current Status and Goals.
Presented to the Mayor's Criminal Justice Coordinating Board, Washington, D. C., January, 1972.

8. J. L. Luke. Introductory Remarks Relative to the Creation of an Institute/Center of Forensic Sciences for the District of Columbia.
Presented at the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments to the First Planning Session of the Institute, Washington, D. C., March, 1972.

9. J. L. Luke. Milton Helpern, M. D.
Presented to the Testimonial Dinner on the occasion of Dr. Milton Helpern's 70th birthday. The Waldorf Astoria, New York City, New York, April, 1972.

10. J. L. Luke. The Role of Forensic Pathology in the Criminal Justice System.
Presented to the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington, D. C., March, 1973.

11. J. L. Luke. Academic and Forensic Medicine: Strange Bedfellows with Unconsummated Potential.
The Smith-Reed-Russell Medical Honor Society Lecture, The George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, D. C., March, 1973.

12. J. L. Luke. Alcohol Abuse as Seen from the Medical Examiner's Perspective.
Presented to the American Medical Association Conference on Medical Complications of Alcohol Abuse. Washington, D. C., October, 1973.

13. J. L. Luke. Alcohol Abuse from the Medical Examiners Office Perspective.
Presented at the Superior Court of the District of Columbia Judicial Seminar on Alcohol and Drugs, Hershey, Pennsylvania, October, 1980.

14. J. L. Luke. Contemporary Problems and Needs in the Forensic Science Field: Forensic Pathology.
Presented at the Forensic Science Seminar, FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, March, 1982.

15. J. L. Luke. Some Considerations Regarding the Establishment of an Armed Forces Medical Examiners System.
Presented to the Director, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP), Washington, D. C., March, 1984.

16. J. L. Luke. The Role of the Forensic Pathologist in Homicide Investigation.
National Teleconference on Practical Aspects of Homicide Investigation. The Law Enforcement Satellite Training Network. Co-sponsored by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department, Kansas City, Missouri, October, 1986.

17. J. L. Luke. Investigation of the Crash of Air Florida Flight 90.
International Symposium on the Forensic Aspects of Mass Disasters and Crime Scene Reconstruction, Forensic Science Research and Training Center, FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, June, 1990.
(Moderator, Plenary Session IV and Special Session on the Lockerbee, Scotland, Air Disaster).

18. J. L. Luke. Pathological and Biophysical Effects of Implanted Breast Prostheses.
Presented to the Board of Trustees, American Registry of Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., June, 1993.

V. Publications

1. J. L. Luke and A. L. Hopkins. Effect of Calcium Deprivation on Skeletal Muscle Contractility. Anat. Rec., 1960. (Abstr.).

2. J. L. Luke, R. P. Bolande and S. Gross. Generalized Aspergillosis and Aspergillus Endocarditis in Infancy. Pediatrics, 31: 115-122, 1963.

3. J. L. Luke and S. S. Spicer. Histochemistry of Surface Epithelial and Pleural Mucins in Mammalian Lung. Lab. Investigation, 14: 2101-2109, 1965.

4. J. L. Luke, B. K. Wetzel and C. S. Greenblatt. Incorporation of H3TDR into Nucleus and Kinetoplast of Crithidia Sp. as Demonstrated Quantitatively by Electron Microscopic Autoradiography. (Work Completed). National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 1965.

5. S. S. Spicer and J. L. Luke. Mucopolysaccharide Histochemistry of Ganglion Cyst Lining and Fluid. (Work Completed). National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 1965.

6. R. G. Horn, J. L. Luke and S. S. Spicer. Histochemistry and S35 Uptake of Elastic Tissue in Mammals. (Work Completed). National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 1965.

7. J. L. Luke. Strangulation as a Method of Homicide in New York City. Archives of Pathology, 83: 64-70, 1967.

8. J. L. Luke. Asphyxial Deaths by Hanging in New York City, 1964-1965. J. Forensic Sciences, 12: 359-369, 1967.

9. J. L. Luke. Pathways of Fat Embolism. Letter to the Editor, New Eng.J. Med., 277: 314-315, 1967.

10. J. L. Luke, M. M. Lyons and J. F. Devlin. Pediatric Forensic Pathology - I. Death by Homicide. J. Forensic Sciences, 12: 421-430, 1967.

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13. J. L. Luke. Sudden Natural Death in Young Adults. Solicited Editorial, JAMA, 203: 160, 1968.

14. J. L. Luke. The Oklahoma State Medical Examiner System, (Parts I and II), Bulletin, Oklahoma County Medical Society, September and October, 1968.

15. J. L. Luke. Carbon Monoxide Poisoning - The Silent Killer. Bulletin, Oklahoma County Medical Society, December, 1968.

16. J. L. Luke. Requirements of Forensic Pathology. Letter to the Editor, New Eng. J. Med., 278: 1178, 1968.

17. J. L. Luke. The Oklahoma State Medical Examiner System, Semi-Urban, Semi-Rural Legal Medicine in a University Setting. J. Forensic Sciences, 14: 147-156, 1969.

18. J. L. Luke. Homicidal Asphyxia - The Subtle Killer. Bulletin, Oklahoma County Medical Society, February, 1969.

19. J. L. Luke. Recovery of Intact Respiratory Epithelium from a Cloth Pillow Case Four Days Following Its Utilization as a Smothering Instrument. J. Forensic Sciences, 14: 398-401, 1969.

20. J. L. Luke. Certification of Death by Coroner. Letter to the Editor, New Eng. J. Med., 280: 1364, 1969.

21. C. E. Wiggins and J. L. Luke. The Pathology, Diagnosis and Medical-Legal Aspects of Death by Drowning. J. Oklahoma Med. Assn., 63: 3-7, 1970.

22. C. S. Snow and J. L. Luke. The Oklahoma City Child Disappearances of 1967: Forensic Anthropology in the Identification of Skeletal Remains. J. Forensic Sciences, 15: 125-153, 1970.

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27. J. L. Luke. Conjunctival Petechiae. Letter to the Editor, New Eng. J. Med., 284: 1101, 1971.

28. J. L. Luke. The Oklahoma Medical Examiner System: Recommendations for the Future. J. Oklahoma Med. Assn., 64: 195-201, 1971.

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30. J. L. Luke. Ombudsman of Death. Chapter of book to be published on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Dr, Milton Helpern, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1972-1973.

31. J. L. Luke. Heroin Addiction. Letter to the Editor, New Eng. J. Med.,286: 1219, 1972.

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33. J. L. Luke. Forensic Pathology: A View from the Nation's Capitol. Medical Alumni Bulletin, Case Western Reserve University, 37: 4-6, 1973.

34. M. H. Greene, J. L. Luke and R. L. Dupont. Opiate "Overdose" Deaths in the District of Columbia - I. Heroin-Related Fatalities. Medical Annals of the District of Columbia, 43: 175-181, 1974.

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36. J. L. Luke. Book Review. Handbook of Forensic Pathology by Abdullah Fatteh, M. D., Philadelphia, Lippincott Co., 1973, New Eng.J. Med., 291: 370, 1974.

37. J. L. Luke. Guns - Speak for the Victim. Letter to the Editor, The Washington Post, November 2, 1974.

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42. J. L. Luke. Sleeping Arrangements of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Victims in the District of Columbia - A Preliminary Report. J. Forensic Sciences, 23: 379-383, 1978.

43. L. Riddick and J. L. Luke. Alcohol-Associated Deaths in the District of Columbia - A Postmortem Study. J. Forensic Sciences, 23: 493-502, 1978.

44. C. J. Stahl, S. R. Jones, F. B. Johnson and J. L. Luke. The Effect of Glass as an Intermediate Target on Bullets: Experimental Studies and Report of a Case. J. Forensic Sciences, 24: 6-16, 1979.

45. J. L. Luke. Discussion of "Bilateral Linear Subconjunctival Hemorrhage in a Trauma Patient". Letter to the Editor, J. Forensic Sciences, 24: 3, 1979.

46. W. C. Roberts, W. J. Brownlee, A. A. jones and J. L. Luke. The Sucking Action of the Left Ventricle: Demonstration of a Physiological Principle by a Gunshot Wound Penetrating Only the Right Side of the Heart. American Journal of Cardiology, 43: 1234-1237, 1979.

47. E. L. Zimney and J. L. Luke. Narcotic-Related Deaths in the District of Columbia: 1971-1979. J. Forensic Sciences, 26: 462-469, 1981.

48. W. C. Roberts, B. S. Diciccio . . . .and J. L. Luke. Origin of the Left Main from the Right Coronary Artery or from the Right Coronary Sinus with Intramyocardial Tunneling. American Heart Journal, 104: 303-305, 1982.

49. J. L. Luke and M. E. Levy (P. I. Nieburg). Exposure-Related Hypothermia Deaths - District of Columbia, 1972-1982. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, USPHS, 31: 669-671, 1982.

50. J. L. Luke and M. E. Levy (A. J. Ruttenber). Heroin-related Deaths-District of Columbia, 1980-1982. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, USPHS, 32: 321-324, 1983.

51. M. Bray, J. L. Luke and B. D. Blackbourne. Vitreous Humor Chemistry in Deaths Associated with Rapid Chilling and Prolonged Fresh Water Immersion. J. Forensic Sciences, 28: 588-593, 1983.

52. A. J. Ruttenber and J. L. Luke. Heroin-Related Deaths: New Epidemiological Insights. Science, 226: 14-20, 1984.

53. C. C. Snow and J. L. Luke. The Oklahoma City Child Disappearances of 1967 - Forensic Anthropology in the Identification of Skeletal Remains. Human Identification, Edited by T. A. Rathbun and J. E. Buikstra, Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, Chapter 19, pp 253-277, 1984.

54. J. L. Luke, D. T. Reay, J. W. Eisele and H. J. Bonnell. Correlation of Circumstances with Pathologic Findings in Asphyxial Deaths by Hanging: A Prospective Study of 61 Cases from Seattle, Washington. J. Forensic Sciences, 30: 1140 1147, 1985.

55. J. L. Luke. The Role of Forensic Pathology in Criminal Profiling. Sexual Homicide, Patterns and Motives, by R. K. Ressler, A. W. Burgess and J. E. Douglas, Lexington Books, D. C. Heath & Co., Lexington, Massachusetts/Toronto, Chapter 10, pp 153-162, 1988.

56. J. L. Luke. An Alternative Diagnosis. Letter to the Editor, Am. J. Forensic Med. Pathol., 9: 271, 1988.

57. J. L. Luke, A. Farb, R. Virmani, and R. H. B. Sample. Sudden Cardiac Death During Exercise in a Weightlifter Using Anabolic Androgenic Steroids: Pathological and Toxicological findings. J. Forensic Sciences, 35: 1441-1447, 1990.

58. J. L. Luke. The Shortage of Organs for Transplantation. Letter to the Editor. New Eng. J. Med., 326: 1025, 1992.

59. J. L. Luke and D. T. Reay. The Perils of Investigating and Certifying Deaths in Police Custody. Am. J. Forensic Med. Pathol., 13(2): 98-100, 1992

60. J. L. Luke. The Medical-Legal Investigation of the Crash of Air Florida Flight 90, Washington, D.C., January 13, 1982. Proceedings of the International Symposium on the Forensic Aspects of Mass Disasters and Crime Scene Reconstruction, pages 53-57, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993, ISBN # 0-932115-11-X.

1950

61. J. L. Luke. "Disadvantaged' Medical Examiner Systems. Some Thoughts on Maintaining Standards Worthy of the Public We Serve. Editorial, Am. J. Forensic Med, Pathol. In Press

1951

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL:

Donald T. Reay	Date of Birth:	14 May 1937
10800 12th N.W.	Place of Birth:	Rock Springs, WY
Seattle, WA	Married: Judith	Children: 4

EDUCATION:

Undergraduate:	University of Notre Dame South Bend, Indiana	Bachelor of Science 1955-1959
Medical Education:	University of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah	Doctor of Medicine 1959-1963
Internship:	University of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah	Med-Path Intern 1963-1964
Residency:	University of Utah & Holy Cross Hospital Salt Lake City, Utah	AP-CP Resident 1964-1967
Fellowship:	Cleveland Clinic Cleveland, Ohio	Forensic Pathology 1967-1968
Graduate:	Seattle University Seattle, Washington	Masters in Public Administration 1978

BOARD CERTIFICATION:

Anatomic and Clinical Pathology:	May 1969
Forensic Pathology:	May 1970

LICENSE TO PRACTICE:

Washington 1973

Previous Licensure: Utah, Wyoming

MILITARY SERVICE:

Active Duty USAF	Lt. Col.	1968 to 1973
USA Reserve	Colonel	Commander 6250 Hospital Aug 1989 to Present
Active Duty USA 11 Jan 91 to 12 Apr 91 Operation Desert Storm		Madigan Army Medical Center

MEMBERSHIP IN MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES:

American Society of Clinical Pathology (Fellow)
American Academy of Forensic Science (Fellow)
Washington Society of Pathologists
National Association of Medical Examiners
Pacific Northwest Society of Pathologists
King County Medical Society
Washington State Medical Association
American Medical Association
Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences
College of American Pathology (Fellow)
American Association of Military Surgeons
International Wound Ballistics Association

OFFICES IN MEDICAL/SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES:

Association of Military Surgeons of the United States: Editorial Board	Appointed 1991
Journal of Forensic Sciences: Editorial Board	Appointed 1990
National Association of Medical Examiners:	
a) President	(1987-1988)
b) Chairman, Board of Directors	(1988-1989)
c) Board of Directors & Executive Committee	(1981-1989)
d) Pro-Tem Secretary Treasurer	(1988-1989)
Washington State Society of Pathologists:	Past President (1981-1983)

American Board of Pathology:
Forensic Test Committee (1981-1986)

Washington State Medical Association: Interspecialty Committee
Past Member

American Journal of Forensic Medicine & Pathology:
Editorial Board (1980-1989)

American Society of Clinical Pathologists:
Forensic Council - Continuing Medical Education Committee
(1984 to 1990)

American Society of Clinical Pathologists:
Committee - In-service Examination for AP Residents
(1984)

COMMITTEE AND PUBLIC POLICY BOARDS:

DNA Fingerprinting Technical Advisory Committee Chairman, King County, 1988

DNA Identification Oversight Committee, (Appointed by Governor), 1989

Governor's Death Investigation Council, January 1984, Chairman - 1986 to present

Forensic Committee, College of American Pathologists 1989 - Present

King County Executive's Committee to study use of force in detention facilities December 1983

Mayor's Committee on drunk drivers - August 1983 - 1984

Corrections Standard Board Advisor, Olympia, Washington - 1981

Washington State Medical Association Committee on drunk driving - 1983

Executive Committee, King County Medical Society - Anti-Drinking and Driving Committee - 1985

Recombinant DNA Committee, University of Washington - 1985 - 1986

Serial Murder Multi-Agency Investigation Team Project - Texas Criminal Justice Center - Sam Houston State University 1986

Executive Committee, Harborview Injury Prevention Center June 1986 to present

MAJOR POSITIONS:

Chief Medical Examiner King County, Seattle, Washington		1 Nov 1975 to present
Deputy Chief Medical Examiner King County, Seattle, Washington		17 Dec 1973 to 1 Nov 1975
Chief, Department of Pathology USAF Academy USAF Academy Hospital		15 Jul 1972 to 15 Dec 1973
Senior Specialist in Histopathology RAF Institute of Pathology and Tropical Medicine	RAF Halton Bucks, Eng.	15 Jul 1970 to 1 Jul 1972
Chief, Accident Pathology Branch Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Wash, DC and Registrar, Registry of Accident Pathology		Aug 1968 to 15 Jul 1970

ACADEMIC - RESEARCH - OTHER POSITIONS:

Professor of Pathology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington	1 Jul 1991 to present
Associate Professor of Pathology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington	1 Jul 1983 to present
Assistant Professor of Pathology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington	1 Mar 1974 to 1 Jan 1983
Clinical Faculty, School of Health Sciences of Seattle Pacific University, Seattle, Washington	1 Jun 1979 to 1 Jun 1980
Course Director, Annual Death Investigation Seminar University of Washington, Seattle, Washington	Biennial
Police Instructor, Police Standards Council, Sitka, Alaska	May 1978 to May 1982

Instructor, Criminal Justice Training Commission, State of Washington	1978 to present
Instructor, Washington State Patrol Academy, Shelton, Washington	1980 to present
Lecturer in Forensic Medicine, USAF Academy Colorado	Jul 1972 to Dec 1973
AFIP Consultant, National Highway Safety Bureau Dept. of Transportation, Washington, DC	Oct 1970 to 15 Jul 1973
Universities Associated for Research and Education in Pathology, AFIP	Scientist 1 Jan 1969 to Associate 15 Jul 1970
Skylab Medical Recovery Team, Missions III & IV, NASA-USAF	1972 - 1973
Member, NATO Committee on Traffic Safety Wolfsberg, Germany	Sep 1968

PUBLICATIONS:

Reay, D.T., Weissman, N., and Carnes, W.H.: Effects of elastase digestion and formic acid extraction on aortas from copper-deficient pigs, Fed. Proc. 22:161, 1963

Weisman, N., Reay, D.T., Coulson, W.F. and Carnes, W.H.: Elastin content of aorta determined by elastase digestion and formic acid extraction, Lab. Invest. 14:372, 1965

Adelson, L., Huntington, R.W., and Reay, D.T.: "A Prisoner is Dead". Police 13:49, 1968

Reay, D.T., and Modic, J.L.: Splenic rupture in childhood infectious mononucleosis, Ohio St. Med. J. 65:388, 1969

Reay, D.T.: The time of death, Military Police Journal 19:11, 1969

Reay, D.T.: Case for diagnosis (traumatic pneumocephalus) Milit. Med. 134:359, 1969

Reay, D.T. and Hazelwood, R.: Death in military police custody and confinement, Milit. Med. 135:342, 1970

Reay, D.T.: Syllabus on accident pathology with 100 slides, 30 pp. Published by American Registry of Pathology, July 1970

Reay, D.T.: Accident Pathology, USAF Med. Serv. Dig. 21:15, Nov 1970

Reay, D.T.: USAF/RAF Exchange Program for Pathologists. USAF Med. Serv. Dig. 22:34, June 1971

Reay, D.T.: Current methods in automobile accident pathology. Int.Acad. of Path. Bull., Spring Edition: 10, 1972

Reay, D.T.: Policies, procedures and structure. January 1977: Deaths under the jurisdiction of the Medical Examiner. February 1977: Natural death and the Medical Examiner. March 1977: When a Medical Examiner's autopsy is performed. April 1977: Release of autopsy examination. May 1977: The Medical Examiner and deaths in the emergency room. July 1977: Violent death in King County 1979: November 1980; Bulletin of King County Medical Society

Reay, D.T.: "The development of rational medicolegal death investigation in the United States: An Historical Perspective"? (Unpublished Master's Thesis, Seattle University, 1978)

Reay, D.T.: The investigation of sudden and violent death, University of Washington Medicine, Vol. 5, No. 4:3-10, Winter 1978

Reay, D.T.: Death investigation performed by Medical Examiner, University of Washington Hospitals SYNAPSE: Vol 6, No.1, February/March 1979

Reay, D.T. and Nakonechny, D.S.: Sudden death due to pneumococcal sepsis in splenectomy, J. For. Sci., 24:757-761, October 1979

Reay, D.T.: Forensic Medicine. Encyclopedia of Science and Technology 5th Edition, Fall 1980

Eisele, J.W. and Reay, D.T.: Death related to coffee enemas, JAMA, 224:160-8-9, October 1980

Eisele, J.W. and Reay, D.T.: Sites of suicidal gunshot wounds, J. For. Sci. 6:480-485, July 1981

Reay, D.T. and Chevrier, M.L: Policy and Procedural Manual - King County Division of Medical Examiner, September 1980

Wales, L.R., Morishima, M.S., Reay, D.T., and Johansen, K.: Nasogastric tube displacement in acute traumatic rupture of thoracic aorta: A study in victims in fatal motor vehicle accidents, Am. J.Roentgen., May 1982

Eisele, J.W., O'Halloran, R.L., Reay, D.T., Lindholm, G.R., Lewman, L.V., and Brady, W.J.: Deaths from acute volcanism, NEJM. 305:931-936, October 1981

Reay, D.T. and Eisele, J.W.: Deaths from law enforcement neck holds, Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 3:253-258, September 1982

Reay, D.T. and Halloway, G.A.: Changes in carotid blood flow produced by neck compression, Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 3:199-202 September 1982

Eisele, J.W., Bonnell, H.J., and Reay, D.T.: Boot top fractures in pedestrians: A forensic masquerade, Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 4:181-184, June 1983

Reay, D.T. and Mathers, R.L.: Physiological effects of neck holds, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, pp 12-15, July 1983

Reay, D.T. and Eisele, J.W.: Sexual abuse and death of an elderly woman by fisting, Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 4:347-349, December 1983

Eisele, J.W. and Reay, D.T.: Ethanol in sequestered hematomas: Quantitative evaluation, Am. J. Clin. Path., 81:352-355, 1983

Reay, D.T., Insalaco, S.J. and Eisele, J.W.: Postmortem methemoglobin levels and their significance, J. For. Sci., 29:1160 1163, October 1984

Eisele, J.W., Frisino, J.D., Haglund, W.D. and Reay, D.T.: Teenage suicide in King County, King County Med. Soc. Bull., 63:24-25, May 1984

Reay, D.T., Eisele, J.W., Ward, R., Horton, W., and Bonnell, H.J.: A procedure for the investigation of anesthetic/surgical deaths. J. For. Sci., 30:-822-827, July 1985

Luke, J.L., Reay, D.T., Eisele, J.W. and Bonnell, H.J.: Correlation of circumstances with pathological findings in asphyxial deaths by hanging: A prospective study of 61 cases from Seattle, Washington. J. For. Sci., 30:1140-47, October 1985.

Kellerman, A. and Reay, D.T.: Protection or Peril?: An analysis of firearm-related deaths in the home. NEJM., 314:1557-1560, June 1986.

Reay, D.T., Haglund, W.D., Bonnell, H.J.: Wah Mee Massacre: The Murder of Thirteen Chinese Adults in a Seattle Gambling Club. J For. Med. & Path., 7(4):330-336, 1986

Monnat, R.J. and Reay, D.T.: Nucleotide Sequence Identity of Mitochondrial DNA from Different Human Tissues. GENE, 43:205-211, 1986

Ward, R.J., Eisele, J.W., Reay, D.T., Horton, W.G.: Hemolysis and Hyperkalemia Complicate Malignant Hyperpyrexia during Anesthetic Death. J. For. Sci., 31:543-545, April 1986

Eisele, J.W., Frisino, J., Haglund, W., & Reay, D.T.: Teenage Suicide in King County, Washington: I. Rates of Suicides for 26 Years. Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 8:208209, September 1987

Eisele, J.W., Frisino, J., Haglund, W., & Reay, D.T.: Teenage Suicide in King County, Washington: II. Comparison with Adult Suicides. Am. J. for. Med. & Path., 8:210-216, September 1987

Haglund, W.D., Reay, D.T., & Snow, C.C.: Identification of Serial Homicide Victims in the Green River Murder Investigation. J. For. Sci., 32:1666-1675, November 1987

Reay, D.T. & Fligner, C.L.: Cause of Death (letter) JAMA 22:3253, 1987.

Reay, D.T., Howard, J.D., Fligner, C.L., & Ward, R.J.: Effects of Positional Restraint on Oxygen Saturation and Heartrate Following Exercise. Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 9(1):16-18, 1988.

Howard, J.D., Reay, D.T., Haglund, W.D., & Fligner, C.L.: Processing of Skeletal Remains: A Medical Examiner's Perspective. Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 9(3):258-264, 1988.

Haglund, W.D., Reay, D.T., & Swindler, D.R.: Tooth Artifacts and Survival of Bones in Animal-Scavenged Human Skeletons. J. For. Sci., 33:985-997, July 1988

Sloan, J.H., Kellermann, A.L., & Reay, D.T., et al: Handgun Regulations, Crime, Assaults, and Homicide: A Tale of Two Cities. NEJM, 319:1256-1262, November 1988.

Haglund, W.D., Reay, D.T., & Snow, C.C.: "Identification of Serial Homicide Victims in the 'Green River Murder' Investigation," J. For. Sci., 32:1666-1675, November 1988.

Ward, R.J. & Reay, D.T.: Anesthetic Death Investigation, Legal Medicine 1989, Butterworth Legal Publishers, pp 39-58.

Reay, D.T. & Fligner, C.L.: Earlobe Creases (letter) Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 10(1):91, 1989.

Haglund, W.D., Reay, D.T., & Swindler, D.R.: Canid Scavenging/ Disarticulation Sequence of Human Remains in the Pacific Northwest, J. For. Sci., 34:587-606, May 1989.

Rivara, F.P., Reay, D.T., & Bergman, A.B.: Analysis of Fatal Pedestrian Injuries in King County, WA, and Prospects for Prevention, Public Health Reports, Vol. 104, No. 3:293-297, May-June 1989.

Sloan, J.H., Rivara, F.P., Reay, D.T., Ferris, J.A.J., & Kellermann, A.L.: Firearm Regulations and Rates of Suicide: A Comparison of Two Metropolitan Areas. NEJM, 322:369-373, February 1990.

Haglund, W.D, Reay, D.T., & Tepper, S.L.: Identification of Decomposed Human Remains by Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Profiling, J. For. Sci., 35:724-729, May 1990.

Reay, D.T.: Handbook of Forensic Pathology, College of American Pathologists, Chapters - Asphyxial Deaths & Deaths in Custody, pp. 117-123 & 267-269, May 1990.

Kellermann, A.L., Rivara, F.P., Reay, D.T. & Fligner, C.L.: Validating Survey Responses to Questions about Gun Ownership Among Owners of Registered Handguns. Am. J. Epidemiology, 31:1080-4, 1990.

Tepper, S.L., Fligner, C.L., & Reay, D.T.: Atlanto-occipital Disarticulation: Accident Characteristics. Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 11(3): 193-197, 1990.

Eddy, A.C., Rusch, V.W., Fligner, C.L., Reay, D.T., & Rice, C.L.: The Epidemiology of Traumatic Rupture of the Thoracic Aorta in Children: A 13 year Review. J. Trauma, Vol. 30, No. 8: 989-992, 1990.

Haglund, W.D., Reay, D.T., & Fligner, C.L.: Death Notification. Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 11(4): 342-347, 1990.

Kellermann, A.L., Rivara, F.P., Banton, J., Reay, D.T., Fligner, C.L.: Validating Survey Responses to Questions About Gun Ownership Among Owners of Registered Handguns. Am. J. Epidemiol., 131:1080-4, 1990.

Loebel, J.P., Reay, D.T., et al: Anticipation of Nursing Home Placement May be a Precipitant of Suicide among the Elderly. JAGS, 39:407-408, 1991.

Haglund, W.D. & Reay, D.T.: Use of Facial Approximation Techniques in Identification of Green River Serial Murder Victims. Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 12(2): 132-142, 1991.

Reay, D.T., Fligner, C.L., Stilwell, A.D., & Arnold, J.: Positional Asphyxia During Law Enforcement Transport. Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 13(2):90-97, 1992.

Luke, J.L. & Reay, D.T.: The Perils of Investigating and Certifying Deaths in Police Custody. Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 13(2):98-100, 1992.

Kellermann, M.D., Rivara, F.P., Somes, G, Reay, D.T., Francisco, J., Banton, J.G., Prodzinski, Fligner, C.L., & Hackman, B.B.: Suicide in the Home in Relation to Gun Ownership. NEJM, 327(7):467-472, 1992.

Michaud, M.D., Rivara, F.P., Grady, M.S., & Reay, D.T.: Predictors of Survival and Severity of Disability after Severe Brain Injury in Children. Neurosurgery, Vol 31, No 2. August, 1992

Haglund, W.D. & Reay, D.T.: Problems of Recovering Partial Human Remains at Different Times and Locations: Concerns for Death Investigators. J. For. Sci., Vol 38, No 1. January, 1993

Kellermann, A.L., Rivara, F.P., Rushforth, N.B., Banton, J.G., Reay, D.T., et al: Gun Ownership as a Risk Factor for Homicide in the Home. NEJM, Vol 329, No 15. October, 1993

Reay, D.T., Cohen, W., & Ames, S.: Injuries Produced by Judicial Hanging: A Case Report. Am. J. For. Med. & Path., Accepted for publication.

1962

CURRICULUM VITAE

CHARLES J. STAHL, III, M.D.

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Date of Birth:	5 August 1930
Place of Birth:	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Marital Status:	Married - 20 November 1954 Ellen Baran Stahl
Children:	Charles - 28 June 1957 Marcia - 5 October 1959 Kim - 5 April 1963
Home Address:	14105 Flint Rock Road Rockville, Maryland 20853-2654
Office Address:	The Armed Forces Medical Examiner Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Washington, DC 20306-6000
Social Security Number:	175-24-6264

EDUCATION

1944 - 1948	Souderton High School Souderton, Pennsylvania
1948 - 1952	Ursinus College Collegeville, Pennsylvania
1952 - 1956	The Jefferson Medical College Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
	Doctor of Medicine - 1956
1956 - 1957	U.S. Naval Hospital Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
	Rotating General Intership

1957 - 1961	U.S. Naval Hospital Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Residency in Anatomic and Clinical Pathology
1962 - 1963	Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Washington, D.C. Residency in Forensic Pathology

MEDICAL LICENSURE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Certificate No. MD-025879-L, 9 September 1957

State of New Jersey, Certificate No. 16837, 14 January 1959

State of Maryland, Certificate No. D10468, 16 November 1962

State of Tennessee, Certificate No. MD 12723, 10 July 1980

SPECIALTY CERTIFICATION, THE AMERICAN BOARD OF PATHOLOGY:

Anatomic and Clinical Pathology, 9 October 1961

Forensic Pathology, 2 April 1964

OIC 000698

CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION:

1957 - 1962	Five day courses in continuing education for pathologists at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., as follows: Forensic Pathology — Oral Pathology Research Pathology — Histochemistry Ophthalmic Pathology — Forensic Sciences Symposium
1961	Radiation Control Course Disaster Recovery Training Division Naval Air Material Center Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1966	Federal Bureau of Narcotics Training School Department of the Treasury Washington, D.C.
1968	American Society of Clinical Pathologists Miami, Florida: Forensic Pathology Seminar Clinical, Epidemiological and Forensic Aspects of Pesticide Poisonings
1970	Advanced Ballistics Workshop for Medical Examiners, University of Texas Southwestern Medical School and Dallas County Medical Examiner's Office, Dallas, Texas
1971	Command and Staff Seminar conducted for Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, by Naval Medical School and Naval School of Health Care Administration, Warrenton, Virginia
1971	Professional Administration Development Seminar, Phase I, Part A, conducted for College of American Pathologists by the Management Education and Research Division of BRET, Inc. at Boston, Massachusetts.
1971	Applied Management Conference - Eight Steps Towards Excellence, conducted at Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C. in conjunction with Applied Management Science, Inc.
1972	Forensic Sciences Symposium, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C.
1974	Ballistic Workshop conducted at the Southwestern Institute of Forensic Sciences, Dallas, Texas
1974	Personnel Management for Executives, conducted by Army Regional Training Center, DC-VA-MD Region at Pikesville, Maryland, 13-22 March 1974

OIC 000699

1975	Neuropathology, Postgraduate Course in Continuing Education, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 27-31 January 1975
1975	The Senior Line Manager Institute, Office of Civilian Manpower Management, Washington, D.C. 8-12 December 1975
1977	USAF Clinical Laboratory Symposium, Course Number 50Z0-9300-2, Williamsburg, Virginia, 4-6 October 1977
1977	Gynecologic Pathology., Postgraduate Course in Continuing Education, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1-4 November 1977
1978	Army Medical Department Pathology Symposium, Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Denver, Colorado, 18-19 April 1978
1978	College of American Pathologists, Laboratory Improvement Seminar, Denver, Colorado, 20 April 1978
1978	Perspectives in Management Seminar, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, 14 June 1978
1978	USAF Clinical Laboratory Symposium, Course Number J50Z0-9300-2, Seattle, Washington, 9-11 October 1978
1978	Pediatric Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 30 October - 2 November 1978
1979	Forensic Sciences Foundation Continuing Medical Education Program in Forensic Pathology., Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Atlanta, Georgia, 14-16 February 1979
1979	Gynecologic Pathology, Joint Annual Meeting of the Maryland and Washington Societies of Pathologists, 29 September 1979
1979	USAF Clinical Laboratory Symposium, Course Number 50Z09300-2, San Antonio, Texas, 16-18 October 1979
1980	Forensic Sciences Foundation Continuing Medical Education Program in Forensic Pathology, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, New Orleans, Louisiana, 21-23 February 1980
1980	Continuing Medical Education Program, National Association of Medical Examiners, New Orleans, Louisiana, 20 February 1980
1980	20th Annual AFIP Lectures, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 27-29 May 1980

1980	Seminar in Surgical Pathology Problems of the ENT Area, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington D.C., 30 May 1980
1980	Seminar in the Histopathologic Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 30 May 1980
1981	Continuing Medical Education Program, National Association of Medical Examiners, Los Angeles, California, 17 February 1981
1981	Forensic Sciences Foundation Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Los Angeles, California, 18-20 February 1981
1982	Continuing Medical Education Program, National Association of Medical Examiners, Kissimmee, Florida, 8 February 1982
1982	Forensic Sciences Foundation Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Kissimmee, Florida, 9-12 February 1982
1982	Laboratory Information: Managing for Productivity, Southeastern Regional Medical Education Center, Birmingham, Alabama, 5-6 May 1982
1982	Seminar in Laboratory Medicine, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, Tennessee, 16 July 1982
1983	Seminar on Forensic Medicine, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, 21 January 1983
1983	Continuing Medical Education Program, National Association of Medical Examiners, Cincinnati, Ohio, 15 February 1983
1983	Forensic Sciences Foundation Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Cincinnati, Ohio, 16-19 February 1983
1983	Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Advanced Forensic Pathology Course, FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, 25-29 April 1983
1983	50th Annual Anatomic Pathology Slide Seminar, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, St. Louis, MO, 20-21 October 1983
1983	Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of National Association of Medical Examiners, Williamsburg, Virginia, 14-17 November 1983

1984 Continuing Medical Education Program, Interim Meeting of National Association of Medical Examiners, Anaheim, CA, 21 February 1984

1984 Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Anaheim, CA 22-25 February 1984

1984 24th International Conference on Legal Medicine, American College of Legal Medicine, Scottsdale, AZ, 10-13 May 1984

1984 Seminar on the Investigation of Sex Crimes, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 18 May 1984

1984 Workshop: Conducting Research in Medical Education, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 23 May 1984

1984 Spring Meeting, Southeastern Chapter, Society of Toxicology, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 1 June 1984

1984 First Tennessee Regional Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Community Conference, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 7 June 1984

1984 Loss Prevention Seminar, State Volunteer Mutual Insurance Company, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 17 October 1984

1984 The Growing Role of Law in the Practice of Medicine, American College of Legal Medicine Seminar at Annual Meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges, Chicago, IL, 31 October - 1 November 1984

1985 Continuing Medical Education Program, 37th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Las Vegas, NV, 13-16 February 1985

1985 Legal Medicine, Quillen-Dishner Collegeof Medicine, East TennesseeState University, Johnson City, TN, 5 December 1985

1986 Continuing Medical Education Program, Trauma in the Living, Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, New Orleans, LA, 11 February 1986

1986 Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, New Orleans, LA, 12-15 February 1986

OIC 000702

1986	The Role of the Chief of Staff in a Changing VA Health Care Environment, North Central Regional Medical Education Center, Ann Arbor, MI, 9-11 September 1986
1986	Strategic Planning: Developing Interdependent Relationship Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 23-24 September 1986
1986	Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, Tuscon, AZ, 18-22 November 1986
1987	Ethical Standards, Liability, and Informed Consent, USAF Medical Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH, 30 January 1987
1987	Continuing Medical Education Program, Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, San Diego, CA, 17 February 1987
1987	Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, San Diego, CA, 18-21 February 1987
1987	Maximizing Facility Operations through Use of Planning, Resource Allocation Methodology, and Staffing, South Central Regional Medical Education Center, Norfolk. VA, 17-19 March 1987
1987	Liaison Conference, Mid-Atlantic Regional Medical Education Center, Williamsburg, VA, 16-19 June 1987
1987	Annual Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, San Francisco, CA, 18-23 September 1987
1987	Dynamic Partnership for the Future, National Conference of Directors and Chiefs of Staff, Washington, DC, 5-8 November 1987
1988	Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, Philadelphia, PA, 16 February 1988
1988	Annual Meeting, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Philadelphia, PA, 17-20 February 1988
1988	Hospital/Medical Staff Credentialling and Privileging, Mid-Atlantic Regional Medical Education Center, Columbus, OH, 15 March 1988

OIC 000703

1988	Quality Health Care Management, Seventh Annual Executive Forum, Veterans Administration Medical Center Chillicothe, OH, 13 April 1988
1988	Multidisciplinary Research in Health Care Fields, Second Annual Research Seminar, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH 13 May 1988
1988	The Impact of DRG's on Health Care Delivery, Mid-Atlantic Regional Medical Education Center, Columbus, OH, 19 May 1988
1988	Mentor Training Seminar, Mid-Level Management Training Center, Williamsburg VA, 23-26 August 1988
1988	Executive Information Through DHCP Mid-Atlantic Regional Medical Education Center Brecksville, OH 30 August - 1 September 1988
1988	Strategic Planning Retreat Veterans Administration Medical Center Dayton, OH 45428 20-21 September 1988
1988	Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners Boston, MA 4-9 November 1988
1988	VA Senior Management Conference Chicago, IL 15-17 November 1988
1988	Human Relations Training Veterans Administration Medical Center Dayton, OH 30 November 1988
1989	Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, Las Vegas, NV 14 February 1989
1989	Annual Meeting, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Las Vegas, NV 15-18 February 1989

OIC 000704

1989	Monitoring and Evaluating Clinical Practice, VA Region 4 and Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center, Indianapolis, IN 5 April 1989
1989	Interagency Institute for Federal Health Care Executives, The George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 30 May 1989 - 9 June 1989
1989	Executive Liaison Conference, Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center, Brecksville, OH 20-23 June 1989
1989	Physician Executive Leadership Program I, Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center Cleveland, OH 25-28 September 1989
1989	Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting National Association of Medical Examiners Sanibel Island, FL 13-18 October 1989
1989	Strategic Planning Retreat, Total Quality Management VA Medical Center, Dayton, OH 19-20 October 1989
1989	VA Senior Management Conference Washington, D.C. 31 October 1989 - 2 November 1989
1990	Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners Cincinnati, OH 20 February 1990
1990	Continuing Medical Education Program American Academy of Forensic Sciences Cincinnati, OH 21-23 February 1990
1990	Managing for Quality: Integration and Motivation Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center Chicago, IL 3-4 April 1990
1990	Physician Executive Leadership Program II Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center Cleveland, OH 9-12 July 1990

OIC 000705

1990 Continuing Medical Education Program
National Association of Medical Examiners
Denver CO
14-16 September 1990

1991 Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners
Anaheim , CA
19 February 1991

1991 Continuing Medical Education Program
American Academy of Forensic Sciences
Anaheim, CA
20-22 February 1991

1991 Fourth Annual Conference on Federal Quality Improvement
Washington, D.C.
29-31 May 1991

1991 Continuing Medical Education Program
National Association of Medical Examiners
Honolulu, Hawaii
22-27 September 1991

1991 VA Senior Management Conference
Washington, D.C.
12-13 November 1991

1992 Continuing Medical Education Program
American Academy of Forensic Sciences
New Orleans, LA
19-21 February 1992

1992 Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners
New Orleans, LA
18 February 1992

1992 Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations Update
Reno, NV
14-16 April 1992

1992	First Annual DNA Course Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Bethesda, MD 15-16 May 1992
1992	Continuing Medical Education Program National Association of Medical Examiners Milwaukee, WI 19-23 September 1992

OIC 000707

PROFESSIONAL AWARDS:

The C.V. Mosby Award for Scholastic Excellence, 15 June 1956.

Certificate of Recognition for Outstanding Contribution to Medicolegal Investigation, Department of Medical Examiner-Coroner, County of Los Angeles, California, 10 October 1968.

Certificate of Appreciation for Outstanding Contributions to the Programs of the International Police Academy, Office of Public Safety, Agency for International Development, Department of State, 24 November 1971.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association, 1972.

Certificate of Appreciation, National Association of Underwater Instructors, 8 April 1972.

Honorary Fellow, American College of Legal Medicine, 10 May 1974.

Honorary Membership, Hollywood Academy of Medicine, 13 June 1974.

Certificate of Appreciation in Recognition of Outstanding Service, Commission on Continuing Education, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, 1968-1969.

Certificate of Recognition of Achievement as Member, Council on Forensic Pathology, Commission on Continuing Education, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, 1969-1974.

Award by the American Academy of Forensic Sciences for professional and literary contributions as Editor of the Journal of Forensic Sciences, 1972-1974, and for continuing efforts in advancing the cause of the Forensic Sciences, 20 February 1975.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association, 1974-1977 (Valid to June 30, 1977).

1974 American Society of Clinical Pathologists - College of American Pathologists Pathology Continuing Medical Education Certificate (Valid to June 30, 1977).

Certificate of Distinguished Service, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, 15 April 1975.

Certificate of Appreciation for Extraordinary Service, Office of Special Investigations, United States Air Force, 14 April 1975.

Certificate of Appreciation from The American Board of Pathology for Service on the Test Committee for Forensic Pathology, 31 December 1975.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association, 1978-1981 (Valid to 1 October 1981).

OIC 000708

The Pathology Continuing Medical Education Award of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, College of American Pathologists, International Academy of Pathology and the Intersociety Pathology Council, 1978-1981 (Valid to 1 October 1981).

Certificate of Merit from the Surgeon General of the Navy, 1 October 1980.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association, 1982-1985 (Valid to 1 January 1985).

The Pathology Continuing Medical Education Award of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, College of American Pathologists, International Academy of Pathology, and Intersociety Pathology Council, 1982-1985 (Valid to 1 January 1985).

Medical Center Director's Commendation, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, Tennessee, October 1982.

Medical Center Director's Commendation, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, Tennessee, June 1983.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association (Valid until 1 March 1988).

The Pathology Continuing Medical Education Award of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, College of American Pathologists, International Academy of Pathology, and Intersociety Pathology Council, 1 March 1984 to 1 March 1988.

Commendation for Outstanding Contributions to the City of Johnson City by Resolution of the Mayor on behalf of the Board of Commissioners and the City of Johnson City, Tennessee, 18 July 1985.

Honorary Captain, Johnson City Police Department, Johnson City, Tennessee, 18 July 1985.

The Pathology Continuing Medical Education Award of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, College of American Pathologists, International Academy of Pathology, and Intersociety Pathology Council, 1 July 1988 - 1 July 1991.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association, Valid 1 August 1988 - 1 July 1991.

The Commission on Continuing Education Commissioners' Medal, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, Chicago, Illinois, August, 1989.

Resolution by Executive Committee, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, Ohio, for Exceptional Service to the School of Medicine, 14 March 1991.

Department of Veterans Affairs Distinguished Career Award, Washington, DC, August 1992.

OIC 000709

1975

COMMISSIONS AS NAVAL OFFICER:

Ensign, U.S. Naval Reserve, 1135 and 1995, effective 15 September 1953.

Ensign, U.S. Naval Reserve, 1995, called to active duty in Senior Medical Student Program, effective 17 November 1955.

Lieutenant Junior Grade, Medical Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve, 2105, effective 15 December 1954.

Lieutenant, Medical Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve, 2105, effective 1 September 1956.

Lieutenant, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, 2100, effective 15 February 1957.

Lieutenant Commander, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, 2100, effective 1 July 1962.

Commander, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, 2100, effective 1 October 1966.

Captain, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, 2100, effective 15 June 1971, to rank from 1 July 1970.

Captain, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, Retired, effective 1 October 1980.

MILITARY DECORATIONS AND AWARDS:

Legion of Merit

Joint Service Commendation Medal

Navy Unit Commendation

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award

National Defense Service Medal with Star

OIC 000710

1976

MILITARY STAFF ASSIGNMENTS:

Assistant Pathologist, U.S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1961 - 1962.

Chief of Laboratory Service, U.S. Naval Hospital, Guam, 1963 - 1965.

Chief, Forensic Pathology Branch, Military Environmental Pathology Division, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1965 - 1970.

Assistant Chief, Military Environmental Pathology Division, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1967 - 1970.

Chief, Marine Biopathology Branch, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1967 - 1972.

Registrar, Registry of Forensic Pathology, American Registry of Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1965 - 1975.

Acting Chief, Military Environmental Pathology Division and Acting Chief, Wound Ballistics Pathology Branch, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 4 May 1966 - 20 July 1966; 15 July 1968 - 23 August 1968; 7 July 1969 - 8 August 1969.

Acting Chief, Accident Pathology Branch, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 2 July 1968 - 31 December 1968; 14 July 1970 - 14 October 1970.

Acting Registrar, Registry of Accident Pathology, American Registry of Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 10 July 1970 - 4 January 1971.

Acting Transportation Officer, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C., 5 May 1970 - 15 April 1975.

Acting Chief, Military Environmental Pathology Division, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 31 July 1970 - 1 September 1970.

Chief, Military Environmental Pathology Division, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1 August 1972 - 31 August 1974.

Chairman, Department of Forensic Sciences, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1 September 1974 - 15 April 1975.

Chairman, Department of Laboratory Medicine, National Naval Medical Center, 28 April 1975 - 31 July 1980.

Acting Director of Clinical Services, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 23-28 January 1978; 24-29 July 1978.

Acting Commanding Officer, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 12-15 July 1978.

OIC 000711

Acting Director of Clinical Services, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 27 February - 9 March 1979; 25 June - 8 July 1979; 27 August - 6 September 1979; 15-21 September 1979.

Acting Commanding Officer, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 29 February - 1 March 1980.

Acting Director of Clinical Services, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 24 December 1979 - 4 January 1980; 2-8 March 1980.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION STAFF ASSIGNMENTS:

Chief, Laboratory Service, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, Tennessee, 1 October 1980 - 30 June 1983.

Acting Chief of Staff, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, Tennessee, 21-25 September 1981; 3-5 November 1981; 14-17 May 1982, 11 June 1982; 12-16 July 1982; 23-24 September 1982; 13-15 April 1983.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, STATE OF TENNESSEE

Assistant Chief Medical Examiner, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Department of Health and Environment, State of Tennessee, 2 September 1983 - 29 June 1986.

Member, Ad Hoc Committee for Inspection and Accreditation, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Department of Health and Environment, State of Tennessee, 2 September 1983 - 29 June, 1986.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL CENTER, DAYTON, OHIO

Chief of Staff, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, Ohio, 29 June 1986 - 6 April 1991.

Acting Director, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 19-23 December 1986; 3 August 1987; 26-27 August 1987; 24-25 September 1987; 1 October 1987; 14 October 1987; 24 October - 2 November 1987; 19 November 1987; 16-24 January 1988; 24 April 1989; 16-17 May 1989; 19 May 1989; 19-21 July 1989; 30-31 August 1989; 20-23 September 1989; 7-8 November 1989; 25 and 29 June 1990.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Deputy Medical Inspector, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C., 7April 1991 - 31 August 1992

Retired from Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC, 31 August 1992.

OIC 000712

ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Distinguished Scientist, American Registry of Pathology and the Armed Forces Medical Examiner, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1 October 1992 -

Member, Graduate Medical Education Committee, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, 1 November 1992 -

Co-Director, Residency Program in Forensic Pathology, Office of the Armed Forces Medical Examiner, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, 1 October 1992 -

Member, Department of Defense Forensic Science Advisory Committee, 1 October 1992 -

OIC 000713

SPECIAL DUTIES AND COMMITTEES RELATED TO MILITARY ASSIGNMENTS:

Alternate Medical Officer, Radiation Control Team, Fourth Naval District, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1961-1962.

Associate Pathologist, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, State of Maryland, 1962-1963.

Approved Pathologist, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, State of Maryland, Montgomery County, 1962-1963.

Deputy Medical Examiner, Government of Guam, 1963-1965.

Project Officer, A Pilot Study of Drug Excretion in the Urines of Military Separatees, for Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Environment), 18 January 1971 - 5 April 1971.

Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee, to coordinate development of Master of Science degree program between George Washington University and Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, 15 September 1971 - 3 May 1972.

Member, Faculty Advisory Committee, to provide continuous liaison with representatives from the Department of Forensic Sciences, The George Washington University for the Master of Science in Forensic Science and/or Forensic Pathology Degree Programs, 15 May 1972 - 15 April 1975.

Member, Long Range Planning Council, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., effective 9 January 1974.

Chairman, Medical Library Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 13 May 1975 - 31 July 1980.

Chairman, Blood Transfusion Review Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 3 June 1975 - 31 July 1980.

Member, Medical Isotopes Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 27 May 1975 - 1976.

Member, Interagency Committee on Laboratory Medicine, 1975-1980.

Member, Graduate Education Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 27 May 1975 - 31 July 1980.

Member, Executive Council of the Graduate Education Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1 August 1975 - 31 July 1978.

Member, Ad Hoc Search Committee for Chairperson, Department of Pathology, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, 1975-1976.

Chairman, Laboratory Equipment Replacement Program, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C., 4 September 1975 - 31 July 1980.

OIC 000714

Functional Representative of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for Clinical Laboratory Matters, Tri-Service Medical Information System (TRIMIS) Program, 17 December 1975 - 31 July 1980.

Chairman, Specialty Advisory Committee on Pathology, 1976.

Member, Tumor Board, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1976-1977.

Member, Credentials Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1976-1980.

Chairman, Medical Laboratory Sciences Training Programs Task Group for Medical-Dental Training Committee, Interservice Training Review Organization, 1977-1978.

Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee on Throat Culture Contact Reporting, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1978.

Chairman, Command Redevelopment Advisory Council, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1978-1979.

Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee on Preadmission Testing, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1979-1980.

Member, Medical Corps Selection Board, Department of the Navy, 11-22 June 1979.

Member, Executive Council of the Graduate Education Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1 September 1979 - 31 August 1980.

Representative of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to the Subcommittee of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Federal Health Resources Sharing Committee, 15 August 1979 - 31 July 1980.

Chairman, Specialty Advisory Committee on Pathology, 1979.

Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee for Ward Medical Officer, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1979-1980.

OIC 000715

SPECIAL DUTIES AND COMMITTEES RELATED TO VETERANS ADMINISTRATION ASSIGNMENTS:

Member, Clinical Executive Board, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 October 1980 - 30 June 1983.

Member, Quality Assurance Subcommittee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 October 1980 - 30 June 1983.

Member (Non-voting), Dean's Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 October 1980 - 30 June 1983.

Member, Therapeutic Agents and Pharmacy Reviews Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 October 1980 - 30 June 1983.

Member, Professional Education Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 February 1981 - 30 June 1983.

Chairman, Laboratory Management Committee, Laboratory Service, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 12 February 1981 - 30 June 1983.

Member, Research and Development Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 July 1981 - 31 October 1981.

Chairman, Human Subjects Subcommittee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 July 1981 - 30 June 1983.

Member, District Planning Board, Medical District 8, 29 October 1981 - 30 June 1983.

Chairman, Medical Center Medical District Initiated Planning Program (MEDIPP) Planning Board, 5 February 1982 - 30 June 1983.

Member, Nutrition Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN 1 July 1981 - 30 June 1983.

Member, VACO Disciplinary Board, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Martinsburg, WV, 7-9 July 1982.

Chairman, House Staff Advisory Subcommittee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 5 August 1982 - 8 March 1983.

Member, Resources Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 5 November 1981 - 30 September 1982.

Member, House Staff Review Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 10 February 1983 - 30 June 1983.

Chairman, Clinical Executive Board, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 29 June 1986 - 6 April 1991.

Chairman, Professional Standards Board for Physicians, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 29 June 1986 - 6 April 1991.

OIG 000716

Chairman, Professional Standards Board for Physician Assistants, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 29 June 1986 - 6 April 1991.

Chairman, Professional Council, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 5 August 1987 - 1990.

Member, Administrative Executive Board; Postgraduate and Inservice Training Committee; Resources Committee; Dean's Committee; Space Committee; Research and Development Committee; Position Management Committee; House Staff Review Committee; and Tuition Support Committee. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 29 June 1985 - 6 April 1991.

Member, Medical Inspector's Team for Special Purpose Site Visit to Veterans Administration Medical Center, Bay Pines, FL, 18-20 May 1987.

Member, Medical District 13 Chiefs of Staff Council, 29 June 1986 - 20 July 1987.

Chairman, Medical District 13 Chiefs of Staff Council, 20 July 1987 - 20 July 1989

Member, Planning Committees for 1987 Liaison Conference and 1989 Chiefs of Staff Training Program, Mid-Atlantic Regional Medical Education Center, Brecksville, OH, 1987-1988.

Member, Medical District 13 Planning Board, 20 July 1987 - 20 July 1989

Member (ex-officio), Medical District 13 Executive Council, 20 July 1987 - 20 July 1989

Member, Planning Committee, Executive Liaison Conference, Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center, Brecksville, OH 1989.

Consultant to Planning Committee, National Chiefs of Staff Training Program, Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center, Brecksville, OH 1989.

Acting Assistant Associate Deputy Chief Medical Director, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C., 13 July 1989 - 18 August 1989.

Acting Associate Deputy Chief Medical Director, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C., 17-18 July 1989; 15-17 August 1989.

Member, Executive Oversight Team for Contract Service Centers, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C., 1989 - 1990.

Member, Technical Advisory Group for RegionalSite Review Protocol, 2 March 1992 - 31 August 1992.

SPECIAL DUTIES AND COMMITTEES RELATED TO UNIVERSITY ASSIGNMENTS:

Member, Planning Committee, Introduction to Clinical Medicine IV: Cognitive and Conceptual Introduction to Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 23 August 1982 - 30 April 1986.

Member, College of Medicine Screening Committee for Distinguished Faculty Award, July 1983.

Faculty Advisor for Medical Student Ruth E. Ventrice, Class of 1987, 8 August 1983 - 30 June 1985.

Member, Standing Committee on Administration and Budget, University Physician's Practice Group, Medical Education Assistance Corporation, 23 August 1983 -30 April 1986.

Member, Planning Committee, Introduction to Clinical Medicine IV: Clinical Laboratory Medicine, 30 November 1983 - 30 April 1986.

Chairman, Residency Planning and Review Committee, Department of Pathology, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, 1 December 1983 - 30 April 1986.

Faculty Advisor for Medical Student Charles W. Fleisher, Class of 1986, 26 March 1984 - 30 April 1986.

Member, Graduate Faculty Committee for E. Jayne Moffat, Candidate for Master's Degree in Biomedical Sciences (Pharmacology).

Faculty Advisor for Medical Student Michael H. West, Class of 1988, 2 August 1984 - 30 April 1986.

Member, Executive Committee, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 1 July 1986 - 29 March 1991.

Member, Committee on Diagnostic Technology of the Task Force on Medical Student Education, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 1986 - 1987.

Member, Residency Policy Committee, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 17 August 1987 - 29 March 1991.

Member, Dean's Council, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 27 March 1989 - 29 March 1991.

Member, Continuing Medical Education Committee, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 30 August 1989 - 29 March 1991.

Member, VA Medical Center Management Advisory Committee, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 1 September 1989 - 29March 1991.

OIC 000718

APPOINTMENTS AS CONSULTANT:

Consultant in Pathology, Guam Memorial Hospital, Agana, Guam, 1965

Consultant in Forensic Pathology (BUMED Code 316S-31), Professional Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, 1970-1975

Consultant in Forensic Pathology, The American Board of Pathology, 1972 and 1973

Member, Test Committee for Special Examination in Forensic Pathology, The American Board of Pathology, 1973-1975

Guest Examiner, Special Field of Forensic Pathology, The American Board of Pathology, 1972-1975

Consultant in Laboratory Medicine (BUMED Code 21S), Medical Corps Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, 9 June 1975 - 31 July 1980

Navy Representative, Scientific Advisory Board of Consultants, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1976-1980

Representative of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to Committee on Pathology, Society of Medical Consultants to the Armed Forces, November 1977

Consultant for the Development of Staffing Standards for the Specialty of Pathology, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, 1978-1980

Member, Survey Team, Inspection of Medical Technology Program at Sacred Heart Hospital, Allentown, PA, for National Accrediting Agency for Clinical Laboratory Sciences, 29 November 1979

Inspector, Commission on Inspection and Accreditation, College of American Pathologists, for O.B. Hunter Memorial Laboratory, Bethesda, MD, 14 December 1979

Member, Panel on Irritant and Vesicant Chemicals, Committee on Toxicology, Commission on Life Sciences, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C., 29 December 1982 - 17 June 1985

Physician Consultant to Laboratory Service, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, Tennessee, 1 October 1983 - 30 September 1985

Specialist Survey Respondent (Forensic Medicine) to American College of Physicians for A Library for Internists IV, Annals of Internal Medicine 96:385-401, 1982, and A Library for Internists V, Annals of Internal Medicine 102:423-437, 1985

OIC 000719

APPOINTMENTS AS EDITOR:

Associate Editor, Journal of Forensic Sciences, 1971-1972

Editor, Journal of Forensic Sciences, 1972-1974

Associate Editor, Journal of Forensic Sciences, 1979 -1992

TEACHING APPOINTMENTS:

Assistant Instructor in Pathology and Fellow in Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 1960 - May 1960

Guest Lecturer, Sophomore Class in Forensic Medicine, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1961 and 1962

Guest Lecturer, U.S. Naval Medical School, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, 1963 and 1965

Lecturer in Homicide Investigation, Police Division, Department of Public Safety, Government of Guam, 1965

Guest Lecturer, Seminar in Homicide Investigation, Department of Legal Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, May 1966, November 1966, and May 1967

Guest Lecturer, Seminar in Homicide Investigation, Maryland Medical-Legal Foundation, Baltimore, Maryland, 1968 - 1974

Course Director, Postgraduate Course in Forensic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966-1970

Program Director, Residency in Special Field of Forensic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966-1974

Instructor, Basic and Advanced Courses for Special Agents, Headquarters, Naval Investigative Service, Naval Intelligence Command, Arlington, Virginia, 1966-1969

Instructor, Basic Course for Special Agents, Headquarters, Naval Investigative Service, Naval Intelligence Command, Alexandria, Virginia, 1970-1971, 1973-1974

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Forensic Dentistry, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966-1970

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Aerospace Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966-1970; 1974

Faculty, Inservice Training Program in Homicide Investigation, Criminal Investigations Division, Metropolitan Police Department, District of Columbia, May 1969; October 1969; May 1970; April 1971; September 1972; March 1973; September 1973

OIC 000720

Faculty, Forensic Sciences Symposium, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1969, 1973

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Accident Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1970

Faculty, Workshop for Public Defenders, Government of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C., September 1971

Course Director, Postgraduate Course in Pathology of the Aquatic Environment, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1972

Professorial Lecturer in Forensic Science, The George Washington University, Washington, D.C., 1972-1976

Faculty, Seminar in Forensic Pathology, College of American Pathologists, Oakland, California, May 1972; Atlanta, Georgia, March 1973; Kansas City, Missouri, April 1974

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Forensic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., November 1972; November 1973; November 1974

Faculty, State of New Jersey Seminars in Homicide Investigation, Linden, New Jersey, May 1972, November 1972, April 1973

Guest Lecturer in Forensic Pathology, Laboratory Service, Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland, December 1972; February 1973

Guest Lecturer, Howard University Medical School, February 1973

Course Director, Seminar in Forensic Pathology, College of American Pathologists, Saddle Brook, New Jersey, June 1973

Faculty, Seminar on Medicolegal Investigations in Criminal Cases, County of Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 1973; January 1974; April 1974

Moderator, Annual Slide Seminar, "Cancer or Pseudocancer", Annual AFIP Lectures, 27 March 1974

Guest Speaker, Hollywood Academy of Medicine, Hollywood, California, 13 June 1974

Faculty, Death Investigation Seminar, Corning Community College, Corning, New York, 9 July 1974

Course Director, Seminar on Aquatic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 24 September 1974

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Forensic Dentistry, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 30 September 1974

OIC 000721

Faculty, Symposium on the Medical-Ethical-Legal Aspects of Organ Transplantation, D.C. Medical Society Auditorium, Washington, D.C., 12 October 1974

Faculty, Bucks County Homicide Seminar, Trevose, Pennsylvania, 15 October 1974

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Forensic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 12 November 1974; 13 November 1975

Guest Lecturer, Staff Medical Conference, Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, 13 February 1975

Medical Director, Medical Technology and Medical Laboratory Technician Schools, Naval Health Sciences Education and Training Command, Bethesda, MD, 1975-1980

Resource Staff Member, Personnel Management for Executives Program, Department of the Army Regional Training Center, Baltimore, MD, 12-23 January 1976

Professor of Pathology, The George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences, 1 July 1975 - 30 June 1980

Professor of Pathology, Georgetown University School of Medicine, 1 July 1976 - 30 June 1980

Professor of Pathology, Uniformed Services University for the Health Sciences, 1 October 1976 - 30 September 1979

Program Director, Residency in Anatomic and Clinical Pathology, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1975-1980

Resource Staff Member, Personnel Management for Executives Program, Central Atlantic Regional Training Center, Department of the Army, Williamsburg, VA, 27 February - 9 March 1979

Guest Lecturer on Laboratory Management, Health Care Administration Course, Naval School of Health Sciences, Bethesda, MD, 30 January 1979

Faculty, Forensic Science Seminar, Office of the Medical Investigator, University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Albuquerque, NM, 8-9 August 1979

Faculty, Workshop on Medicolegal Problems in the Clinical Laboratory, Fifth Annual Meeting of The Society of Armed Forces Medical Laboratory Scientists, San Antonio, Texasm 18-19 October 1979

Professor of Pathology, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, 1 September 1980 - 30 April 1986.

Faculty, Continuing Medical Education Seminar in Laboratory Medicine, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, 23 September 1981

OIC 000722

Faculty, Medico-Legal Seminar, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Commonwealth of Virginia, and Department of Legal Medicine, Medical College of Virginia, Abingdon, Virginia, 8 October 1981

Resource Staff Member, Personnel Management for Executives Program, Central Atlantic Regional Training Center, Department of the Army, Williamsburg, VA, 2-12 March 1982

Faculty, Seminar in Laboratory Medicine, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 16 July 1982

Professor of Pathology, East Tennessee State University School of Graduate Studies, Johnson City, TN, 3 August 1982 -

Faculty, Medico-Legal Seminar, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Commonwealth of Virginia, and Department of Legal Medicine, Medical College of Virginia, Roanoke, Virginia, 21 October 1982

Faculty, Forensic Pathology, Upper East Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Commission, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, 16 December 1982

Course Director and Faculty, Seminar on Forensic Medicine, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, 21 January 1983

Faculty, Seminar on Forensic Pathology, Department of Pathology, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tennessee, 28-29 January 1983

Faculty, Tennessee Medical Examiner Seminar, Sweetwater, Tennessee, 12 March 1983

Guest Speaker, The Kiwanis Club of Bristol, Tennessee, 21 April 1983

Faculty, Seminar on Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, First Tennessee Regional Public Health Center, Johnson City, Tennessee, 16 September 1983

Faculty, Aerospace Pathology Course, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 8 November 1983

Faculty, Advanced Forensic Pathology Course, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, FBI Academy, Quantico, VA, 12 April 1984

Faculty, 24th International Conference on Legal Medicine, American College of Legal Medicine, Scottsdale, AZ, 11 May 1984

Course Director and Faculty, Seminar on the Investigation of Sex Crimes, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 18 May 1984

Guest Speaker, Tri-Cities Chapter, Tennessee Society for Clinical Microbiology, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 5 June 1984

OIC 000723

Faculty, Death Investigation Seminar, Upper East Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Commission, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 15 August 1984

Resource Staff Member, Personnel Management for Executives Program, Department of the Army Regional Training Center, U.S. Army Forces Command, Charleston, SC, 9-21 September 1984

Faculty, American College of Legal Medicine Seminar, "The Growing Role of Law in the Practice of Medicine", Annual Meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges, Chicago, IL, 31 October - 1 November 1984

Moderator, Scientific Session, Pathology and Biology Section, 37th Annual Meeting, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Las Vegas, NV, 14 February 1985

Faculty, (Forensic Pathology, Forensic Medicine), Veterans Administration Physician and Dentists In-Residence Program, South Central Regional Medical Education Center, Jefferson Barracks Division, St. Louis, MO, 1981-1985

Faculty, Special Topics (Forensic Pathology), Criminal Justice Course No. 321-4967-001, Department of Criminal Justice, East Tennessee State University, Spring Semester (25 February, 4 March and 25 March), 1985

Faculty, Advanced Forensic Pathology Course, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, FBI Academy, Quantico, VA, 18 April 1985

Course Director and Faculty, Legal Medicine Seminar, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 5 December 1985.

Assistant Dean for Veterans Affairs and Professor of Pathology, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 1 July 1986 - 29 March 1991.

Faculty, Basic Forensic Pathology Course, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, DC, 3 November 1986.

Guest faculty, Annual Death Investigation Seminar of the Indiana Forensic Science Commission, Indiana Coroner's Association, and Department of Pathology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, 21-22 April 1988.

Guest Faculty, Annual Death Investigation Seminar of the Indiana Forensic Science Commission, Indiana Coroner's Association, and Department of Pathology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, 28 April 1989.

OIC 000724

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES:

Fellow, College of American Pathologists
Fellow, American Society of Clinical Pathologists
Fellow, American Academy of Forensic Sciences
Honorary Fellow, American College of Legal Medicine
Life Member, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States
Southern Medical Association
The Society of Medical Consultants to the Armed Forces
The Society of Armed Forces Medical Laboratory Scientists
American Association of Blood Banks
Academy of Clinical Laboratory Physicians and Scientists
National Association of Medical Examiners
The New York Academy of Sciences
United States Naval Institute (Life Member)
The Retired Officers Association (Life Member)
Life Member, Federal Health Care Executives Institute Alumni Association

OFFICES AND APPOINTMENTS IN NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES:

American Academy of Forensic Sciences

1966-1967	Member of Reference Committee, Program Committee, and Geographic Forensic Pathology Committee, Pathology and Biology Section
1969-1970	Secretary, Pathology and Biology Section
1970-1971	Council Chairman Chairman, Pathology and Biology Section Chairman, Membership Committee
1972-1974	Chairman, Publications Committee
1973	Member, Nominating Committee
1975-1976	Member, Ad Hoc Committee on a National Institute for Forensic Sciences
1979-	Member, Publications Committee
1984-1985	Member, Best Resident Paper Committee, Pathology and Biology Section
1988-1989	Member, Strategic Planning Committee
1989-1990	Member, Strategic Planning Committee
1990-1992	Member, Strategic Planning Committee
1992-	Member, Strategic Planning Committee

OIC 000725

College of American Pathologists

1966-1975	Member, Committee on Forensic Pathology
1988-	Member, Forensic Pathology Committee

American Society of Clinical Pathologists

1969-1974	Member, Council on Forensic Pathology

National Association of Medical Examiners

1971-1977	Member, Board of Directors
1975-1976	Member, Executive Committee, Board of Directors
1978	Member, Nominating Committee
1986-1992	Member, Board of Directors
1991-	Member, Executive Committee
1992-	Vice President

American College of Legal Medicine

1974-1975	Member, Honorary Fellowship Committee

Washington Society of Pathologists

1978-1979	Secretary-Treasurer
1979-1980	Vice President

The Society of Armed Forces Medical Laboratory Scientists

1978-1980	Member, Board of Directors

Miscellaneous Appointments to Committees

Member, Steering Committee for an Institute of Forensic Medicine and Law, Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, 1972

Co-Chairman, Publications Committee, Department of Forensic Science, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The George Washington University, Washington, D.C., 1974; and Chairman, Curriculum Committee, 1974-1975

Dayton Clinical Oncology Program

1989-1990	Member, Board of Trustees

Mid-Atlantic Forensic Pathology Association

1992-	Member, Board of Directors

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College of American Pathologists

1966-1975	Member, Committee on Forensic Pathology
1988-	Member, Forensic Pathology Committee

American Society of Clinical Pathologists

1969-1974	Member, Council on Forensic Pathology

National Association of Medical Examiners

1971-1977	Member, Board of Directors
1975-1976	Member, Executive Committee, Board of Directors
1978	Member, Nominating Committee
1986-1992	Member, Board of Directors
1991-	Member, Executive Committee
1992-	Vice President

American College of Legal Medicine

1974-1975	Member, Honorary Fellowship Committee

Washington Society of Pathologists

1978-1979	Secretary-Treasurer
1979-1980	Vice President

The Society of Armed Forces Medical Laboratory Scientists

1978-1980	Member, Board of Directors

Miscellaneous Appointments to Committees

Member, Steering Committee for an Institute of Forensic Medicine and Law, Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, 1972

Co-Chairman, Publications Committee, Department of Forensic Science, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The George Washington University, Washington, D.C., 1974; and Chairman, Curriculum Committee, 1974-1975

Dayton Clinical Oncology Program

1989-1990	Member, Board of Trustees

Mid-Atlantic Forensic Pathology Association

1992-	Member, Board of Directors

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SPECIAL MILITARY MISSIONS:

February 1963	Temporary duty at U.S. Air Force Hospital, Harman Air Force Base (SAC), Newfoundland, to conduct medicolegal autopsies on two servicemen who died unexpectedly at Thule, Greenland, and one serviceman who died at Keflavik, Iceland
September 1963 to October 1965	Served as Director of the Military Blood Procurement Program for Naval Forces, Marianas, Territory of Guam
April 1964	Served as military member of special fact-finding committee selected for Board of Trustees, Guam Memorial Hospital, Government of Guam, to investigate allegation of malpractice involving physician employed by Guam Memorial Hospital
January 1967	Served as forensic pathologist on team assigned to Air Force Station, Eastern Test Range, Cape Kennedy, Florida, to conduct medicolegal investigation and autopsies on Astronauts Grissom, White and Chaffee following Apollo disaster
June 1968	Served as forensic pathologist on team assigned as consultants to Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner, County of Los Angeles, during medicolegal investigation and autopsy following assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy
December 1969 to January 1970	Served as consultant in forensic pathology to the Office of the Chief of Support Services, Department of the Army, in the case of John Albert Warren (deceased)
June 1970	Served as consultant in forensic pathology to Headquarters, U.S. Army Training Center, Fort Ord, California and participated in exhumation and medicolegal postmortem examination of the remains of Kenneth Michael Woodruff, Staff Sergeant, U.S. Army, at San Diego, California, as authorized by Order No. 318142 of 20 May 1970 by the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of San Diego
28 October 1974 to 1 November 1974	Served as consultant in forensic pathology to Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, to conduct exhumation and medicolegal postmortem examination on the remains of Ramon Rodriquez-Marrero, as authorized on 1 October 1974 by Chief Judge, United States District Court, District of Puerto Rico

15 November 1977 to 18 November 1977	Served as consultant in forensic pathology to Naval Investigative Service - Pacific, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, to participate in the investigation of the death of Timothy E. Schlag, a Navy dependent

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MEDICOLEGAL EXPERIENCE AS EXPERT WITNESS:

1964	Expert witness during court-martial of airman accused of negligent homicide at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam
	Expert witness during court-martial of sailor accused of murder at Headquarters, Commander Naval Forces, Marianas, Guam
	Expert witness at Naval Board of Inquiry for investigation of explosion aboard USS AFDM-8 in Apra Harbor, U.S. Naval Station, Guam
	Expert witness in the case of the Government of Guam v. Mesa, following murder of F.M. Izezaki, Government of Guam Fish and Wildlife Conservation Officer
March 1968	Expert witness during court-martial of marine accused of homicide, United States v. Evans, at Headquarters, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
February 1968	Expert witness during court-martial of three military policemen accused of maltreatment, United States v. Krews, Elwood and Linsey, at Fort Hayes, Ohio
May 1968	Expert witness during court-martial, United States v. Paul at Headquarters, Military District of Washington
January 1969	Expert witness during court-martial of sailor accused of murder, United States v. Hise, at District Legal Office, Sixth Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
May 1970	Expert witness for the plaintiff, in conjunction with a third party claim by the Veterans Administration, and provided a deposition in the case of White v. City of Darrington, Washington, et. al., at Snohomish County, Washington, Number 90170, at Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C.
January 1971	Expert witness during court-martial, United States v. Foppiano at Headquarters, Sixth United States Army, The Presidio, San Francisco, California
November 1973	Expert witness during Article 32 Investigation at Third Coast Guard District, Governors Island, New York

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April 1976	Expert witness during trial at United States District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico, in the case of United States v. Perez et. al.
25 March 1982	Expert witness during trial at Criminal Court of Washington County, State of Tennessee, Jonesborough, TN in the case of the State of Tennessee v. Kenneth W. Campbell
4 November 1983	Expert witness during trial at Criminal Court of Washington County, Jonesborough, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Vesper Denton Hicks
9 February 1984	Expert witness for the plaintiff and provided deposition at Fairfax, VA, in the case of Abosbitan v. Kirk et. al., United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Civil Action No. 83-758-A
7 April 1984	Expert witness during trial at Criminal Court of Washington County, Jonesborough, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Vesper Denton Hicks
10 December 1984	Expert witness during judicial hearing at Juvenile Court of Sullivan County, Kingsport, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Danny Hicks
1 March 1985	Expert witness during preliminary hearing at Criminal Court of Johnson County, Mountain City, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Lois Guy
12 March 1985	Expert witness during deposition in the case of Tony B. Treadway at Law Offices of Herndon, Coleman, and McKee, Johnson City, TN
30 April 1985	Expert witness during trial at Criminal Court of Washington County, Jonesborough, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Ronald Whitaker
8 July 1985	Expert witness during trial at Criminal Court of Sullivan County, Blountville, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Danny Ray Hicks
8 July 1986	Expert witness during trial of Criminal Court at Sullivan County, Blountville, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Jimmy W. Long.

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PROFESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS:

1. Stahl, C.J.: Neurologic Diseases on Guam, United States Navy Medical Laboratory Quarterly 3:14-17, 1965.

2. Stahl, C.J.: The Medical Examiner System in the Territory of Guam. Journal of Forensic Sciences 11:179-185, 1966.

3. Young, B.C. and Stahl, C.J.: Gunshot Wounds. American Registry of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966.

4. Stahl, C.J. and Johnson, F.B.: Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Clinical Pathologic Conference Number 19-16 (Ethylene Glycol - Antifreeze-Poisoning). American Registry of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966.

5. Stahl, C.J.: Book Review of Forensic Odontology by Gosta Gustafson. American Elsevier Publishing Company, Inc., New York, 1966. In Military Medicine 131:1656, 1966.

6. Stahl, C.J.: Case for Diagnosis (On marijuana). Military Medicine 132:400, 414, 1967.

7. Mueller, W.F. and Stahl, C.J.: Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Clinical Pathologic Conference Number 9-67 (Rupture of Posttraumatic Aneurysm of Thoracic Aorta). American Registry of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1967.

8. Stahl, C.J.: The Registry of Forensic Pathology. Journal of Forensic Sciences 13:151-162, 1968.

9. Levine, R.A. and Stahl, C.J.: Eye Injury Caused by Tear-Gas Weapons. American Journal of Ophthalmology 65:497-508, 1968.

10. Stahl, C.J., Young, B.C., Brown, R.J., and Ainsworth, C.A.: Forensic Aspects of Tear-Gas Pen Guns. Journal of Forensic Sciences 13:442-469, 1968.

11. Stahl, C.J., Fatteh, A.V., and Dominquez, A.M.: Trichloroethane Poisoning: Observations on the Pathology and Toxicology in Six Fatal Cases. Journal of Forensic Sciences 14:393-397, 1969.

12. Stahl, C.J. and Davis, J.H.: Missile Wounds Caused by Tear-Gas Pen Guns. The American Journal of Clinical Pathology 52:270-276, 1969.

13. Stahl, C.J.: "A Trip With No Return". Forensic Pathology Check Sample No. FP-44, Commission on Continuing Education Check Sample Program, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, Chicago, Illinois, May 1969.

14. Stahl, C.J.: "A Tonic Without Gin". Forensic Pathology Check Sample No. FP-46, Commission on Continuing Education Check Sample Program, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, Chicago, Illinois, September, 1969.

15. Reference 11 reprinted in U.S. Navy Medical Newsletter 55:9-11, 1970.

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16. Reference 9 reprinted in U.S. Navy Medical Newsletter 55:15-24, 1970.

17. Froede, R.C. and Stahl, C.J.: "The Case of the Misplaced Roach". Forensic Pathology Check Sample No. FP-48, Commission on Continuing Education Check Sample Program, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, Chicago, Illinois, January 1970.

18. McCarty, J.E. and Stahl, C.J.: Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Clinical Pathologic Conference No. 4-69 (Amanita Mushroom Intoxication). American Registry of Pathology, Washington, D.C. 1969.

19. Stahl, C.J. (Moderator): "Timing of Injuries". A Seminar of the Pathology and Biology Section for the Twenty-Second Annual Meeting, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Chicago, Illinois, 28 February 1970.

20. Stahl, C.J.: Drowning. In Cecil-Loeb Textbook of Medicine 13th Edition, edited by Beeson, P.B. and McDermott, W., Philadelphia, W.B. Saunders Company, 1971, pp. 45-47.

21. Stahl, C.J.: Timing of Injuries (Microscopic Slide Study Set No. M18971). American Registry of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1971.

22. Froede, R.C. and Stahl, C.J.: Fatal Narcotism in Military Personnel. Journal of Forensic Sciences 16:199-218, 1971.

23. Stahl, C.J.: Meprobamate. Forensic Pathology Check Sample No. FP-58, Commission on Continuing Education Check Sample Program, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, Chicago, Illinois, 1971.

24. Ayers, K.M. and Stahl, C.J.: Ballistic Characteristics and Wounding Effects of a Tear-Gas Pen Gun Loaded with Ortho-Chlorobenzalmalononitrile. Journal of Forensic Sciences 17:292-297, 1972.

25. Stahl, C.J. and Johnson, F.B.: Methamphetamine and Granulomatous Pulmonary Arteritis. Forensic Pathology Check Sample No. FP-62, Commission on Continuing Education Check Sample Program, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, Chicago, Illinois, 1972.

26. Ayers, K.M. and Stahl, C.J.: Experimental Injuries of the Eye Caused by a Tear-Gas Pen Gun Loaded with Ortho-Chlorobenzalmalononitrile. Journal of Forensic Sciences 17:547-554, 1972.

27. Stahl, C.J., Froede, R.C. and Zimmerly, J.G.: Forensic Sciences at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology: Its Role in Military Medicine. United States Navy Medicine 61:20-27, 1973.

28. Stahl, C.J.: Identification of Human Remains. In Medicolegal Investigation of Death. Guidelines for the Application of Pathology to Crime Investigation, edited by W.U. Spitz and R.S. Fisher. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1973.

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29. Buddington, R.S., Stahl, C.J., McAllister, H.A., and Schwartz, R.A.: Exercise and Sudden Death. (Abstract No. 368). Supplement IV to Circulation, Volumes VII and VIII, October 1973, p. IV-93.

30. Buddington, R.S., Stahl, C.J., McAllister, H.A., and Schwartz, R.A.: Sports, Death, and Unusual Heart Disease. (Abstract). The American Journal of Cardiology 33:129, January 1974.

31. Stahl, C.J.: Editorial. Journal of Forensic Sciences 19:1-2, 1974.

32. Winter, P.E., Stahl, C.J., Goldbaum, L.R., and Dominguez, A.M.: Drug Excretion in the Urine of Military Separatees: A Pilot Study. Journal of Forensic Sciences 19:317-324, 1974.

33. Stahl, C.J. (Moderator): "Cancer or Pseudocancer". A Seminar for the 14th Annual AFIP Lectures, 27 March 1974 (Microscopic Slide Study Set No. M21574). American Registry of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1974

34. Jones, S.R., Bessant-Matthews, P.E., Williams, F.J., and Stahl, C.J.: Injury Potential of a Reloaded Tear-Gas Pen Gun. Journal of Forensic Sciences 19:812-819, 1974.

35. Raasch, F.O., Hirvonen, J.I., and Stahl, C.J.: Timing of Injury in Human Thermal Burns. Journal of Forensic Sciences 19:723-729, 1974.

36. Stahl, C.J. and Dollinger, A.L.: The Case of the Battered Button. Forensic Pathology Check Sample No. FP-76, Commission on Continuing Education Check Sample Program, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, Chicago, Illinois, 1974.

37. Jones, S.R., Stahl, C.J., and Harriman, J.J.: Ballistic Studies and Lethal Potential of Tear-Gas Pen Guns Firing Fixed Metallic Ammunition. Journal of Forensic Sciences 20:261-273, 1975.

38. Stahl, C.J.: Drowning. In Textbook of Medicine, 14th Edition, edited by P.B. Beeson and W. McDermott. W.B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1975, pp. 80-82.

39. Knight, D.R. and Stahl, C.J.: Naval Diving Accidents: A Challenge for Thorough Investigation. U.S. Navy Medicine 67:30-31, 1976.

40. Walsh, F.M., Stahl, C.J., Unger, H.T., Lilienstern, O.C., and Stephens, R.G.: Autoerotic Asphyxial Deaths: A Medicolegal Analysis of Forth-Three Cases. In Legal Medicine Annual: Nineteen Seventy-Seven, edited by C.H. Wecht. Appleton-Century-Crofts, New York, 1977, pp. 157-182.

41. Stahl, C.J.: Identification. In Forensic Pathology: A Handbook for Pathologists, edited by R.S. Fisher and C.S. Petty. Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1977, pp. 64-71.

42. Stahl, C.J.: Cutting and Stabbing Wounds. In Forensic Pathology: A Handbook for Pathologists, edited by R.S. Fisher and C.S. Petty. Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1977, pp. 151-159.

43. Stahl, C.J., Jones, S.R., Johnson, F.B., and Luke, J.L.: The Effect of Glass as an Intermediate Target on Bullets: Experimental Studies and Report of a Case. Journal of Forensic Sciences 24:6-17, 1979.

44. Stahl, C.J.: Drowning. In Textbook of Medicine, 15th Edition, edited by P.B. Beeson, W. McDermott, and J.B. Wyngaarden. W.B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1979.

45. James, L.P. and Stahl, C.J.: Unidentified Corpse. (Letter to the Editor). Journal of the American Medical Association. 242:240, July 20, 1979.

46. Stahl, C.J.: Identification of Human Remains. In Medicolegal Investigation of Death. Guidelines for the Application of Pathology to Crime Investigation, 2nd Edition, edited by W.U. Spitz and R.S. Fisher. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1980, pp. 39-70.

47. Woodruff, C.M. and Stahl, C.J.: A Review of 1979 Year Book of Pathology and Clinical Pathology. Journal of Forensic Sciences 25:932, 1980.

48. Stahl, C.J.: Drowning. In Medical Examiner's Handbook. Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Commonwealth of Virginia, Richmond, VA, 1982, pp. 108-111.

49. Farnum, J.B. and Stahl, C.J.: The Role of Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy in the Management of Pulmonary Neoplasms: Comparative Diagnostic Methods and Cost Containment. (Abstract). Proceedings of the Society of Armed Forces Medical Laboratory Scientists 12(1):20, March 1983.

50. Maibach, H.I., Blot, W.J., Hoffman, G., Dehme, F., Stahl, C.J., Thornburn, K., Weisburger, J.H., Willoughby, W., and Zapp, J. (Panel on Irritants and Vesicants, Committee on Toxicology, National Research Council): Irritants and Vesicants. In Possible Long-Term Health Effects of Short-Term Exposure to Chemical Agents. Volume 2. Cholinesterase Reactivators, Psychochemicals, and Irritants and Vesicants. National Academy Press, Washington, D.C., 1984, pp. 101-253.

51. Stahl, C.J.: Diving Accident Investigation. In The Physician's Guide to Diving Medicine, edited by C.W. Shilling, C.G. Carlston, and R.A. Mathias. Plenum Press, New York, 1984, pp. 661-683.

52. Stahl, C.J., Green, C.C., and Farnum, J.B.: The Incident at Tuol Chrey: Pathologic and Toxicologic Examinations of a Casualty After Attack by Yellow Rain. (Abstract No. G-54). Program of the 36th Annual Meeting, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Anaheim, CA, 21-25 February 1984.

53. Stahl, C.J.: The Role of the Pathologist in Hospital Quality Assurance Programs. (Section XXI, pp. 1-17). Proceedings of the 24th International Conference on Legal Medicine, American College of Legal Medicine, Scottsdale, AZ, 9-13 May 1984.

54. Stahl, C.J., Green, C.C., and Farnum, J.B.: The Incident at Tuol Chrey: Pathologic and Toxicologic Examinations of a Casualty After Chemical Attack. Journal of Forensic Sciences 30(2): 317-337, April 1985.

55. Stahl, C.J.: The Pathologist in Quality Assurance Programs. Legal Aspects of Medical Practice 13(9): 3-5, 7-8, September 1985.

56. Stahl, C.J. and Fox, R.D.: The Emergence of a Medical School: Impact on Laboratory Utilization and Cost Containment Efforts in an Affiliated Teaching Hospital. Military Medicine 151: 268-274, 1986.

57. Stahl, C.J.: Guest Editorial. Journal of Forensic Sciences 32: 301-302, 1987.

58. Stahl, C.J., McMeekin, R.R., Ruehle, C.J., and Canik, J.J.: The Medical Investigation of Airship Accidents. Journal of Forensic Sciences 33: 888-898, 1988.

59. Stahl, C.J. and Fierro, M.M.: Identification. In Handbook of Forensic Pathology, College of American Pathologists, Northfield, Illinois, 1990, pp. 51-58.

60. Peterson, F.L., Harper, A.G., Stahl, C.J., and Lewis, L.: New Traditions in VA Partnerships. VA Practitioner 7: 39-40, 1990.

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CONFIDENTIAL

FORENSIC PATHOLOGY AND MEDICAL EXAMINER-RELATED FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS PERTAINING TO THE INVESTIGATION OF THE DEATH OF VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.

We were provided unrestricted access to all available investigative and scientific information and materials regarding the death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr., including information developed by the Unites States Park Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the FBI Laboratory, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Commonwealth of Virginia, and its Northern Virginia District Office, and the Office of the Independent Counsel. We examined photographs taken at the scene of death and during the course of the postmortem examination, and microscopic slides prepared from tissues obtained at autopsy. We discussed the investigative and scientific findings of the case with the investigative and laboratory personnel responsible for each aspect of the investigation.

The analysis and conclusions of our review, as discussed below, were arrived at separately and independently by each of us.

ISSUES AND CONCLUSIONS

1. CAUSE AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH

The bullet wound of Mr. Foster's head and brain, with its vital reaction, represents the definitive cause of his death.

The postmortem findings demonstrated in this case are typical and characteristic of such findings in deaths due to intentional self-inflicted intraoral gunshot wounds. Following complete postmortem examination, there was no other trauma identified that would suggest a circumstance other than suicide. In addition, it is exceedingly unlikely that an individual of Mr. Foster's physical stature (6 feet 4 1/2 inches in height, 197 pounds in weight) could have been overcome by an assailant inflicting an intraoral gunshot wound without a struggle and there not to have been some other injury sustained at the time.

2. BULLET PATH

The large quantity of gunpowder residue present on microscopic sections of the soft palate indicates that Mr. Foster placed the barrel of the weapon into his mouth with the muzzle essentially in contact with the soft palate when he pulled the trigger. Recovery of Foster's DNA type from the muzzle of the revolver by the FBI Laboratory is strong supportive evidence that associates the weapon with the deceased. The absence of visible blood on the revolver is not inconsistent with the self-inflicted

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bullet wound he sustained. Visual or chemical identification of blood on the weapon in gunshot wound suicides is a common but by no means universal finding. There were no flame burns from the muzzle blast identified within the mouth, nor would injury of such type necessarily be expected.

The bullet perforated the soft palate and entered the cranial cavity directly to the left of the foramen magnum, traversed the brainstem and the medial aspect of the left cerebral hemisphere and exited through the occipital skull and scalp. This wound caused instantaneous, complete incapacitation, followed by clinical death within a matter of minutes. There was a secondary, ring-like fracture of the skull, a common associated finding in such cases, that extended symmetrically from the base of the skull across the calvarium.

3. LOCATION OF FATAL EVENT

It is our opinion that the death occurred where the body was found at Fort Marcy Park, Virginia. The relatively pristine nature of the exposed skin surfaces of the deceased and of his clothing precludes any other scenario. Substantially greater contamination of skin surfaces and clothing by spilled and/or smeared blood would have been unavoidable, had the body been transported postmortem to the place where it was found. Precisely such contamination was, in fact, documented following actual transport of the body from the scene of death to Fairfax Hospital, and from there to the medical examiner's office. There was no such contamination when the body was examined and photographed at the scene.

4. TIME OF DEATH

Given the limitations of available information, it is not possible further to define the postmortem interval than within the broad range of when the deceased was last seen alive to the time the body was discovered.

5. TOXICOLOGY

Toxicological examination by the FBI Laboratory of blood obtained at autopsy revealed trace amounts of trazodone and small quantities of diazepam (Valium) and its metabolite, nordiazepam. The finding of trazodone, an antidepressant, confirms the history of Foster's taking a single tablet the evening prior to his death from a prescription ordered by his doctor earlier that day. There was no alcohol or any other toxic substance in Foster's body.

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6. **POSITION OF THE BODY**

The deceased was found supine, with his arms and legs extended. Given the steep (approximately 45 degree) slope on which his body was resting, we believe that he was seated when the weapon was discharged. After firing the weapon, because of the sloped terrain, he would have fallen backward, with his arms falling to their respective sides by gravity, aided on the right by the weight of the revolver affixed to his thumb (see below, number 8). Had he been standing, he would not have ended up in the orderly position in which he was found. Had he been lying down, it is likely that the bullet would have been recovered from the ground beneath his head. It was not. Passage of the bullet through the brainstem would have rendered Mr. Foster instantly unconscious and unresponsive.

Although the amount of extravasated blood at the scene of death was characterized by some observers as being less than the expected quantity, a pool of blood was, in fact, found under the head of the deceased when the body was turned, and the upper back of his shirt was noted to be blood soaked. These observations notwithstanding, any relative lack of extravasated blood can be readily explained by the position of the body on the steeply inclined slope, with blood settling postmortem to the dependent portions of the body, i.e., below the level of the head wounds, and by the prompt cessation of cardiovascular activity incident to the bullet defect of the brainstem.

7. **POSITION OF THE HEAD**

According to multiple observers at the scene, the head was facing forward when Foster's body was found, an observation confirmed in scene photographs. There were linear blood stains coursing across the right side of the face, emanating from the nose and mouth. A broad transfer-type blood smear was present at the right side of the chin and neck, precisely corresponding to a similar blood stain of the right collar area of the shirt. For obvious reasons, the head must have been facing to the right when the body was found or have been turned to the right when the body was being examined at the scene. In either circumstance, blood accumulated in the nose and mouth from the bullet defect of the soft palate and base of the skull would have spilled over the face and soiled the right shoulder and collar of the shirt. The finding of the head facing forward and the right sided blood stains are mutually exclusive. We conclude that a rightward tilt of his face was changed to a forward orientation by one of the early observers before the scene photographs were taken.

8. **POSITION OF THE WEAPON**

Scene and autopsy photographs demonstrate that Mr. Foster's right thumb was trapped and compressed between the trigger and

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the front of the trigger guard. In addition, there was gunpowder residue on the surface of his right index finger facing the thumb, extending from the distal joint to the web area of the thumb and, according to the autopsy report, similar material, but of lesser quantity, at the corresponding aspect of the left index finger. With the barrel of the revolver placed into the decedent's mouth, the only source of such gunpowder would be the gap between the cylinder and the frame of the weapon. Multiple test firings of the revolver in the FBI Laboratory conclusively demonstrated that gunpowder residue escapes from its cylinder gap. The laboratory studies and the anatomic findings indicate that Mr. Foster's index fingers were in the vicinity of the cylinder gap when the weapon was fired. In addition, flecks of scattered stippled material were observed on the skin surfaces of the lower face in scene photographs and in those autopsy photographs taken before these surfaces were washed. Washing markedly reduced their number. The origin of this material, i.e., whether it represents gunpowder residue, blood spatter or some other foreign material, is uncertain.

SUMMARY

We conclude that Mr. Foster died from a self-inflicted bullet wound delivered with suicidal intent and that the death occurred where the body was found, at Fort Marcy Park, Virginia.

Charles S. Hirsch, M.D.
Chief Medical Examiner, City of New York
New York City, New York

James L. Luke, M.D.
Department of Environmental Pathology
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
Washington, D.C.

Investigative Support Unit
FBI Academy
Quantico, Virginia

Donald T. Reay, M.D.
Chief Medical Examiner
King County (Seattle), Washington

Charles J. Stahl, M.D.
Armed Forces Medical Examiner
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
Washington, D.C.

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME: Joel E. Kleinman, M.D., Ph.D.

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: April 8, 1945; Alexandria, Louisiana

FAMILY STATUS: Married, two children

EDUCATION:

1966	B.S., Biochemistry, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
1973	M.D., University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine, Chicago, Illinois
1974	Ph.D., Pharmacology, Department of Pharmacological and Physiological Sciences, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

TRAINING:

1973-1974	Rotating Intern, San Francisco General Hospital, San Francisco, California
1974-1976	Psychiatry Resident, Massachusetts Mental Health Center, Boston, Massachusetts.
1983-1985	Neurology Resident, George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, D.C.

EMPLOYMENT:

1976-1978	Clinical Associate, Laboratory of Clinical Psychopharmacology, Division of Special Mental Health Research, Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.
1978-1984	Staff Psychiatrist, Adult Psychiatry Branch (formerly Laboratory of Clinical Psychopharmacology; Division of Special Mental Health Research), Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

1984-1986	Chief, Clinical Brain Studies Section, Neuropsychiatry Branch (formerly Adult Psychiatry Branch), Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.
1986-*Present*	Deputy Chief, Clinical Brain Disorders Branch and Chief, Neuropathology Section, Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS:

1973-1974	Clinical Fellow, University of California Medical School in San Francisc[illegible], California.
1974-1976	Clinical Fellow, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts
1981-1987	Assistant Clinical Professor, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, D.C.
1988-*Present*	Associate Clinical Professor, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences and Department of Neurology, George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, D.C.

CLINICAL EXPERIENCES:

1976	Consultant, Paul A. Dever State School, Taunton, Massachusetts
1978-*Present*	Practice of Psychiatry
1979-1981	Consultant, Montgomery County Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Rockville, Maryland
1986-*Present*	Practice of Neurology

OTHER ACADEMIC/CLINICAL EXPERIENCES:

1977-*Present*	Neuropsychiatry Consultant, District of Columbia Medical Examiner's Office, Washington, D.C.
1979,1984,1986,1989	Examiner, American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology
1984-1986	Editorial Board, Gerodontics

1986-1988	Co-director, Behavioral Neurology Service, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.
1986-*Present*	Guest Researcher, Experimental Therapeutics Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland

MILITARY SERVICE:

1972-1973	Ensign, USPHS, Senior COSTEP
1976-1978	Lt. Commander, USPHS
1978-1987	Commander, USPHS
1987-*Present*	Captain, USPHS

SOCIETIES:

American Academy of Neurology
American Association for the Advancement of Science
American College of Neuropsychopharmacology
American Medical Association
American Neurological Association
American Psychiatric Association
Sigma Xi
Society of Biological Psychiatry, Vice President, 1991-2; President-Elect 1992-3; President, 1993-present
Society for Neuroscience
Washington Psychiatric Society

LICENSES:

Diplomate of National Medical Board
American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, 1978
State Medical Licensure: Maryland, California, District of Columbia, Virginia

AWARDS:

A.E. Bennett Award, 1981
U.S.P.H.S., Outstanding Service Medal, 1992

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TRANSCRIPT OF NOTE

I made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience and overwork

I did not knowingly violate any law or standard of conduct

No one in The White House, to my knowledge, violated any law or standard of conduct, including any action in the travel office. There was no intent to benefit any individual or specific group

The FBI lied in their report to the AG.

The press is covering up the illegal benefits they received from the travel staff

The GOP has lied and misrepresented its knowledge and role and covered up a prior investigation

The Ushers Office plotted to have excessive costs incurred, taking advantage of Kaki and HRC

The public will never believe the innocence of the Clintons and their loyal* staff

The WSJ editors lie without consequence

I was not meant for the job or the spotlight of public life in Washington. Here ruining people is considered sport.

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

Who Is Vincent Foster?

In its first few months, the Clinton White House has proved itself to be careless about many things, from Presidential haircuts to appointing a government. But most disturbing is its carelessness about following the law.

While we have our own complaint that we will presently explain, we hasten to point out that our concern is shared by at least two federal judges. Indeed, they're exploring the largely uncharted legal ground of use of the contempt power to get the Clinton Crowd to obey the law.

In a suit over preservation of computer tapes from the Reagan-Bush era, Judge Charles R. Richey has already issued a contempt order because the administration "dillydallied" in following his earlier order, and threatens $50,000-a-day fines against the White House and National Archives. Now Judge Royce Lamberth has threatened contempt unless the Hillary Clinton health task force takes steps to follow his order to preserve materials relating to its activities.

Quite frankly, we have mixed emotions about these developments. We think that in the post-Watergate era, the executive branch has been on the short end of the balance of powers, and that the government would work better if this were redressed. We find Judge Richey's order more than a little presumptuous, and tend to think the law before Judge Lamberth is a legislative intrusion on executive power. But we can understand that both judges reacted to a certain lack of seriousness—contempt in its most basic meaning—toward legal rulings.

Judge Lamberth's case, for example, concerned whether the Hillary task force had to follow the Federal Advisory Committee Act, in which Congress prescribed hoops Presidents have to jump through in appointing outside commissions. Judge Lamberth held much of the law unconstitutional and laid out what might be seen as accommodating requirements, but dismissed the argument that this was not an outside commission because Mrs. Clinton was "the functional equivalent" of a government employee.

The government appealed the latter finding in a still-pending case; in the oral arguments Judge Laurence Silberman asked whether she took an oath of office or could be impeached. Meanwhile, the task force simply ignored the rest of Judge Lamberth's rulings, for example holding meetings without adequate notice.

We've been having a similar problem with Vincent Foster, deputy White House counsel and one of Mrs. Clinton's former partners in the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock. After we succeeded in making Webster Hubbell famous, it occurred to us we might have occasion to repeat the favor for other Rose partners, and requested photographs of Mr. Foster and associate White House counsel William Kennedy. Eventually some subaltern in the counsel's office relayed the message, "Mr. Foster sees no reason why he should supply the Journal with a photo."

Given this encouragement, we filed a request for photos of Mr. Foster and Mr. Kennedy under the Freedom of Information Act. The act requires officials to respond within 10 business days, a deadline that expired May 21. Despite repeated inquiries with those officials who return our calls, the White House still owes us either some photographs or an explanation of why our request has been refused.

At one point, we were told it ought to be worked out, and were referred to deputy press spokesperson Ricki Seidman, who seems not to return calls from our editorial page staff. David Gergen was not exactly overjoyed that we held up public complaint until he arrived, noting that our artists have already converted his photograph into a dot-drawing. But he seems to have jolted the matter off dead center; we're now told there's a draft letter somewhere in the bureaucracy saying the FOI Act does not apply to the White House counsel's office, but the press office can give us photos if it chooses. So we're back to the Seidman black hole, but the letter should be interesting reading.

No doubt Mr. Foster and company consider us mischievous (at best). Of course the Clinton administration has little reason to love us. Back when the rest of the press was in its pre-Waco honeymoon, we were already pulling the loose strings of the basic "New Democrat" lie. Still, we remain supportive when Mr. Clinton returns to that campaign theme, as with Nafta. Indeed, when Mr. Hubbell proved man enough to face public hearings on his appointment as associate attorney general, we saw no reason he should be denied confirmation. Even if we were as uniformly hostile as sometimes charged, there are larger points here. How an administration deals with critics is a basic test of its character and mores, and how scrupulously it follows the law is even more directly significant.

Does the law mean one thing for critics and another for friends? Will we in the end have to go to court to get a reply, or will even that work? Does it take a $50,000-a-day fine to get this mule's attention? Will a task force bearing the First Lady's name blithely ignore a district court order even as its appeal is being heard by the D.C. Circuit? Judge Lamberth demanded, "I want a name and address of who's going to be accountable, who's going to be held in contempt if there are documents destroyed."

Who ensures that this administration follows the law, or explains why not? A good question. While Constitutional law may not have been the big part of the Rose firm's practice, it seems to us that a good man for the job would be deputy counsel Foster.

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REVIEW & OUTLOOK

Vincent Foster's Victory

Meet Vincent Foster, movement conservative.

Vincent Foster is one of the White House lawyers from the Rose Law Firm, whose picture we've been seeking through the alleys and byways of the Freedom of Information Act. The picture arrived in time this week for us to celebrate Mr. Foster's victory yesterday in the battle over Hillary Clinton's status as head of the Clintons' health care task force.

An appeals court ruled Tuesday that, as Mr. Foster had been arguing, Mrs. Clinton is indeed the "functional equivalent" of a federal employee, at least as concerns compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, or FACA (as in "focka").

Vincent Foster

The FACA Fight, initiated by various health and doctors' groups, was over whether the Hillary Clinton Health Task Force had to hold its meetings in public, which is what FACA requires when private citizens are serving on a President's advisory committees. Or whether Hillary, the functional federal equivalent, could hold her meetings in secret, as she desired. The appeals court said, sure, go ahead and meet in secret if you want. That's a win for the White House.

However, the court also said it didn't have a clue as to what exactly the task force's so-called "working groups" were all about, or whether FACA applied to their members. The White House said those are all federal employees, too, so they can hold secret meetings. But the appeals court said the legal status of these people isn't at all clear, and ordered the district court to revisit the FACA netherworld to explore such issues as whether some of Hillary's helpers are "special government employees" or "full time" or "intermittent" or "consultants."

Finally, the court said the plaintiff doctors groups get to look at the almost football-field's worth of paper and documentation that the working groups have piled up by now.

As we say, for achieving these outcomes we think Mr. Foster deserves a salute from conservatives. With one mighty sweep he has struck a blow for separation of powers, executive authority, critics of the litigation explosion, and we dare say, even for the formulators of the Reagan White House's off the-books Iran-Contra operation.

Conservatives have worried out loud for years about inroads against the President's ability to carry out the functions of his office. In particular, conservatives have noted Congress's instinct to usurp presidential authority, tipping the balance of powers in the legislature's favor. Thus, particular or parochial interests subsume any national interest that a President is elected to represent.

Judge Laurence Silberman, writing for the appeals court (and alluding to Alexander Hamilton along the way), noted: "The ability to discuss matters confidentially is surely an important condition to the exercise of executive power. Without it, the President's performance of any of his duties . . . would be made more difficult. In designing the Constitution, the Framers vested the executive power in one man for the very reason that he might maintain secrecy in executive operations."

Alas, the Clintonites, as is their wont, again allowed hubris to smother mere principle. Instead of a more well-defined operation, they went secret over changing the entire American health care system. Even defenders of executive authority would blanch at such imperial overstretch.

And so now the Clintons will discover the pleasures of the litigation explosion as defined by former Vice President Dan Quayle. Instead of doing productive work, they will spend days bringing forth box after box of documentation, while arguing with a judge about "intermittent" vs. "full-time"—just the way private companies do for the federal prosecutors and agency bureaucrats who enforce the kinds of vague laws that the Clintons' political philosophy favors. Dan Quayle has further details.

As for Iran-Contra, we suspect that Vincent Foster and Ollie North might hit it off. After all, we're supposed to believe that the health task force "officially" disbanded on May 30, and so FACA's requirements are moot. That is, we're supposed to believe that Mrs. Clinton and her associates will never ever hold off-the-books meetings with "non-government" advisers to get the reform plan finished.

Mr. Foster's boss, Bill Clinton, often rails against the gridlock of the "last 12 years." For that reason, we're glad that the case of *Association of American Physicians and Surgeons v. Hillary Rodham Clinton, et al.* has given a Democratic administration the opportunity to explore the questions of presidential authority discussed by Judge Silberman and his colleages in their decision for the White House.

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REVIEW & OUTLOOK

7/1/93

What's the Rush?

So the gang that pulled the great travel office caper is now hell-bent on firing the head of the FBI. The news reports say that William Sessions has already offered to resign pending approval of a successor; we wish someone would explain to us the hurry.

The FBI director, whatever the incumbent's shortcomings, was given a 10-year term to provide some measure of political independence. To be sure, the President has a right to fire the director, as President Truman fired General MacArthur. But that is not to say every incoming president is justified in firing an incumbent and appointing his own director. We do not want law enforcement put at the disposal of this or that political faction.

If Mr. Sessions is fired it will of course be for ostensible cause, as the travel office firings were over expense records. His sin was to take his wife on his government airplane, and to claim for tax purposes that his limousine was a law enforcement vehicle because he carried firearms in the trunk. Even if he did not use the plane for haircuts, this is apparently deemed reason for summary dismissal. In the travel office case, by contrast, Associate White House Counsel William Kennedy III earned a meaningless letter of reprimand for misusing the FBI's investigative powers.

William Sessions

We hope Mr. Sessions pointed this out to White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum, who sat in with Attorney General Janet Reno and Deputy Attorney General Philip Heymann in the shoot-out with Mr. Sessions on Saturday. Also present was Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell, the man who brokered a meeting that resulted in the Justice Department reversing its position in the corruption trial of a member of congress. Mr. Hubbell and Mr. Kennedy are alumni of Little Rock's Rose Law Firm, as are Mrs. Clinton and Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster, both of whom were also involved in the travel-office affair.

The leaks on Saturday's meeting are that Webb Hubbell et al. told Mr. Sessions to resign or be fired, probably today; on the way out he stumbled on a curb and broke his elbow. Presumably Mr. Sessions is leaving sooner or later; the conventional wisdom within the Washington Beltway has certainly run against him, for whatever that's worth. He has apparently alienated important subordinates, perhaps because he's a poor administrator. Or perhaps, as he claims, because of his efforts to promote blacks and women. The opposition has a bipartisan patina, since the charges against him were originally leveled by Bush Attorney General William Barr on his last day in office.

The original Bush administration investigation, it should be carefully noted, was announced immediately after it became public that the FBI had launched an investigation into the controversial prosecution of the head of the Atlanta branch of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro over illicit loans to Iraq. Mr. Barr's own investigator, a prominent former judge, exonerated the Justice Department handling of the BNL case, but we're not sure the final word has been heard.

President Clinton met Friday with Federal Judge Louis J. Freeh of New York, reportedly the leading contender as Mr. Sessions' successor. Judge Freeh is fine by us, but his meeting with the President only deepens the mystery over the hurry. If the choice of a successor really is imminent, why not get him nominated? If Mr. Sessions resigns we worry that Judge Freeh, given the record of the Clinton appointments process, may trip over a Kimba problem or somesuch. The agency would be left adrift and the appointment up for grabs.

Our Washington bureau reported in March that the administration was intent on getting rid of Mr. Sessions in order to replace him with Richard Stearns, a judge on the Massachusetts Superior Court. Judge Stearns and President Clinton were war protesters together as Rhodes Scholars at Oxford. Judge Stearns was also a deputy campaign manager in George McGovern's 1972 presidential race, as well as national director of delegates in Sen. Edward Kennedy's 1980 presidential nomination bid.

This kind of appointment would be another matter indeed. We are far enough along toward making the FBI job a political football. Mr. Sessions is leaving under attack from various quarters; his predecessor, William Webster, left to become Director of Central Intelligence, only to resign that job rather abruptly. Strange things are going on in law enforcement, as the BNL and BCCI cases show. The mores on display from the Rose alumni are far from confidence-building. It seems to us Mr. Sessions would do the nation and his agency a favor to stand by his position, leaving when a successor is ready or letting the President take full responsibility for a firing.

Why don't serious people understand this immediately? What kind of a political culture do we have where the big issue is not whether the FBI director fairly enforces the law, but whether he takes his wife on an airplane?

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OIC 000761

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS
BY
VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.

AT
THE LAW SCHOOL
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

MAY 8, 1993

CONFIDENTIAL

There are rare and wonderful occasions when one of the giants in the legal profession articulates a vision of what lawyers ought to be. Those words should be read, reread, treasured and heeded. Such was the vision Vincent Foster captured for all of us in his commencement address to the graduating class of the University of Arkansas School of Law on May 8, 1993, a school where 22 years before he graduated first in his class.

E. Lamar Pettus
President
Arkansas Bar Association

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OIC 000762

ROADS WE SHOULD TRAVEL

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS BY VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.

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Dean Strickman, Dr. Lellar, honored faculty of the niversitv of Arkansas School of Law, class of 1992, umily and friends, I cannot tell you what a thrill it is to eturn to these beautiful hills and celebrate with you the ompletion of your law school career.

It is humbling for me to deliver this message from a tage shared by so many outstanding teachers, many of /hom taught me well. What a challenge it is for any ommencement speaker, let alone this one, to attempt to evelop and convey to you an uplifting message with ny staying power whatsoever, knowing full well the ride range of emotions which are preoccupying you at :is moment: Your senses of achievement, appreciation, atisfaction, relief, survival and perhaps apprehension; nd particularly some sense of impatience for this peaker to get on with it, deliver his remarks so that you ay receive congratulations from your family and iends.

Governor Cuomo reports that when he was first asked) speak at a graduation he sought advice out from ather Flynn, then the president of St. John's University. ommencement speakers, said Father Flynn, should iink of themselves as the body at an old-fashioned Irish ake. They need to have you there in order to have the arty but they don't expect you to say much.

When Dean Strickman, in Washington a few weeks go, conveyed to me the invitation, I protested that I was ot only unworthy of the honor but unprepared for the perience.

You see, I skipped my commencement ceremonies me 22 years ago. This is the first law school exercise at I have ever attended.

The law school commencement at that time was a ass joint enterprise with all the other schools on mpus, and since I have not been much on ceremony, nd since I felt I knew everything there was to know, I tionalized that I should rush to Little Rock to assume y new job and save on the rental gown. My wife, Lisa, /ho put me through law school with much personal, rofessional and financial sacrifice, would have been legated to the balcony and did not object.

Maturity and experience have taught us that we were rong. We had much to learn and time to spare. We ould have benefited from one last celebration with our rofessors and our friends and families, and we would ave profited by pausing one more time to think about here we had come from and where we were going and hat roads we should travel.

This invitation has caused me to stop this hectic and challenging adventure I am on in Washington to think about the roads I have traveled to get there and the roads I wish I had traveled. This reflection has focused me on some turmoil on the roads before you – the choices and opportunities and challenges you will have as lawyers of this time and place in history.

I congratulate you on this achievement. You have sacrificed a considerable amount of your time on earth. You have mastered a strange new language. You have postponed the start of your vocation. You've experienced a full measure of peer competition. You've been swept up in rapid rumors in job opportunities and job conditions. You've changed your daily work ethics, and you have forgone many of life's simple pleasures. Some of you have earned special recognition this afternoon, and we all congratulate you.

But, tomorrow, my friends, the slate is wiped clean again. Prospective clients don't inquire about class rank. The local bar association you will join does not have a special class of membership for law review staffs. Judges and jurors will not ask to see your resume.

You will be evaluated instead by your product, your energy, your temperament and your backbone. The reputation you develop for intellectual and ethical integrity will be your greatest asset or your worst enemy. You will be judged by your judgment.

The practice of law you've already learned does not lend itself to true-and-false analysis. If the problem is black or white, the client does not need a lawyer.

Instead, your challenge will be to use your education and all your life's experiences to exercise good judgment to select from among the shades of gray.

Practice law with excellence, with pride in your product. Treat every pleading, every brief, every contract, every letter, every daily task as if your career will be judged on it.

Each client is entitled to your best effort. Practice law with a heart. The clients you represent will remember you long after you have forgotten their names. While routine for you, what you are doing for them may be the most important thing in their lives.

For most, you'll be the only lawyer they will ever come into contact with, and they form their perception of our justice system and your profession on how you treat them as a person and the quality of your work.

Practice law with consideration and courtesy. No matter how righteous the cause or clear your victory,

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assure that your adversary with his or her client leaves with dignity.

As Judge Perry Whitmore in Little Rock used to tell us, you can disagree without being disagreeable. Besides, your adversary today may be your judge tomorrow.

Following the bar exam, your most difficult test will not be of what you know but what is your character. Some of you will fail.

The class of 1971 had many distinguished members who also went on to achieve high public office. But it also had several who forfeited their license to practice law. Blinded by greed, some served time in prison.

I cannot make this point to you too strongly. There is no victory, no advantage, no fee, no favor which is worth even a blemish on your reputation for intellect and integrity.

Nothing travels faster than an accusation that another lawyer's word is no good. A judge who catches you in a disingenuous argument or a mis-characterization of a case will turn hard of hearing when you next show up to argue.

Dents to the reputation in the legal profession are irreparable. Every lawyer I know carries around a mental black book which is recorded in indelible ink the names of his adversaries who breached the presumption of good-faith dealing.

Each of you, I hope, will strive always to set your professional goals and your personal goals out there just barely at the end of your reach. Stretch your talents, grasp beyond the closest branch, take a risk, stick your neck out, speak your mind, challenge the status quo and conventional wisdom. Do not just accept responsibility. Chase it down.

You will have failures and disappointments. Take comfort in knowing that opinions of those who really matter will never be as forgiving of your failures or as admiring of your victories as they are at this stage of your career.

Sometimes doing the right thing will be very unpopular with your other clients and with the pundits at the local coffee shop. When the heat of controversy swarms around you, the conviction that you did the right thing will be the best salve and the best sleeping medicine.

Listen to each other; listen to older lawyers. If I could have one wish for each of you, it would be to find a mentor who will bring you along, and whose values will be the ones you admire and absorb. In my experience, that is the critical key to professional success and happiness.

Even [illegible] such a mentor you will go home some nights feeling like you never want to practice again - the way you've gone here after an exam or a Moot Court argument would [illegible]

But you will go home other days anxious to get back again and slay the dragon. In a few short years you will be a mentor to some new lawyer. Start preparing now to be a good one, to be the kind of mentor that you would want for yourself. Strive to be a lawyer whom other lawyers admire.

Along the way you will receive recognition for achievement, a complimentary newspaper article, an award, a plaque, and if the gods are with you, maybe even a commencement address. When you smile for the camera and bask in the applause and take your bow, pause and reflect and recognize who helped you get there. Your spouse, your law partner, your parents, your friends.

Because there will also be failures, and criticisms and bad press and lies, stormy days and cloudy days, and you will not survive them without the support of those same spouses, law partners and friends. So it is.

I pause: Three weeks ago my wife, Lisa, and I celebrated our 25th anniversary, and it was here in Fayetteville in law school where we celebrated our first. Like many in this audience, she began by putting me through law school. For 22 years she has always encouraged me to persevere and aim higher. She has been my editor, my jury consultant and my best friend. I wish for all of you, a Lisa.

A word about family: You have amply demonstrated that you are achievers willing to work hard, long hours, to set aside your personal lives. It reminds me of that observation that no one was ever heard to say on their death bed, I wish I had spent more time at the office.

Balance wisely your professional life and your family life. If you are fortunate to have children, your parents will warn you that your children will grow up and be gone before you know it. I can testify that it is true. God only allows us so many opportunities with our children to read a story, go fishing, play catch, say our prayers together. Try not to miss a one of them. The office can wait. It will still be there when your children are gone.

This ceremony is called a commencement because it's a new journey. Your law school studies are completed, but your education is just under way. Continue to study, but don't limit your studies to the law. If you strive to become a great lawyer, you must be more than a lawyer.

We are defined as persons and lawyers by the depth and variety of our experiences. Continue to broaden your horizons. Read religiously - works other than law.

Travel. By all means travel every chance, everywhere you can. Travel the back roads, not the interstates. Mingle with those of different backgrounds and cultures and ages.

Quietly observe your fellow man. Sit still and listen to those who are different from you. Look and listen for the [illegible] that you share which you have in common

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Tolerance does not come naturally to any of us. We all must work at it. We all must work harder at it.

Take time out for yourself. Have some fun, go fishing, every once in a while take a walk in the woods by yourself. Learn to relax, watch more sunsets. Those of you who do not have your life planned out, don't worry. It wouldn't turn out the way you planned it in any event.

I know there is tendency to want a job with the expectation that it will be your sole life's work, but I hope that does not prove to be the case for you.

Having waited 22 years to make my first career change, as satisfying and successful as that first career was, today I would travel a number of different routes instead.

I hope you will consider trying the wide variety of professional opportunities that the practice of law will offer you. Spend some time in public service, whether as an assistant to the prosecutor or a public defender, or a legal service program. Or go to Washington and work for a congressional delegation or one of the federal agencies. Or go to your state capitol and work for a state agency or state commission. Or run for the legislature, school board, city council, or teach at your community college.

But whatever you do, choose a professional life that satisfies you and helps others. If you find yourself getting burned out or unfulfilled, unappreciated or the profits become more important than your work, then have the courage to make a change.

Public service, even volunteer service, presents difficult choices for you, I know. Those of you who have student loans, have deferred buying homes, and deferred other material objects, and you are anxious about the debt, you are anxious about the job market. I understand. But there will be ample time and opportunity for you to make a good living.

But it won't be enough for you to make all the money you can. No matter how successful you are financially, your professional lives will be unhappy if you do not devote some measure of your task to improving your profession and your community. You can do good and still do well.

The First Lady said it best recently. She said service means you get as well as you give. Your life is changed as you change the life of others. It is the way we find meaning in our lives.

Now, I am not under any illusion about why I was invited here today. I know that 48-year-old commercial trial lawyers are not on the short list of graduation speakers. It must have something to do with my recent job change.

That job change has either added credibility to my voice or made me somewhat of a curiosity. And some would ask what motivates one with a comfortable practice in a prominent law firm, to dislodge his family for a new job with longer hours, with half the pay, in a city that costs twice as much to live.

But the reason I am on this new adventure in Washington is because our country is in transition. The people, the citizens, have demanded a change in our government. They are talking back to it in record numbers. The President receives almost a million letters a month. The White House phone lines are jammed.

Middle-aged Americans all over this country are volunteering to join the administration, to leave lucrative practices and businesses, and to participate in changing our government. Washington is teeming with young people just like you, from all over this country, from all walks of life, who have a sense of a common purpose and desire to be involved.

When we leave work at night, we pull up to a large heavy gate that surrounds the White House complex. While the Secret Service guards slowly open that gate, I always look to my right, and inevitably there are dozens of people aligned along that iron fence that runs along Pennsylvania Avenue, holding on the bars, peering through intently at the White House lit in the background.

When I look into their faces, I can tell that each has hope for something from their government. It is a wonderful reminder of why we are there. I am more encouraged than I have ever been that the pendulum has begun to swing back; that there is a renewed spirit of common purpose; that Americans, particularly your generation, are again acknowledging that it is the duty of all of us to use all that we have been given to make this a better world, not just for ourselves or our families, but for everyone on this earth.

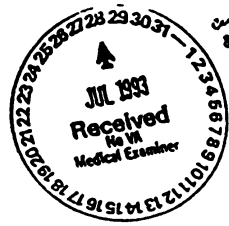
In my job I have now found myself surrounded by young people just like you, who have energized me with their vigor, their optimism, their new ideas. I sense that same spirit in this auditorium today, this auditorium made for optimists and doers.

I have the feeling that you are believers and doers who will make something better of what we have handed you. You are the reason for hope because you can be the agents for change - change of your community and change of your legal profession.

The President last week addressed a group just like you. And he said, "Our country needs you. We need your knowledge, your initiative and your energy. We need you because you are still free of the cynicism that has paralyzed too long your parents and your grandparents who led us to spend too much time talking about what we can't do, instead of seizing what we can do."

Like those people along the iron fence on Pennsylvania Avenue, I look into your faces and I see your potential to restore responsibility to our profession and to our society. I see your potential to restore a sense of community, to use your talents to help others and to be fulfilled. God bless you and good luck to you.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER
NORTHERN VIRGINIA DISTRICT
9797 BRADDOCK ROAD
SUITE 100
FAIRFAX, VA 22032-1700
PHONE (703) 764-4640



8/11/93

Autopsy No. 353/93
Date 7/21/93
Time 10:00 A.M.

REPORT OF AUTOPSY

CONFIDENTIAL

DECEDENT VINCENT (First) ... (Middle) FOSTER (Last)

Autopsy Authorized by: Dr. Donald Haut - Fairfax County

Body Identified by: U.S. Park Police Tag - 7/20/93

Persons Present at Autopsy: James C. Beyer, M.D.; Det. James G. Morrissette, U.S. Park Police

Rigor: complete X jaw ____ neck ____ arms ____ legs ____
Livor: color pale red distribution: posterior
Age 48 Race W Sex M Length 76½" Weight 197 Eyes hazel Pupils: R RRE L RRE
Hair greying black Mustache no Beard no Circumcised yes Body Heat cool

Clothing, Personal Effects, External wounds, scars, tattoos, other identifying features: See attached sheet.

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS:

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM: Heart, no evidence of hypertrophy, valvular or congenital abnormalities. Epi and endocardium, no evidence of fibrosis or inflammation. Coronary arteries, normal origin and distribution; no significant alteration all segments. Myocardium, no evidence of fibrosis, inflammation or infarction. Aorta, minimal atherosclerosis.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: Larynx, trachea and bronchi, no evidence of trauma, obstruction or inflammation. Lungs, pulmonary congestion; aspiration or blood. No evidence of inflammation or pulmonary artery emboli. Hemidiaphragms intact.

LIVER: No evidence of trauma or inflammation.

SPLEEN: No evidence of trauma.

PANCREAS, ADRENAL AND THYROID GLANDS: No significant alteration.

GI TRACT: No evidence of trauma, hemorrhage or inflammation.

GENITOURINARY TRACT: Kidneys, no evidence of trauma or inflammation. Urinary bladder and genitalia, no significant alteration.

HEAD: Perforating gunshot wound - entrance in mouth in posterior oropharynx with wound track extending backward and upward with exit from back of head.

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY
CONTENTS NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

Cause of Death:

PERFORATING GUNSHOT WOUND MOUTH - HEAD

Provisional Report ____
Final Report ✓

I facts stated herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

July 28, 1993
Date Signed

NO VA ME OFFICE
Place of Autopsy

J. C. Beyer
Signature of Pathologist
James C. Beyer, M.D.

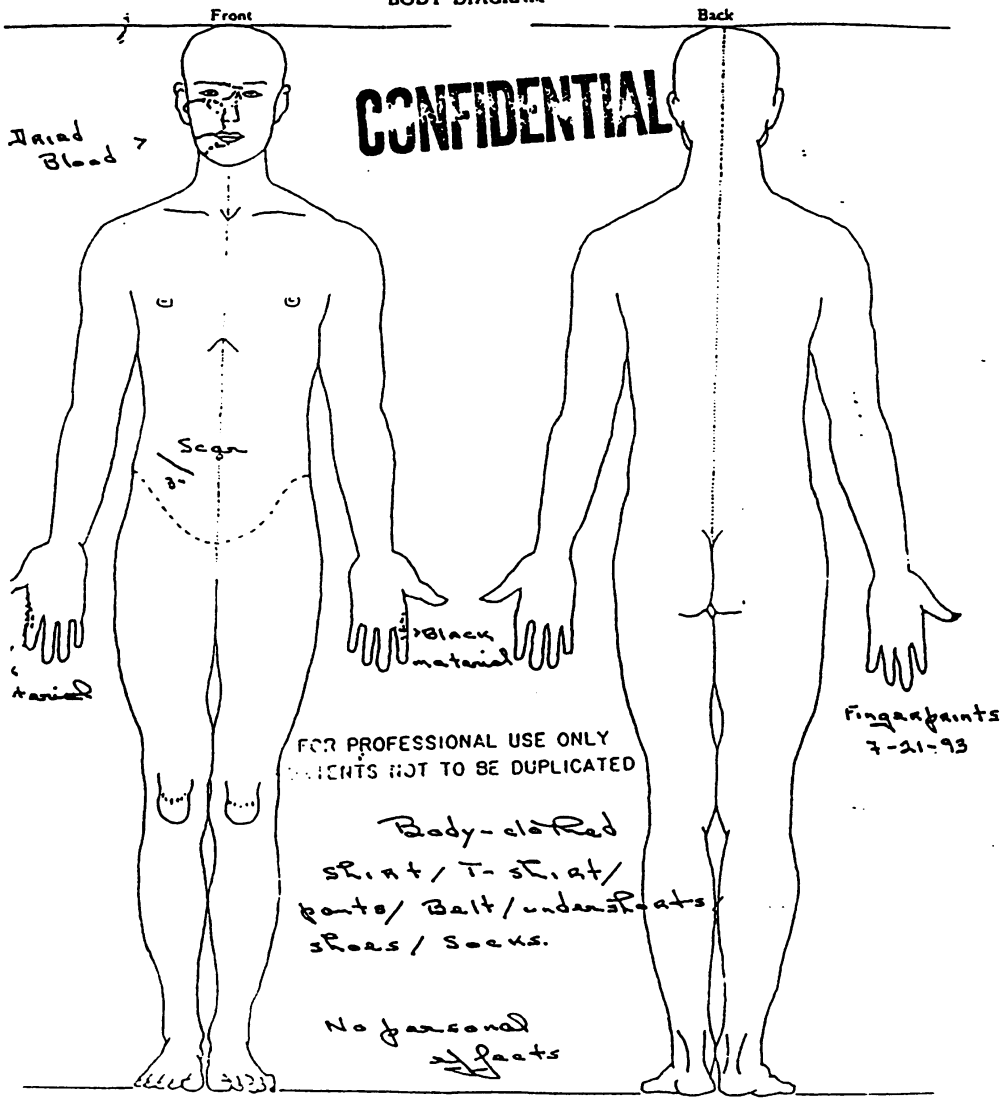
Form No. 10—Revised 6-81

A COPY TESTE: JUL 28 1993
J. C. Beyer

OIC 000766

8/4/94

BODY DIAGRAM



Decedent's Height 76½ inches

Name Vincent Foster

Examined By L.C. Bauer Date 7-21-93

OIC 000767

CONFIDENTIAL
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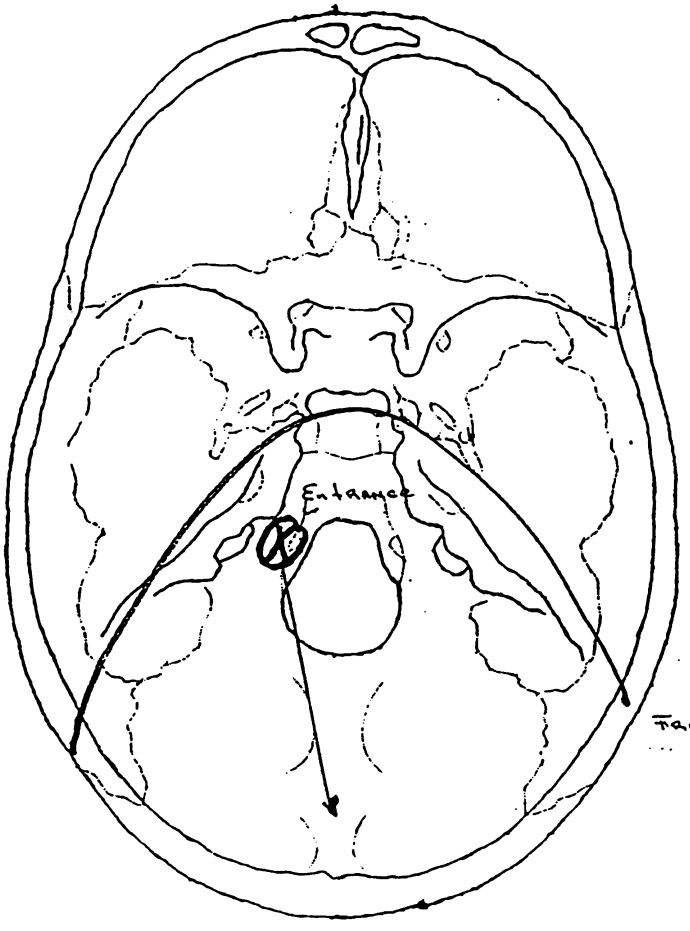
CONTENTS NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

FRONT

FT

RIGHT



BACK

Vincent Foster

P. C. Bayan

3-31-93

CONFIDENTIAL

FRONT

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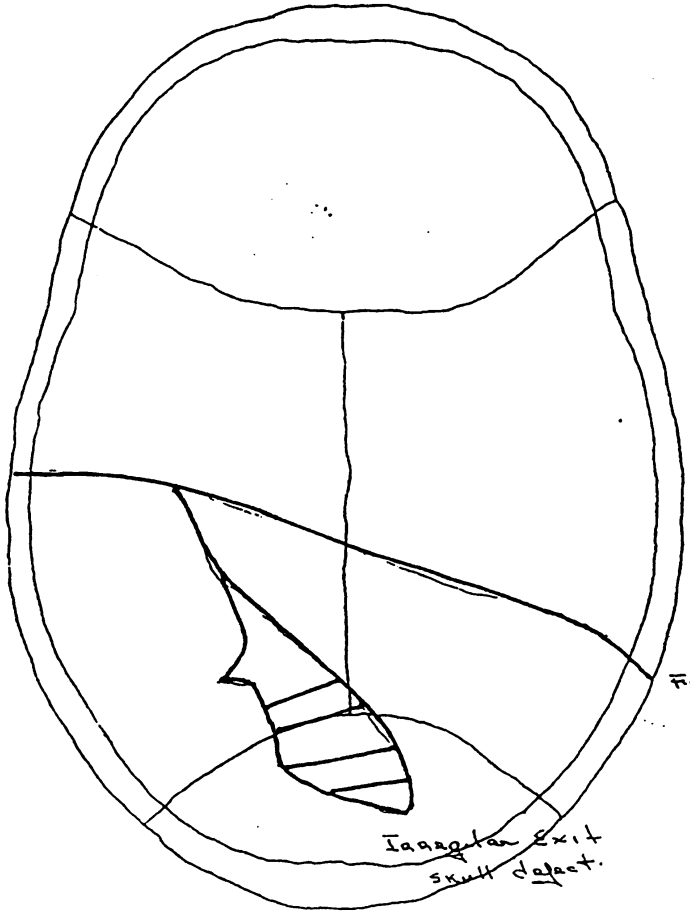
CONTENTS NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

LEFT

RIGHT



OIC 000769

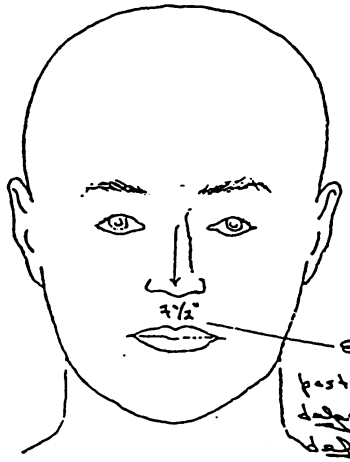
BACK

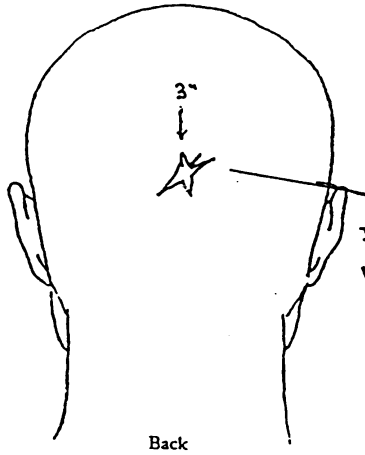
Vincent Foster

R. O. Berger 7-21-93

BODY DIAGRAM—HEAD

CONFIDENTIAL





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CONTENTS NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

OIC 000770

Decedent's Name Vincent Fastee

Examined By L. C. Bangar Date 7-21-93

CONFIDENTIAL

cyl 11/10

GUNSHOT WOUND CHART

Name 1 Vincent Foster City or County Fairfax

		WOUND NO. 1 Ent.	1 Ex.	2 Ent.	2 Ex.	3 Ent.	3 Ex.	4 Ent.	4 Ex.	5 Ent.	5 Ex.	6 Ent.	6 Ex.
1. Location of wound:	Head	near R	Back										
	Neck												
	Chest												
	Abdomen												
	Back												
Arm <	Right												
	Left												
Leg <	Right												
	Left												
2. Size of wound:	Diam.												
	Width		1										
	Length		1 1/4										
3. Inches from wound to:	Top of head	7 1/2	3										
	Right of midline												
	Left of midline		Middle										
4. Powder burns:	On skin	Powder burns											
	Clothing												
	Absent												
5. Direction of bullet through body:	Backward	✓											
	Forward												
	Downward												
	Upward	✓											
	To right												
	To left												
6. Bullet found:	Calibre	—	—										
	Shotgun												

Photographs made: Yes ✓ No ____ X-rays made: Yes ✓ No ____

MARKS:

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY
CONTENTS NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

OIC 000771

Examined by [redacted] Date 7-21-93

Commonwealth of Virginia
Department of General Services
DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

ORIGINAL
JUL 1993
Received
Northern Laboratory
9797 Braddock Road #200
Fairfax, Virginia 22032

8/4/93

Tel. No. (703) 764-4600
Fax: (703) 764-4633
TDD/Voice: (804) 786-6152

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

July 26, 1993

CONFIDENTIAL

): DR JAMES C BEYER
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER
NORTHERN VIRGINIA DISTRICT
9797 BRADDOCK ROAD # 100
FAIRFAX VA 22032

cc: Dr. Haut

ur Case # 93-353 FS Lab # NL93-4271

ctim(s): FOSTER, Vincent

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CONTENTS NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

spect(s): - - -

idence Submitted By: Dr. J. C. Beyer Date Received: 7/21/93

l evidence had been sealed upon receipt.

vial blood, 1 vial vitreous humor, 1 container blood,
container urine, 1 container liver.

SULTS:

OOD, VITREOUS HUMOR AND URINE: Negative for alcohols and ketones.

OOD: - Phencyclidine, Morphine, Cocaine and Benzoylecgonine: NOT DETECTED.

- Other alkaline extractable drugs (benzodiazepines, synthetic narcotics, tricyclic antidepressants and analgesics): NOT DETECTED.

- Acidic and neutral drugs (salicylates, barbiturates, hydantoins, carbamates and glutethimide): NOT DETECTED.

INE: - Drug screen (salicylates, phenothiazines and ethchlorvynol): NOT DETECTED.

ST:

rtify that I performed the above analysis or examination as an employee of the Division of Forensic Science and that above is an accurate record of the results of that analysis or examination.

Anh N. Huynh, Pharm.D.
Toxicologist

l/ps

OIC 000772

A COPY TESTE JUL 29 1993
N. C. Beyer
Assistant Chief Medical Examiner

OIC 773 -
OIC 780
not included

-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/13/94

The Fort Marcy National Park crime scene search in the area where the body of White House Counsel VINCENT FOSTER was discovered was planned, organized, performed and documented with a central issue in mind - to recover the bullet which exited the victim's head. Due the myriad of situations that may have occurred in this matter, it would be virtually impossible to conduct a search that would encompass all conceivable possibilities concerning the location of the missing bullet. The primary factor considered in this case was that "it is not possible to determine how far or at what angle the bullet traveled after it exited the body." However, based on the information available to the Agents in charge of the crime scene, a search was conducted in a systematic, methodical fashion utilizing a special search pattern which concentrated on the accessible area(s) considered to be the most likely to reveal the missing bullet. Allocation of manpower and time resources were derived after determination of geographic search area and technique, and were allotted to search grids based on probability of projectile impact. First priority was given to regions of highest probability based on position of victim's body; next priority was given to regions contiguous to those of highest probability, and regions not logically oriented were given the lowest priority. Searches of other areas would have been random in nature and any measure of success would have been based on a mathematical equivalent approaching infinity.

The position of the body, when considered in the light of topographical features and artifacts, indicates a "teardrop" shaped region of highest probability behind the victim expanding from the east, southeast direction at approximately 125 degrees.

The FBI Laboratory 's Evidence Response Team logically searched the practical area and "the bullet is most likely outside those regions."

OIC 000781

Investigation on April 4, 1994 at Ft. Marcy Nat'l Park File # 29D-LR-35063

by _____ Date dictated June 13, 1994

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

A reasonableness standard with regard to the search area was determined by the following factors:

1. position of body/repositioning the body based on available data
2. nature of victim's wound
3. nature of the search
4. diversity of forensic team
5. electronic equipment
6. empirical testing (on-site)
7. terrain
8. vegetation
9. position of in-situ artifacts
10. construction of in-situ artifacts
11. manpower
12. timeliness

(Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: ADIC, WMFO

Date: June 9, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Communication May 23, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063 (P)

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE 106;
FAG-SBA; FIF

Specimens received:

The results of the other requested forensic examinations will be furnished in a separate report.

Based on the information furnished, no fingerprint record was located in the main fingerprint files for VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, born February 5, 1911.

Please call Specialist L. G. HUPP, (202) 324-6937, if you have any questions concerning the result of the latent print examination.

1 - Little Rock

OIC 000783

For Official Use Only

(Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: ADIC, WMFO

Date: June 9, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Communication May 23, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063 (P)

CONFIDENTIAL

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MAJOR CASE 106;
FAG-SBA; FIF

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Please call Specialist L. G. HUPP, (202) 324-6937, if you have any questions concerning the result of the latent print examination.

1 - Little Rock

OIC 000784

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FD-1 (Rev. 2-21-91)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: ADIC, WMFO

Date: May 9, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Communication May 5, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE 106

Specimens received: May 6, 1994

Specimens:

Eleven lifts

The specimens were examined and two latent fingerprints and two latent palm prints of value are present on lifts L3 and L4.

The two latent fingerprints are not the fingerprints of VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR., FBI #740702RA9.

No palm prints are available for FOSTER.

The specimens are enclosed.

Enc. (11)

1 - WMFO (175B-WF-187743)

OIC 000785

This Report Is Furnished For Official Use Only

(Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: ADIC, WMFO

Date: May 9, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Specimens received March 24, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE 106

Specimens received: April 15, 1994 in Latent Fingerprint Section

Specimens:

Q2, cartridge case
Q3, eyeglasses (processed prior to receipt)
Q6, miscellaneous papers
Q7, key ring
Q16, map
Q17 and Q18, two pairs of glasses
Q19, card
Q20, piece of paper
Q21, box of checkbooks
Q22, card
Q23, bottle
Q24, can
Q25, pack of cigarettes
Q26, bottle of Kaopectate

(Continued on next page)

1 - WMFO (175B-WF-187743)

OIC 000786

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CONFIDENTIAL

ADIC, WMFO May 9, 1994

Continuation of specimens:

Q27, corkscrew
Q28, miscellaneous items from ashtray
K1, .38 caliber Colt Revolver, bearing serial number 355055
(processed prior to receipt)

The results of the other requested forensic examinations and the disposition of the specimens will be furnished in a separate report.

The specimens were examined and eight latent fingerprints and one latent palm print of value were present or developed on the underside of a pistol grip removed from K1, a business card, two envelopes and a greeting card, parts of Q6.

Seven latent fingerprints are not the fingerprints of VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR., FBI #740702RA9. The remaining latent fingerprint (side area) was compared with the available fingerprints of FOSTER, but no identification was effected. Clearly and completely recorded inked impressions of the side areas of the fingers and palm prints are necessary for conclusive comparisons.

7-1 (Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

Date: June 13, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40525017 S QV ZG UD VY

Reference: Communication dated May 23, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK
MAJOR CASE #105

OO: Little Rock

Specimens received: May 25, 1994

Specimens personally delivered by Special Agent Russell T. Bransford on May 25, 1994:

Q128 One plastic vial containing twenty-nine tablets (1)

Q129-Q130 Two vision prescriptions (3)

K4 Eighteen checks bearing purported known handwriting of VINCENT FOSTER (2)

Result of examination:

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS:

The 29 tablets in Q128 are consistent with 50 milligram trazodone tablets.

Enclosures (4)

OIC 000788

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DOCUMENT:

Significant handwriting characteristics in common were observed which indicates the questioned writing on previously submitted Q1 (Laboratory Number 30730011 D/S UD UJ) was prepared by VINCENT FOSTER, whose known writing is designated K4.

A qualified opinion is rendered in this case as the known writings of FOSTER are limited in quantity and not sufficiently comparable in word and letter combinations to the questioned writing on previously submitted Q1.

It is suggested additional normal course of business writings prepared by FOSTER be obtained for comparison to the questioned writings.

K4 has been photographed.

OPTICAL EXAMINATIONS:

The vision prescription Q129 appears to be a duplicate prescription to specimen Q130 or vice versa. Specimen Q129, however, contains a prescription for contact lenses which is absent on specimen Q130.

The vision prescription represented by specimens Q129 and Q130 is consistent with the determined prescription of specimens Q3 and Q18 (Laboratory Number 40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ AR).

DISPOSITION:

The submitted specimens are being returned herewith.

I (Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: June 10, 1994

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40527020 S QV

Reference: Communication dated May 26, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK
MAJOR CASE #106

OO: Little Rock

Specimens received: May 27, 1994

Specimen personally delivered by SSA Bill Colombell on May 27, 1994:

Q131 Fingerprint card of VINCENT W. FOSTER

Result of examination:

The Q131 fingerprint card was microscopically examined for the presence of gunpowder particles with negative results.

You are being separately advised concerning the results of the requested latent fingerprint examination.

The Q131 fingerprint card is being returned herewith.

Enclosure

(Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: June 10, 1994

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40527020 S QV

Reference: Communication dated May 26, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: MOZARK
MAJOR CASE #106

OO: Little Rock

Specimens received: May 27, 1994

Specimen personally delivered by SSA Bill Colombell on May 27, 1994:

Q131 Fingerprint card of VINCENT W. FOSTER

Result of examination:

The Q131 fingerprint card was microscopically examined for the presence of gunpowder particles with negative results.

You are being separately advised concerning the results of the requested latent fingerprint examination.

The Q131 fingerprint card is being returned herewith.

Enclosure

OIC 000791

This Report Is Furnished For Official Use Only

I-1 (Rev. 2-21-91)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: June 21, 1994

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ AR TL

Reference: Communication dated 3/29/94

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: MOZARK
MAJOR CASE #106
OO: Little Rock

Specimens received: March 24, 1994

Result of examination:

Reference is made to the FBI Laboratory reports that were previously provided in this case. Please refer to these reports for a complete listing of the submitted items, results and evidence disposition.

NUMBER RESTORATION:

Examination of K1 found no indication of any alteration of the serial number of the weapon. The original serial number of the firearm was determined to be "355055".

The additional serial number on the crane of the firearm most likely occurred at some time when the eighty year-old weapon was repaired. There is no realistic way to determine when such a repair occurred. The exchange of the two numbers between the frame and the crane is a condition noted on many similar firearms in the Laboratory's Reference Firearms Collection and is not considered significant.

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Contact with Colt Industries, Hartford, Connecticut determined that the letter "R" on the frame of this firearm would normally be the symbol of the individual who originally built the firearm.

DISPOSITION:

All of the requested examinations have been completed. The submitted specimens are being temporarily retained in the Laboratory until called for by a representative of your office.

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI (Rev. 2-21-91)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: ADIC, WMFO

Date: May 9, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. E-2700

Reference: Communication May 5, 1994

CONFIDENTIA

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE [illegible]

Specimens received: May 6, 1994

Specimens:

Eleven lifts

The specimens were examined and two latent fingerprints and two latent palm prints of value are present on lifts L3 and L4.

The two latent fingerprints are not the fingerprints of VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, JR., FBI #740702RA9.

No palm prints are available for FOSTER.

The specimens are enclosed.

Enc. (11)

1 - WMFO (175B-WF-187743)

OIC 000794

94-130690

JOHN CONYERS, JR., MICHIGAN, CHAIRMAN
GARDISS COLLINS, ILLINOIS
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MARJORIE MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, PENNSYLVANIA
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ONE HUNDRED THIRD CONGRESS

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

2157 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6143

WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR., PENNSYLVANIA, RANKING REPUBLICAN MEMBER
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CHRISTOPHER SHAYS, CONNECTICUT
STEVEN SCHIFF, NEW MEXICO
C. CHRISTOPHER COX, CALIFORNIA
CRAIG THOMAS, WYOMING
ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, FLORIDA
DICK ZIMMER, NEW JERSEY
WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR., NEW HAMPSHIRE
JOHN M. McHUGH, NEW YORK
STEPHEN HORN, CALIFORNIA
DEBORAH PRYCE, OHIO
JOHN L. MICA, FLORIDA
ROB PORTMAN, OHIO

BERNARD SANDERS, VERMONT, INDEPENDENT

MAJORITY—(202) 225-5051
MINORITY—(202) 225-5074

February 14, 1994

The Honorable Lloyd M. Bentsen
Secretary of the Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20220

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Secretary Bentsen:

Recent press stories have raised concerns regarding the procedures observed by the U.S. Park Police and other law enforcement agencies following the tragic death of White House aide Vincent Foster. These stories have suggested, among other things, that investigators were "impeded" in their investigation of Mr. Foster's death.

As a result, I have asked the staff of the Committee on Government Operations to conduct a review of the operations of the law enforcement organizations responsible for conducting the investigation of this event. I would appreciate your assistance in this congressional review by providing me copies of all documents filed within the Department of Treasury regarding the death of Mr. Foster and make available relevant personnel. This should include, but not be limited to, the ATF ballistics and Secret Service reports. I would be happy to discuss with you any concerns regarding the public disclosure of this material during the pendency of the Special Counsel review.

Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives charges the Government Operations Committee with the responsibility of conducting reviews of the management and effectiveness of government operations and activities. It is under the authority of Rule X that I request these documents. My review will focus on the efficiency and effectiveness of the investigation as conducted by the U.S. Park Police, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Secret Service.

I would appreciate your office providing me this material by noon on Monday, February 21. If you have any questions regarding this request, please feel free to contact me or ask your staff to contact Kevin Sabo, my general counsel, at 225-5074.

Sincerely,

William F. Clinger, Jr.
Ranking Republican
Committee on Government Operations

OIC 000796

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIA

April 6, 1994

Roderick C. Lankler, Esq.
Office of Independent Counsel
1001 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Lankler,

On February 14, 1994, Cong. William F. Clinger, Jr., the Ranking Republican on the House Committee on Government Operations, wrote to Secretary Bentsen requesting "copies of all documents filed within the Department of Treasury regarding the death of Mr. [Vincent] Foster." (A copy is attached at 001). In addition the Department as well as the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the U.S. Secret Service have received a number of FOIA request for these documents.

We have completed our search for responsive documents. However, given the nature of your investigation and pursuant to discussions we have had with both Mr. Fiske and Mr. Stein, we are forwarding a copy of these documents to you for your advice as to whether their release either to the Congress or to the public will in any way interfere with, impede or be prejudicial to the investigation which you are conducting.

I would like to point out that some of the documents we are furnishing to you are either abstracts or redacted versions of the originals. Specifically, you will note on the Secret Service "List of Documents" (021-022), #2 (025), #3 026-027) and #5 (033) are abstracts of much larger documents. The originals of these documents contain very sensitive information relating to protective intelligence. When I spoke to Mr. Stein about this concern, he agreed that abstracts could be substituted. Lastly, two pages -- #16 (068) and #17 (069) -- have been redacted to protect protective methodology. Should you or your staff need to review the originals of these documents, please let me know, and I will arrange for it.

We appreciate your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions please contact me on (202) 622-1913. We also ask that you return these documents when you have no further need for them.

Sincerely,

Robert M. McNamara, Jr.
Assistant General Counsel
(Enforcement)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20226

DIRECTOR

MAR 9 1994

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM TO: Executive Secretary and Senior Advisor to the Secretary

FROM: Director

SUBJECT: Preservation and Production of Documents

In response to your memorandum of March 7, 1994, a search was conducted and no documents were located that fall within the parameters identified in your memorandum.

Although not specifically requested, attached are 18 pages of records relating to the Vincent Foster investigation. These documents were previously sent to the Department and are being provided for your convenience.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Robert Pritchett on 927-8480.

John W. Magaw

Attachments

00002

OIC 000797

FEB-01-1994 19:46 FROM ATF SAC WFD TO 99278868 P.007/007

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

NATIONAL TRACING CENTER
REPORT OF FIREARMS TRACING

Headquarters, Office of
Law Enforcement
Washington, D.C. 20226

FAX: 1-800-578-7223
PHONE: 1-800-788-7133

A.T.F.
PAT JONES
WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION
407 14TH ST. N.W., SUITE 620
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

Ndh 8/2/94 open file (INV)

PETER HARKLAND
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE
1100 OHIN DRIVE S.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20242

HISTORY OF FIREARM SERIAL NUMBER: 254866 FIREARM TYPE: PISTOL, REVOLVER
MANUFACTURER: COLT COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: UNITED STATES O
MODEL: ARMY SPECIAL CALIBER/GAUGE: 38

CONFIDENTIAL

THE FIREARM LISTED ABOVE WAS TRACED BASED ON YOUR REQUEST OF 07-22-93. THE FOLLOWING RESULTS WERE DETERMINED:

THE FIREARM WAS PURCHASED BY THE FOLLOWING DEALER ON 09-14-19:
DEALER NO: ZZZ
FFL DOES NOT EXIST IN THE ATF LICENSING SYSTEM.
SEATTLE HARDWARE CO., SEATTLE, WA
TELEPHONE: - - INVOICE NO:

NO FURTHER TRACE POSSIBLE.

TRACE WAS STOPPED BECAUSE OF THE FOLLOWING REASON:
MANUFACTURED PRIOR TO 1949

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
NATIONAL TRACING CENTER

ATF F 7520.2 (5-82)

TOTAL P.002

TOTAL P.007

(1)

OIC 000798

RCS ATF R 3270.1

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY- BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION (Law Enforcement)

1. INVESTIGATION IS: [ ] ROUTINE [X] SENSITIVE [ ] SIGNIFICANT

Page 1 of 1 pages

2. TO:
Special Agent in Charge
Washington Field Division

3. MONITORED INVESTIGATION INFORMATION (Number and Branch)
CIP: WASHINGTON FY-93
NON CIP
REPORT 001 F-63593-24

4. TITLE OF INVESTIGATION
Foster, Vincent W.

5. INVESTIGATION No. (Include Suspect No.)
63541-93-2032-A

6. TYPE OF REPORT (Check applicable boxes)

X	PRELIMINARY		COLLATERAL (Request)		
	STATUS		COLLATERAL (Reply)		
	FINAL		INTELLIGENCE		
	SUPPLEMENTAL		REFERRAL (Internal)		

7. BUREAU PROGRAM

X	TITLE I	FIREARMS	
	TITLE II		
	TITLE VII		
	TITLE II	EXPLOSIVES	
	TITLE XI		
	TOBACCO		
	ALCOHOL		

8. PROJECT(S)

	TARGETED OFFENDER
	TERRORIST/EXTREMIST
	OCD
	ITAR
	SEAR
	OMO
X	OTHER (Specify) ACHILLES

9. DETAILS:

SYNOPSIS

This report relates to the investigation of Foster, Vincent W., White House Legal Counsel concerning his suicide on July 20, 1993 at Fort Marcy, McLean, Virginia.

DETAILS

On July 20, 1993 Foster, a high level official of the Clinton Administration, committed suicide. Due to the sensitivity of this case the US Park Police is conducting the investigation into this matter. During the week of July 19, 1993 US Park Police requested ATF's laboratory assistance in conjunction with their investigation of the Foster suicide.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

Request and obtain ATF Lab support for the US Park Police.

This investigation will continue and a status report submitted as appropriate.

ATTACHMENTS

ATF F 3100.7 - Case Summary
ATF F 3270.1 - Personal History/TECS Input

CONFIDENTIAL

OIC 000799 00004

10. SUBMITTED BY (Name)	11. TITLE AND OFFICE	12. DATE
Elvis Acosta	S/A FC I, WFD	08/11/93
13. REVIEWED BY (Name)	14. TITLE AND OFFICE	15. DATE
Mark W. Potter	G/S FC I, WFD	/ /
16. APPROVED BY (Name)	17. TITLE AND OFFICE	18. DATE
Patrick D. Hynes Patrick D. Hynes	Special Agent in Charge	8/18/93

ATF EF 3270.2 (5-97)

(2)

AUG-19-1993 08:48 FROM ATF SAC WFD TO FIREARMS P.005/010

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
PERSONAL HISTORY/TECS INPUT

☒ NEW ENTRY
☐ MODIFICATION

CASE NUMBER	TECS RECORD ID	ARMED AND DANGEROUS
63541-93-2032-A		☐ YES ☒ NO

NAME (Last, first, middle)	TITLE	TYPE	MARITAL STATUS
oster, Vincent W.			☒ M – MARRIED ☐ S – NOT MARRIED ☐ U – UNKNOWN

ALIASES	DATE OF BIRTH	RACE / SEX	EYES / HAIR	HEIGHT / WEIGHT
NK	01/15/45	W / M		

SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	CITIZEN	PASSPORT NO.	COUNTRY	TYPE	ISSUE DATE
-- -- ----	US				

ADDRESS (Street)	DATE
027 S. Cambridge Park Place, NW	

CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	ZIP CODE
shington	DC	US	

OTHER ADDRESSES (Street, City, State, Zip Code)

CONFIDENTIAL

POLICE IDENTIFIERS:
FBI NUMBER
STATE NUMBER
LOCAL NUMBER

MISCELLANEOUS NUMBERS/TYPES

DRIVER'S LICENSE INFORMATION

NO.	STATE	TYPE	ISSUED	EXPIRES

BIRTH – COUNTRY	STATE	CITY	TELEPHONE NO.	INTERNATIONAL NUMBER

SCARS, MARKS, TATTOOS	COMPLEXION

OCCUPATION	POSITION	EMPLOYER	STREET, CITY, STATE, COUNTRY

SPOUSE'S NAME (Last)	FIRST NAME (Spouse)	MIDDLE NAME (Spouse)

REMARKS (Investigation Information)
Foster, a White House Legal Counsel, committed suicide on July 20, 1993.

OIC 000800

(2)

AUG-19-1993 08:48 FROM ATF SHC WFD TO FIREARMS P.006/010

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY - BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

CASE SUMMARY

☐ Int. Entry ☐ Update ☐ Final

Page 01 of 01

1. CASE NUMBER	2. OFFICE CODE	3. AGENT SSN	4. CASE TITLE
63541-93-2032-A	63541	113-52-2132	FOSTER, VINCENT W.

5. PROGRAM	6. CIP	7. ITAR	8. CASE PROFILE
F19	00	N	CI

9. INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES	10. VALUE	11. DISP

12. JUDICIAL DISTRICT		13. INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING				14. SPEC. PROJ. TRACKING CODES
CASE OPENED	CASE PROSC.	SOURCE CT.	TARGET CT.	SOURCE ST.	TARGET ST.	
DC						

15. DEFENDANTS

NO.	LAST NAME	FI	PROFILE	AFF	CITIZENSHIP

FEDERAL CHARGES	STATE CHARGES	CRIMINAL HISTORY	JUDICIAL STATUS	ARREST STATUS

NO.	LAST NAME	FI	PROFILE	AFF	CITIZENSHIP

FEDERAL CHARGES	STATE CHARGES	CRIMINAL HISTORY	JUDICIAL STATUS	ARREST STATUS

NO.	LAST NAME	FI	PROFILE	AFF	CITIZENSHIP

FEDERAL CHARGES	STATE CHARGES	CRIMINAL HISTORY	JUDICIAL STATUS	ARREST STATUS

NO.	LAST NAME	FI	PROFILE	AFF	CITIZENSHIP

FEDERAL CHARGES	STATE CHARGES	CRIMINAL HISTORY	JUDICIAL STATUS	ARREST STATUS

16. PROPERTY

ACTN	TYPE	QUANTITY	VALUE	STOLEN	TRAFFICKING			
					SOURCE COUNTRY	TARGET COUNTRY	SOURCE STATE	TARGET STATE

17. PROPERTY IS IN CUSTODY

18. FINAL DISPOSITION DATE

/ /

19. APPROVALS

COMPLETED BY	ELVIS ACOSTA	DATE 08/11/93
REVIEWED BY	MARK W. POTTER	DATE 01C 000801
APPROVED BY	PATRICK D. HYNES	DATE / /

REMARKS

CONFIDENTIAL

(4)

AUG-19-1993 08:45 FROM ATF SAC 3rd TO FIREARMS P.007/010

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY - BUR[illegible] OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

CASE SUMMARY

☐ Int. Entry ☐ Update ☐ Final

Page 01 of 01

1. CASE NUMBER	2. OFFICE CODE	3. AGENT SSN	4. CASE TITLE
63541-93-2032-A	63541	113-52-2132	FOSTER, VINCENT W.

5. PROGRAM	6. CIP	7.ITAR	8. CASE PROFILE	9. INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES	10. VALUE	11. DISP
F19	00	N	CI			

12. JUDICIAL DISTRICT		13. INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING				14. SPEC. PROJ. TRACKING CODES
CASE OPENED	CASE PROSC.	SOURCE CT.	TARGET CT.	SOURCE ST.	TARGET ST.	
DC						

15. DEFENDANTS

NO.	LAST NAME	FI	PROFILE	AFF	CITIZENSHIP

FEDERAL CHARGES	STATE CHARGES	CRIMINAL HISTORY	JUDICIAL STATUS	ARREST STATUS

NO.	LAST NAME	FI	PROFILE	AFF	CITIZENSHIP

FEDERAL CHARGES	STATE CHARGES	CRIMINAL HISTORY	JUDICIAL STATUS	ARREST STATUS

NO.	LAST NAME	FI	PROFILE	AFF	CITIZENSHIP

FEDERAL CHARGES	STATE CHARGES	CRIMINAL HISTORY	JUDICIAL STATUS	ARREST STATUS

NO.	LAST NAME	FI	PROFILE	AFF	CITIZENSHIP

FEDERAL CHARGES	STATE CHARGES	CRIMINAL HISTORY	JUDICIAL STATUS	ARREST STATUS

16. PROPERTY

ACTN	TYPE	QUANTITY	VALUE	STOLEN	TRAFFICKING			
					SOURCE COUNTRY	TARGET COUNTRY	SOURCE STATE	TARGET STATE

17. PROPERTY IS IN CUSTODY

18. FINAL DISPOSITION DATE

/ /

19. APPROVALS

COMPLETED BY ELVIS ACOSTA DATE 08/11/93

REVIEWED BY MARK W. POTTER DATE / /

APPROVED BY PATRICK D. HYNES DATE OIC 000802

CONFIDENTIAL

REMARKS

AUG-19-1993 08:50 FROM ATF SAC WFD TO FIREARMS P.008/010

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY- BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION (Law Enforcement)

1. INVESTIGATION IS ☐ ROUTINE ☒ SENSITIVE ☐ SIGNIFICANT

Page 1 of 1 pages

2. TO:
Chief, National Laboratory
Rockville, Maryland

3. MONITORED INVESTIGATION INFORMATION (Number and Branch)
CIP: WASHINGTON FY-93
NON CIP
REPORT 002

4. TITLE OF INVESTIGATION
Foster, Vincent W.

5. INVESTIGATION No. (Include Suspect No.)
63541-93-2032-A

6. TYPE OF REPORT (Check applicable boxes)

PRELIMINARY	X	COLLATERAL (Request)	
STATUS		COLLATERAL (Reply)	
FINAL		INTELLIGENCE	
SUPPLEMENTAL		REFERRAL (Internal)	

7. BUREAU PROGRAM

X	TITLE I	FIREARMS
	TITLE II	
	TITLE VII	
	TITLE II	EXPLOSIVES
	TITLE XI	
	TOBACCO	
	ALCOHOL	

8. PROJECT(S)

	TARGETED OFFENDER
	TERRORIST/EXTREMIST
	OCD
	ITAR
	SEAR
	OMO
X	OTHER (Specify) ACHILLES

9. DETAILS:

CONFIDENTIAL

SYNOPSIS

This report relates to the investigation of Foster, Vincent W., White House Legal Counsel concerning his suicide on July 20, 1993 at Fort Marcy, McLean, Virginia.

DETAILS

On July 20, 1993 Foster, a high level official of the Clinton Administration, committed suicide. Due to the sensitivity of this case the US Park Police is conducting the investigation into this matter. During the week of July 19, 1993 US Park Police requested ATF's laboratory assistance in conjunction with their investigation of the Foster suicide. It is requested your office conduct a full forensic examination of the evidence obtained during this investigation. Please see attached US Park Police report(s) and complete their request.

ATTACHMENTS

US Park Police Request

10. SUBMITTED BY (Name) Elvis Acosta	11. TITLE AND OFFICE S/A FC I, WFD OIC 000803	12. DATE 08/16/93
13. REVIEWED BY (Name) Mark W. Potter	14. TITLE AND OFFICE G/S FC I, WFD 00008	15. DATE 08/16/93
16. APPROVED BY (Name) Patrick D. Hynes	17. TITLE AND OFFICE Special Agent in Charge	18. DATE 8/18/93

ATF F 3270.2 (1-94)

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Headquarters, United States Park Police
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:

12 AUG 1993

CONFIDENTIAL

W34 (NCR-PPOD
Case No. 30502-93
MCL No. 166-93

Mr. Richard Tontarski
U.S. Treasury Department
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
1401 Research Boulevard
Rockville, Maryland 20850

Attention: Forensic Branch

Dear Sir:

Reference: Death Investigation
Victim: Vincent Foster, Jr.

On July 20, 1993, the above named victim was found inside Fort Marcy Park with a single gunshot wound to the head. A Colt, Army Special, Revolver, .38 caliber was recovered from the victim's right hand. The palm and fingers of the right hand were laying over the cylinder area of the weapon and the victim's right thumb was trapped between the trigger guard and front edge of the trigger. The trigger contacted and impressed the thumb in the area between the first and second joints.

The following evidence is being submitted for your examinations:

Item # 1 - Colt, Army Special, .38 caliber, 4". six shot revolver. Serial # 356555 (355055)

Item # 2 - 1 round .38 caliber R-P 38 spl.HV (from cylinder of item #1 at 2 o'clock position)

Item # 3 - 1 casing .38 caliber R-P 38 spl.HV (from cylinder of item #1 at 12 o'clock position)

Item #16 - White long sleeve shirt (from victim)

Item #18 - Blue grey trousers (from victim)

OIC 000804

00009

(7)

CONFIDENTIAL

It would be greatly appreciated if the appropriate tests and/or examinations could be conducted to determine the following:

Could Item #1 be tested to determine whether or not it operates properly?

Could it be determined if the residue on the victim's right hand (see photograph enclosed) could have been the result of discharging Item #1 in a manner consistent with other available evidence?

Could it be determined if Item #3 and Item #2 are similar in manufacture?

Could it be determined if the primer on Item #3 was struck by the firing pin of Item #1?

Could Items #16 and #18, be examined for gun powder residue and if found could any information concerning position of weapon at time of discharge be determined?

Please conduct any additional tests and examinations which you deem appropriate in connection with this case.

These items have not and will not be examined by any other expert. Please make the results of your examinations available to Major Benjamin J. Holmes, Jr., Commander, Criminal Investigations Branch.

Benjamin J. Holmes, Jr.

Benjamin J. Holmes, Jr., Major
Commander, Criminal Investigations Branch

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
1401 Research Boulevard
Rockville, Maryland 20850
FTS 443-3537
(301) 443-3537
FAX FTS 443-9811

Laboratory Report

Date of Report: August 17, 1993

To: Major Benjamin J. Holmes Jr.
Commander Criminal Investigations Branch
United States Park Police
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

Lab Number: 93N0649 (I)

Reference: 63541932032A

Type of Exam: Firearms/Toolmarks

The following evidence was received on August 16, 1993, from Officer Peter J. Simonello (hand carried).

EXHIBITS

1 - One (1) Colt .38 special caliber, model Army Special revolver, serial number 355055.

2 - One (1) cartridge.

3 - One (1) cartridge case.

16 - One (1) white long sleeve shirt.

19 - One (1) blue grey trousers

20 - Thirteen (13) photographs.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

Exhibit 1 was examined, found to function and test fired twice for comparative purposes. Exhibit 3 (cartridge case) was identified as having been fired in the Exhibit 1 revolver.

Gunshot residue patterns were reproduced in the laboratory which were consistent with the pattern in the Exhibit 20 photographs. These patterns were produced from the cylinder gap.

Exhibit 2 (cartridge) and Exhibit 3 (cartridge case) are .38 special high velocity caliber which were produced by Remington Peters Company.

Accredited by The American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors

(7)

CONFIDENTIAL

23N0649 (1)

Examination and chemical processing of Exhibit 16 for the presence of gunpowder gunshot residue determined a positive reaction consistent with the discharge of a revolver in close proximity to the upper front of the shirt.

Examination and chemical processing of Exhibit 19 for the presence of gunpowder gunshot residue determined no reaction present.

DISPOSITION OF EVIDENCE

The submitted evidence will be retained in the laboratory until called for by a representative from your office.

Carlo J. Rosati
Firearms and Toolmarks Examiner

REVIEWED BY: Benjamin T. Wilson, Chief
Identification Section

cc: Special Agent Elvis Acosta
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
7799 Leesburg Pike, Suite 600, South Tower
Falls Church, VA 22043

CJR/jmb

(IC)

F3909

FA

CONFIDENTIAL

TELECOMMUNICATION MESSAGE

DATE: AUGUST 19, 1993

FM: ATF HQS (SAC, FIREARMS ENFORCEMENT BRANCH)
LE:F:F:SAP

TO: WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION
ATTN: SAC

SUBJECT: HEADQUARTERS CONTROL FILE (OPENED)

NAME: VINCENT FOSTER

C.N.: 63541-93-2032 A

MONITOR #: F-63593-24

THE ABOVE SENSITIVE/SIGNIFICANT INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN APPROVED AND IS ASSIGNED BUREAU HEADQUARTERS CONTROL FILE NUMBER F-63593-24. THE ASSIGNED HEADQUARTERS OPERATIONS OFFICER IS SCOTT PICKETT, (202) 927-7770. PLEASE ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS OUTLINED IN ATF ORDER 3210.7B.

SAC, FIREARMS ENFORCEMENT BRANCH OSTROWSKI

Roger Ostrowski 8/19/93

RELEASING SIGNATURE DATE/TIME

EXPEDITE_____ IMMEDIATE_____ ROUTINE✓_____

OIC 000808

00013

1-1

(11)

OCT-22-1993 15:45 FROM ATF SAC WFD TO FIREARMS P.002/008

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY- BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION (Law Enforcement)

1. INVESTIGATION IS: [ ] ROUTINE [X] SENSITIVE [ ] SIGNIFICANT

Page 1 of 1 Pages

TO: Special Agent in Charge, Washington Division

CONFIDENTIAL

2. MONITORED INVESTIGATION INFORMATION (Number and Branch)
CIP WASHINGTON FY-93
NON CIP
REPORT 003 Monitor # F635934-24 HQ

3. TITLE OF INVESTIGATION: Foster, Vincent W.

5. INVESTIGATION No. (Include Suspect No.): 63541-93-2032-A

4. TYPE OF REPORT (Check applicable boxes)

	PRELIMINARY		COLLATERAL (Request)
	STATUS		COLLATERAL (Reply)
X	FINAL		INTELLIGENCE
	SUPPLEMENTAL		REFERRAL (Internal)

7. BUREAU PROGRAM

X	TITLE I	FIREARMS	
	TITLE II		
	TITLE VII		
	TITLE II	EXPLOSIVES	
	TITLE XI		
	TOBACCO		
	ALCOHOL		

8. PROJECT(S)

	TARGETED OFFENDER
	TERRORIST/EXTREMIST
	OCD
	ITAR
	SEAR
	OMO
X	OTHER (Specify) ACHILLES

9. DETAILS:

Date of Last Report: August 16, 1993

The following is to serve as a closing report for the above entitled investigation.

SYNOPSIS

On July 20, 1993, Foster, a high level official of the Clinton Administration, committed suicide. Due to the sensitivity of this case the US Park Police is conducting the investigation into this matter. During the week of July 19, 1993, the US Park Police requested ATF's National Forensic Science Laboratory assistance in conjunction with their investigation of the Foster suicide.

DETAILS

On the week of August 16, 1993, the ATF National Forensic Science Laboratory provided its services in support of an investigation conducted by the US Park Police into the Foster suicide. Its results and finding are hereto attached. This investigation is being closed code 03 (Noncriminal Investigation or Trace Completed).

ATTACHMENTS

ATF F 3100.7 - Case Summary
ATF F 3270.1 - Personal History
ATF F 7540.2 - Report of Firearms Tracing
ATF Laboratory Report

OIC 000809

10. SUBMITTED BY (Name) Elvis Acosta	11. TITLE AND OFFICE S/A FC I, WFD	12. DATE 08/26/93
13. REVIEWED BY (Name) James H. Hairston, Jr.	14. TITLE AND OFFICE G/S FC I, WFD 00014	15. DATE 8/30/93
16. APPROVED BY (Name) Patrick D. Hynes	17. TITLE AND OFFICE Special Agent in Charge	18. DATE 9/3/93

CONFIDENTIAL

#0548

TELECOMMUNICATION MESSAGE

DATE: OCTOBER 22, 1993

FM: ATF HQS (SAC, FIREARMS ENFORCEMENT BRANCH)
LE:F:F:SAP

TO: WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION
ATTN: SAC

SUBJECT: HEADQUARTERS CONTROL FILE (CLOSED)

NAME: VINCENT FOSTER

C.N.: 63541-93-2032 A

MONITOR #: F-63593-24

THE ABOVE CAPTIONED INVESTIGATION, BUREAU HEADQUARTERS CONTROL FILE NUMBER F-63593-24, HAS BEEN CLOSED EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 22, 1993.

SAC, FIREARMS ENFORCEMENT BRANCH OSTROWSKI

Silas Trice 10/22/93 4:55P

RELEASING SIGNATURE DATE/TIME

EXPEDITE_____ IMMEDIATE_____ ROUTINE ✓

OIC 000810

00015

(13)

CONFIDENTIAL

Individual Case File
For Case Number 63541-93-2032-A
As Of 10/22/93

CASE NUMBER: 63541-93-2032-A
MONITOR NUMBER: F-63593-24
TITLE OF INVESTIGATION: FOSTER, VINCENT W.
FIELD OFFICE: FALLS CHURCH I
CONCURRENCE TO PROSECUTE:

DIVISION OFFICE: WASHINGTON
OPENING DATE: 08/19/93 TYPE: SEN
STATUS DATE: 09/03/93
DATE CLOSED: 10/22/93

CASE NOTES

#1 dated 08/18/93 Foster was a member of the White House Legal Counsel. He committed suicide on 7/20/93. We are assisting the U.S. Park Police with laboratory assistance.

#3 dated 09/03/93 Closing report submitted.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

CONFIDENTIAL

FEB -7 1994

MEMORANDUM TO: Assistant Secretary (Enforcement)

FROM: Director

SUBJECT: Vincent Foster Suicide

The attached memorandum from the Assistant Director (Congressional and Media Affairs) sets out the chronology of the Bureau's involvement in support of the U.S. Park Police in the Foster investigation. The memorandum also details when the Office of Congressional and Media Affairs learned of the forensic testing done by the ATF National Laboratory and the coordination of that information with the Department's Office of Public Affairs and Office of Enforcement.

John W. Magaw

CONFIDENTIAL

Attachment

OIC 000812

CODE	INITIATOR	REVIEWER	REVIEWER	REVIEWER	REVIEWER	REVIEWER	REVIEWER
SUR-NAME	[illegible]	[illegible]				(AS)	
DATE	2/7/94						

FEB - 7 1994

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM TO: Director

FROM: Assistant Director
(Congressional and Media Affairs)

SUBJECT: Vincent Foster Suicide

Toward the end of the week of January 28, both the Chief, Public Affairs Branch and I received media calls concerning ATF's participation in the Vincent Foster investigation. We conferred with the Special Agent in Charge of the Washington Field Division and there was no knowledge on any of our parts that ATF had done more than attempt to trace the Foster firearm. This information had been made public at the time of the incident in 1993 and we confirmed that we had attempted to trace the firearm.

Inquiries on Monday, January 31, were based on U.S. Park Police statements that ATF had done further forensic work in this case. Attempts to contact our laboratory were unsuccessful on January 31 due to its evacuation because of a gas main leak. Contact was made with Lab personnel after close of business on January 31 and the Associate Director (Law Enforcement) made contact with the special agent in charge at the same time. At this time we did learn that the ATF laboratory in Rockville had done additional forensic examinations on the Foster firearms.

The request had been made directly to the Laboratory and not through the Washington Field Division.

The chronology that occurred with the Foster gun examination, according to the reports we have, is that the Park Police requested to use our laboratory during the week of the Foster suicide which occurred on July 20, 1993. The actual transmittal letter to the lab was prepared on August 12 and on August 16, a Park Police officer brought the evidence to the lab for examination. The ATF lab prepared a report of its findings which were sent to the Park Police on August 17.

OIC 000813

00018

CODE	INITIATOR	REVIEWER	REVIEWER	REVIEWER	REVIEWER	REVIEWER	REVIEWER
SUR-NAME							
DATE	2/4/94					(16)	

ATF F1325.6A (4-87) CORRESPONDENCE APPROVAL AND CLEARANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
REPLACES 1075 EDITION WHICH IS OBSOLETE

Director

On February 1, both the Office of Public Affairs and the Office of Enforcement were notified of this information. Also on that date, a draft statement was submitted to Treasury Public Affairs outlining our recommended statement. That statement confirms that we conducted additional forensic tests, that the tests confirm the findings of the Park Police as to cause of death and that release of any documents would be determined by the Justice Department, which is processing a Freedom of Information Act request from the media.

James O. Pasco

CONFIDENTIAL

17

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20226

LE:F:TE:EMO
3310

MAR 8 1994

3/10/94

MEMORANDUM TO: Deputy Chief, Firearms Division

FROM: Chief, Firearms Technology Branch

SUBJECT: Firearms Technology Branch Examination of Colt Revolver Involved in the Death of Mr. Vincent Foster

Subsequent to the discovery of Mr. Foster's body, I received a request from the Firearms Division to examine the recovered revolver to verify the serial number for tracing purposes.

Special Agent Elvis Acosta, Falls Church Group I, and I traveled to U.S. Park Police Headquarters to examine the revolver. The weapon was examined in the presence of a Captain (name unknown) from the Park Police. I noted that the revolver was composed of component parts from at least two different revolvers of the same model. I made no other examinations of the firearm.

Upon my return to headquarters, I notified the Firearms Division that the serial numbers reported to the National Tracing Center were correct and indicated which serial number was located on the frame/receiver of the weapon.

I have no record of preparing any written report on the above examination.

Edward M. Owen, Jr.

OIC 000815

00020

CONFIDENTIAL

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List of documents provided to the Department of the Treasury, by the United States Secret Service in connection with the request of Congressman William F. Clinger, for information concerning the death of Vincent Foster.

1. Two page Secret Service Memorandum, dated July 20, 1993, concerning "Death of Vincent Foster, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy General Counsel."

2. Two page Protect Subject Abstract, Case Number 127-671-0019220, concerning subject Lenamal Hertz, with two page letter from Mr. Hertz to President Clinton, and a copy of the envelope in which Mr. Hertz's letter was mailed to President Clinton.

3. Seven page Protect Subject Abstract, Case Number 127-671-0018574, concerning subject Joseph Loren Jordan, with two two page documents created by Mr. Jordan, which concern President Clinton, and which mention Vincent Foster.

4. One page Secret Service J-Gram, dated July 28, 1993, concerning "Vincent Foster Suicide," with two facsimile cover sheets and a two page facsimile sent to President Clinton by Joseph Loren Jordan on July 23, 1993. Facsimile refers to the death of Vincent Foster.

5. Two page, Protect Subject Abstract, Case Number 127-671-0017653, concerning an unknown subject, with a document sent to President Clinton by the unknown subject, and the envelope in which this document was sent by the unknown subject to President Clinton.

6. One page Secret Service Memorandum, dated March 2, 1994, concerning "White House West Wing, Room #220," with attached two page work order for replacement of dead bolt lock on the Office of Vincent Foster.

7. Two page document entitled "Chronology of Events Regarding the Suicide of Mr. Vincent Foster, Deputy Chief, White House Legal Counsel."

8. One page hand written Communications Record, concerning "Log of Persons entering Mr. Foster's Office."

9. Five pages of newspaper articles concerning the death of Vincent Foster.

CONFIDENTIAL

10. Seven page United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Criminal Incident Record, concerning the death of Vincent Foster.

11. Two page Secret Service Memorandum, dated August 3, 1993, from PSS Roger N. Kammerdeiner II to SAIC - Technical Security Division concerning "FBI Inquiry."

12. Two page Memorandum from Ronald Nobel, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in Charge of Law Enforcement to Lloyd Bentsen, Secretary of the Treasury, concerning "Vincent Foster Suicide Investigation."

13. Two page memorandum from the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts Section to the Secret Service, Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts Officer, Melvin E. Laska, referring documents to the Secret Service concerning Vincent Foster, Jr.

14. Eight page document which consists of eight pages of a Federal Bureau of Investigation report concerning the death of Vincent Foster; the eight pages are hand numbered 3, 21, 25, 40-43, 56 and 57.

15. Two page document entitled "Schedule of the President for Tuesday, July 27, 1993, Final." This document did not originate with the Secret Service and may be a White House document. This document was forwarded to the Secret Service by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with a Freedom of Information Act request received by the FBI.

16. One page floor plan of the West Wing Second Floor, dated January 25, 1993, showing location of West Wing Second Floor Offices.

17. One page computer printout, bearing the handwritten date of July 21, 1993, showing entrance of "Naussbaum's Office."

2076

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM
U.S. SECRET SERVICE

DATE: 07/20/93 22:01 pm

REPLY TO

ATTN OF: SA SCOTT MARBLE

SUBJECT: DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DEPUTY COUNSEL (SEE ATTACHED)

TO: SAIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

ON 7/20/93, AT 2130 HRS, LT WOLTZ, USSS/UD - WHB, CONTACTED THE ID/DD AND ADVISED THAT AT 2030 HRS, THIS DATE, HE WAS CONTACTED BY LT GAVIN, US PARK POLICE, WHO PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

ON THE EVENING OF 7/20/93, UNKNOWN TIME, US PARK POLICE DISCOVERED THE BODY OF VINCENT FOSTER IN HIS CAR. THE CAR WAS PARKED IN THE FT. MARCY AREA OF VA NEAR THE GW PARKWAY. MR FOSTER APPARENTLY DIED OF A SELF-INFLICTED GUNSHOT WOUND TO THE HEAD. A .38 CAL. REVOLVER WAS FOUND IN THE CAR.

SA TOM CANAVIT, WFO PI SQUAD, ADVISED THAT HE HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH US PARK POLICE AND WAS ASSURED THAT IF ANY MATERIALS OF A SENSITIVE NATURE (SCHEDULES OF THE POTUS, ETC.) WERE RECOVERED, THEY WOULD IMMEDIATELY BE TURNED OVER TO THE USSS. (AT THE TIME OF THIS WRITING, NO SUCH MATERIALS WERE LOCATED) .

NO FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE.

INVESTIGATION BY US PARK POLICE CONTINUING.

THE FOLLOWING NOTIFICATIONS WERE MADE BY USSS/UD - WHB:

DAVE WATKINS	DIR. OF PERSONNEL, WH
INSP. DENNIS MARTIN	USSS/UD
CRAIG LIVINGSTONE	WH SECURITY COORDINATOR
ASAIC PAUL IMBORDINO	OPO
DAD RICHARD GRIFFIN	OPO (BY ASAIC IMBORDINO)
ATSAIC DON FLYNN	PPD (BY ASAIC IMBORDINO)
SAIC RICHARD MILLER	PPD (BY ATSAIC FLYNN)
DIRECTOR MAGAW	DIR (BY DAD GRIFFIN)

THE FOLLOWING NOTIFICATIONS WERE MADE BY THE ID/DD: OIC 000818

ATSAIC LON WARFIELD	ID	2145 HRS
SAIC STEPHEN SERGEK	ID	2155 HRS
DAD DALE WILSON	PA	2205 HRS
ASAIC CARL MEYER	PA	2207 HRS

00023

#1

CONFIDENTIAL

AD SAMWAY	PR	2210 HRS
ASAIC RIOPELLE	PR	2210 HRS
SATS RIGGS	SATS	2225 HRS
SAIC MILLER	TSD	2230 HRS
ATSAIC COLE	TSD	2230 HRS
SA CANAVIT	WFO-PI	2156 HRS
AD OPFER	INV	2223 HRS
JOHN KELLEHER	LEGAL COUNSEL	2220 HRS
SA ZIMMERMAN	VPPD	2220 HRS
SA MUSSELWHITE	PPD	2215 HRS

PER ASAIC IMBORDINO, DEPUTY DIRECTOR CAPUTO IS OUT OF TOWN AND COULD NOT BE REACHED.

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: LENMAL HERTZ

01-27-94 WHMR FURNISHED LTR TO PRES (CLINTON) FROM SUBJ P/M 01-10-94 IN WALLA WALLA, WA. LTR STATED IN PART, "I TAKE PEN IN HAND TO SHARE WITH YOU A DREAM I HAD ABOUT YOU. I REALIZE MY PRESENT INCARCERATION IS A VERY UNNATURAL SITTING FOR ANY PERSON. I AM AT ALL TIMES INTOUCH WITH REALITY, AND HOPE YOU DON'T FEEL IN ANY WAY THREATING BY MY POSITION WITH THIS LETTER. MY DREAM SHOWED ME THAT SOMEONE HAD ASSASSINATE YOU & OTHER INNOCENT PEOPLE AROUND YOU." LTR FURTHER STATED, "I AM LEAD TO BELIEVE THIS ASSASSINATION HAD SOMETHING TO DO WITH THE ALLEGATION ABOUT YOUR WIFE THE PERSON SHE HAS BEEN ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN INTIMATE WITH THAT COMMITTED SUICIDE. IT'S NOT MY POSITION TO BRING HARM TO YOU OR YOUR FAMILY. I DO BELIEVE SOMEONE MY BE VERY UPSET ABOUT THE DEATH OF THIS MAN (REFERRING TO VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER LEGAL COUNSEL TO PRES CLINTON) THAT ALLEGLEY COMMITTED SUICID OR NOT." NO FURTHER USSS INV CONDUCTED.

OIC 000820

Substitute #2

00025

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: JOSEPH LOREN JORDAN

07-26-93 USSS SEC TREAS DETAIL RECVD A FAXED LTR FROM SUBJ ADDRESSED TO "SECRET SERVICE DUTY OFFICER THE WHITE HOUSE". LTR WAS TYPED ON LTRHEAD THAT STATED "NATIONAL VIETNAM P.O.W. STRIKE FORCE" WHICH BORE SIX FLAGS FROM DIFFERENT CAVALRY & AIRBORN DIVISIONS. LTR STATED IN PART, "...IT IS MY UNDERSTANDING THAT PRESIDENT CLINTON WILL SPEAK TONIGHT AT A FUNDRAISING DINNER AT THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL MUSEUM. ACTIVISTS IN THE ILLINOIS AREA SAY THEY HEARD THAT PROMINENT DEMOCRATS ARE AVOIDING THE DINNER BECAUSE THEY FEEL THERE MAY BE SOME TROUBLE, POSSIBLY AN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON PRESIDENT CLINTON. PLEASE NOTE THAT NEITHER I NOR ANYONE I HAVE SPOKEN TO HAVE ANY HARD EVIDENCE OR REASON TO SUSPECT SOMETHING HAS DEFINITELY BEEN PLANNED THAT WOULD AFFECT THE SAFETY OF THE PRESDIENT. THE RECENT ASSASSINATIONS IN WASHINGTON DC OF ATTORNEYS PAUL WILCHER AND VINCENT FOSTER HAVE CREATED HYSTERIA WHERE PEOPLE ARE OVER-REACTING AND PERHAPS TOO PARANOID. THE RECENT MOVIE, "IN THE LINE OF FIRE", HAS ONLY ADDED TO THE GENERAL FEELING OF UNEASE AT BEING NEAR THE PRESIDENT...IT WOULD PROBABLY BE BY THE SAME TEAM THAT SANCTIONED FOSTER (TASK FORCE 151)..."

07-26-93 SUBJ CONTACTED; SAID HE WAS IN CONTACT WITH A ROSS PEROT CAMPAIGN ACTIVIST IN CHICAGO, IL WHO STATED THAT PROMINENT DEMOCRATS WERE AVOIDING THE DINNER WITH PRES CLINTON ON 07-26-93 IN CHIACGO, IL. SUBJ ADMITTED "ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT" WERE HIS WORDS. BECAUSE HE ASSUMED THAT WAS THE REASON THE DEMOCRATS WERE AVOIDING THE DINNER. SUBJ WAS SORRY FOR HIS CHOICE OF WORDS & CLAIMED NO ANIMOSITY TOWARDS THE PRES.

07-26-93 PEROT POLITICAL ACTIVIST INTVD; SAID SHE KNEW OF SUBJ THROUGH HIS VOLUNTEER WORK INVOLVING VIETNAM POWS & MIAS. ADVISED SHE NEVER FAXED ANYTHING TO HIM, THAT SUBJ FAXED HER ARTICLES & MOST RECENT ONES WERE STRANGE IN THAT THEY RAMBLED W/O MAKING SENSE. ADVISED SHE DID NOT KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT ASSASSINATIONS OR ANY FUNCTIONS THAT "BIG DEMOCRATS" WERE NOT GOING TO.

07-08-93 WFO RECVD 2 LTRS FROM THE DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE, WDC THAT WERE ADDRESSED TO CHAIRMAN JCS GEN POWELL & SEC DEF ASPIN FROM SUBJ. LTRS WERE IDENTICALLY TYPED & STATED IN PART, "...A SPECIAL MESSAGE FOR ALL OF PRESIDENT CLINTON'S SENIOR ADVISORS...BE ADVISED THAT WE ARE DETERMINED TO DESTROY THE PERSONAL, BUSINESS AND POLITICAL FUTURE OF ANYONE WE DETERMINE IS IMPENDING THE RETURN OF LIVE POW'S...WE WILL DELIGHT IN SHOWING UP AT SPECIAL CEREMONIES, DINNERS, OR COLLEGE GRADUATIONS..."

08-03-93 SUBJ INTVD; ADMITTED HE AUTHORED FAX/TRANSMITTED MESSAGE TO SEC TREAS, WH, & FBI ON OR ABOUT 07-26-93, FOLLOWING A CALL TO POLTICICAL ACTIVIST. ADVISED HE INTERPRETED INFO FROM CALL TO MEAN POSSIBLY AN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT WAS PLANNED & HE THOUGHT IT WOULD MOST LIKELY BE CARRIED OUT BY TASK FORCE 151, A SUB-GROUP OF DELTA FORCE. STATED HE DOES NOT PERSONALLY KNOW OF ANY PERSON OR GROUPS WHO HARBOR SUBVERSIVE OR HOSTILE FEELINGS TOWARDS PRES. SAID HIS ORGANIZATION POW/MIA STRIKE FORCE WAS A VERY LOOSLEY KNIT GROUP OF VETS WHOSE CONTACT WAS BY FAXED COPIES OF MESSAGES. ADVISED THEY HAD NO THREATENING OR DESTRUCTIVE GOALS, BUT RATHER TO WARN NATION OF UNAMERICAN POLICIES & DIRECTIONS.

Substitute #3

00026

OIC 000821

08-06-93 DEPT STATE, WDC FORWARDED 4 LTRS FROM SUBJ. LTRS WERE SIMILAR TO OTHERS HE HAD SENT. LTRS MENTIONED VIETNAM AMBASSADOR TO UN LE BANG, SEC COMMERCE RON BROWN, SEC TREAS BENTSEN, SEC STATE CHRISTOPHER, CIA, PRES & HILLARY CLINTON, & VP GORE. LTRS SPOKE MOSTLY OF POWS IN VIETNAM, DEALS WITH BUSINESSES, DEATH OF WH ATTY VINCENT FOSTER, HOMOSEXUALS & STATED "...IF CLINTON DOES NOT CLEAN UP HIS ACT AND CLEAN OUT THE CHICKENHOUSE, THAN WE SHOULD IMPEACH THE CLINTON CROOK DRAFT DODGER QUEER-LOVER AND BETRAYER OF POW/MIA FAMILIES AND VIETNAM VETERANS WHO DID THE FIGHTING FOR HIM WHILE HE RELAXED IN ENGLAND..."

SUBJ WAS A PROLIFIC LTR WRITER WHO FAXED LTRS TO NUMEROUS BUSINESSES & NUMEROUS GOVT LEADERS.

BETWEEN 02-93 & 08-93 DEPT TREAS & HOU FO RECVD COPIES OF LTRS FROM SUBJ ADDRESSED TO NUMEROUS BUSINESSES & GOVT OFFICIALS. LTRS WERE SIMILAR TO THOSE IN THE PAST IN WHICH HE WAS PREOCCUPIED WITH VIETNAM WAR, POWS & MIAS. HAD WRITTEN TO FOREIGN OFFICIALS TO INCLUDE FRENCH AMBASSADOR JACQUES ANDRENI, GERMAN AMBASSADOR IMMO STABREIT, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TAKAZU KURIYAMA, VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR LE BANG, & FRENCH POLITICAL COUNSELEUR HERVE DEJEAN DE LA BATIE.

11-04-93 SEC TREAS BENTSEN RECVD A 3-PAGED FAX FROM SUBJ THAT RESEMBLED ALL HIS PREVIOUS LTRS TO VARIOUS OFFICIALS. FAX WAS ENTITLED "NATIONAL P.O.W .STRIKE FORCE" & DISPLAYED HIS PREOCCUPATION FOR THE VIETNAM WAR, POW'S & MIA'S.

11-17-93 DOD MIAMI, FL PROVIDED FAX RECVD FROM SUBJ EXPRESSING SUBJ'S DISPLEASURE THAT VP GORE FAILED TO COMMENT ON POW/MIA ISSUE ON 11-11-93 (VETERAN'S DAY) AT THE VIETNAM MEMORIAL, WDC. FAX STATED AT TOP, "AL GORE'S SECRET SERVICE GOONS ARREST FORMER GREEN BERET." CLAIMED TED SAMPLEY (NRID) WAS "POUNCED ON, HANDCUFFED & BRUTALLY DRAGGED OFF" AFTER HE SHOUTED TO VP GORE, "WHAT ABOUT POW'S IN VIETNAM?" FAX FURTHER DISCUSSED HOW US GOVT HAD USED HARASSMENT, ABUSE & STATE TERRORISM AGAINST VIETNAM VETS & POW/MIA ACTIVISTS. FAX ALSO MADE REFERENCE TO US FINANCIAL AID TO HANOI WITH NOTHING IN RETURN, SEC COMMERCE RON BROWN'S BRIBE FROM HANOI & CLAIMED THAT ALL POW DOCUMENTS RELEASED TO PUBLIC WERE, "BOGUS, WORTHLESS, ALTERED ...NOT WORTH THE PAPER THEY ARE PRINTED ON." ONE PASSAGE READ, "WE WILL HAVE 400 DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST CLINTON IN SEATTLE 11/19" (PRES CLINTON VISITED SEATTLE, WA 11-18-93 TO 11-20-93) FAX ALSO STATED, "(VP) GORE MUST PAY!" PROVIDED VP GORE'S FAX NUMBER & STATED, "...WHY DON'T YOU SEND HIM A LOVE LETTER?" BOTTOM OF FAX STATED, "BRING THEM HOME OR SEND US BACK!" NO THREATS WERE MADE.

01-23-94 LA SEN JOHNSTON'S WDC OFFICE RECVD A FAXED TYPED LTR FROM SUBJ. LTR WAS ADDRESSED TO "WINSTON LORD" & STATED IN PART, "...REAL BAD ASS VETERAN GROUPS HAD A LITTLE SIT DOWN IN AUSTIN (TX) AND SOME OF THE BIG BOYS FLEW IN...WE ARE PLANNING A REAL WIENIE ROAST FOR THE DRAFT DODGER WHEN HE COMES TO HOUSTON (TX) FOR HIS $1,000/PLATE FUNDRAISER FEB 6TH...LITTLE DEMONSTRATION COULD GET REAL BIG, HUNDREDS OF ARRESTS, THAT SORT OF THING..."

1-31-94 SUBJ FAXED A TYPED LTR ADDRESSED TO THE HONORABLE GEORGE MITCHELL, US SENATOR [illegible] 000027

OIC 000822

2081

CONFIDENTIAL

J-Gram

DATE	:July 28, 1993
FILE	:
INFORMATION RECORDED BY	:SA James Manion, Region 4
SUBJECT	:Vincent Foster Suicide
CONTACT	:
OFFICE	:
TELEPHONE #	:

DETAILS: This two-page fax message was received at the White House Correspondence Office by a volunteer, Mark Kleinman. There are no threats directed at protectees of this Service in this faxed message. The text describes, in some detail, how Mr. Foster was murdered.

A MASCOT search revealed a match on the reference to "Task Force 151" which also appears in a faxed letter written by Joe L. Jordan, file # 127-671-18574.

Mr. Jordan also uses the term "sanctions" and refers to the recent deaths of Vincent Foster and Paul Wilcher in Washington, DC. Mr. Jordan will be interviewed in Houston due to the fact that he wrote that Democrats would avoid the President's dinner visit to Chicago because of a possible assassination attempt. Houston has also been requested to question Mr. Jordan regarding his knowledge of "Task Force 151".

OIC 000823

00028

CONFIDENTIAL

JUL 29 '93 02:57PM USSS WASHINGTON FO P.1/5

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

\X Addr A1150 FAX Comm No.

·om: SA THOMAS L. CANAVIT

: DET. PETE MARKLAND

bject: TASK FORCE 151

. of Pages to Follow: 4 | Reply Requested?:

)mments:

PLEASE CALL ME AT 202/435-6600 IF I CAN BE OF ANY HELP.

OIC 000824

00029

CONFIDENTIAL

07/23/93 PRICE PAGE 01

Trust...

Date/Time 07-23-1993	To President Bill Clinton
From Hawks, Sen. Lederman	At The White House
At Seattle, Wash.	Send Before (Mon) 11
Phone/Fax #) 1-206-363-3658	Fax # 1-202-456-2461
Subject Fax I Received!	No. of Pages 2

☐Call Me	☐F.Y.I.	☐For Your Approval
☑Urgent	☐By Your Request	☐For Our Conversation
☐Did You Know?	☐Make A Note	☐Comments Requested

the FAX

CONFIDENTIAL

July 22, 1993

The following information came to the CONTACT via fax and, at this time, we have no way of verifying it's validity. However, we have decided to share it with you.

Regarding: Vincent Foster

At 4:52 P.M. on July 20, 1993 at the first exit to Fort Darcy, Virginia, a grey Ford econoline van stopped a 1992 Chrysler sedan. The driver who was alone in the sedan was removed from his vehicle at gunpoint. There was no fuss, as the driver assumed his plight to be a car-jacking and armed robbery.

The occupant of the Crysler, Mr. Vincent Foster, deputy legal counsel and close friend of Bill Clinton was taken to the rear of the car parking area. Three men, all wearing "federal black" told Mr. Foster to kneel on the ground facing a park bench. At that point Mr. Foster's head was pushed forward, a gun pushed against the base of the skull, and within seconds two .38 calibur rounds were fired into the skull. Foster's head was thrown forward as he died. The three men then placed the body upon the bench in a half sitting, half reclining position. The upper torso was bent to the right reflecting an angle of 15%. The Fairfax Police Department was called with the location of the body. The men of the van left the area and returned to D.C. proper where they boarded planes for diverse destinations. The strike was coordinated and executed by Task Force 15111 and was carried out in retribution for the Whilcher, Parsons and Sessions affair. At this time a force of thirty-two men holding a target list with nine more names is preparing to assemble in a major East Coast city. By the time you print this at least two more sanctions will have been carried out.

CONFIDENTIAL

JOE JORDAN

NATIONAL VIETNAM P.O.W. STRIKE FORCE

2515 WAUGH DRIVE, SUITE 217 • HOUSTON, TEXAS 77006-2799
(713) 680-3161 VOICE • (713) 680-3185 FAX

TOP 4/28/G

Copy from White House

SECRET SERVICE DUTY OFFICER
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington DC 20500

Sent by FAX to
(202)456-2461
July 26th, 1993
TRANSMISSION CONFIRMED

In speaking to POW Activists around the country today, I have heard some troubling rumors I feel compelled to bring to your attention.

It is my understanding that president Clinton will speak tonight at a fund-raising dinner at the Chicago Historical Museum. Activists in the Illinois area say they heard that prominent Democrats are avoiding the dinner because they feel there may be some trouble, possibly an assassination attempt on President Clinton.

Please note that neither I nor anyone I have spoken to have any hard evidence or reason to suspect something has definitely been planned that would affect the safety of the President.

The recent assassinations in Washington DC of attorneys Paul Wilcher and Vincent Foster have created a hysteria where people are over-reacting and perhaps too paranoid. The recent movie, "Line of Fire", has only added to the general feeling of unease at being near the President.

The street rumors did say that if any action was taken, it would probably be by the same team that sanctioned Foster (Task Force 151) and in any event, Chicago is a town full of gangsters who like to shoot people.

Again, I do not intend to overly alarm anyone, have no hard knowledge of any planned acts, but am only doing my part as a responsible citizen to report what I have heard. I do not really have more to add, but can be reached at the above number if you would like to call.

OIC 000827

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT

07-28-93 UNK SUBJ SENT LTR TO PRES CLINTON P/M ANCHORAGE, AK. LTR BORE RETURN ADDRESS OF "FREEDOM FOR ALASKA, ANCHORAGE, AK, 99502" & WAS ADDRESSED TO "PRESIDENT W."J". CLINTON, THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON D.C. 20500". STAMP ON ENVELOPE WAS INVERTED. LTR HAD CLIPPING OF PRES PASTED TO IT WITH A PICTURE OF LATE ATTY VINCENT FOSTER PASTED ABOVE HEAD OF PRES IN CLIPPING. LTR WAS CURSIVE WRITTEN IN RED INK & STATED, "I KNOW HOW YOU FEEL. THERE'S A FEW NAME ON THE "WALL" OF FRIENDS MISLEAD BY POLITICIANS. TOO BAD WE COULDN'T GET CLOSE ON MEMORIAL DAY. YOU'RE A DISGRACE TO THIS COUNTRY AND A DANGER TO THE WORLD. FOLLOW YOUR FRIEND-IT'S THE ONLY DECENT THING TO DO." 09-17-93 LATENT PRINT EXAM DEVELOPED 4 PRINTS SUITABLE FOR IDENTIFICATION. NO FURTHER USSS INV DUE TO LACK OF INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

OIC 000828

Substitute #5

000033

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/28/94

THOMAS F. "MACK" McLARTY, Chief of Staff for President BILL CLINTON, was interviewed in a conference room at the Office of the Independent Counsel (OIC), 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 490 North, Washington, D.C. Present during the interview were McLARTY's attorneys, BILL TAYLOR and LESLIE M. BERGER, of the law firm of ZUCKERMAN, SPAEDER, GOLDSTEIN, TAYLOR & KOLKER, 1201 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, telephone number (202) 778-1848. Also participating in the interview were attorneys MARK STEIN and CARL STICH, Associate Independent Counsels, OIC, Washington, D.C. After being advised of the official identities of the interviewers and the nature of the interview, McLARTY provided the following information:

McLARTY first became aware of the issues surrounding Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan (MGSL) and the Whitewater Development Corporation (Whitewater) when the Special Counsel, ROBERT B. FISKE, Jr., was appointed. MCLARTY was aware of these entities prior to FISKE's appointment, but the appointment of FISKE highlighted or cemented in McLARTY's mind the fact that there was an investigation underway.

Prior to serving as President CLINTON's Chief of Staff, McLARTY had served as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Arkla, which is a Fortune 500 company. McLARTY was not part of the CLINTON campaign team, and he only visited the CLINTON campaign headquarters once.

McLARTY has known President CLINTON since they attended kindergarten together in Hope, Arkansas. McLARTY and President CLINTON are good friends and share a respect for each other, but McLARTY does not regard their relationship as close, personal or intimate.

McLARTY's own political history includes service as an Arkansas state representative at the age of 23 as well as later service as treasurer for the Arkansas gubernatorial campaign of current United States Senator DAVID PRYOR and the first Arkansas gubernatorial campaign of BILL CLINTON.

Investigation on 5/2/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

OIC 000829

by _____ Date dictated 5/6/94

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

During the 1992 presidential campaign, once BILL CLINTON had been nominated as the Democratic candidate, McLARTY attended three or four meetings with the CLINTON campaign staff and provided a business viewpoint on various issues. McLARTY was also semi-active in corporate fund-raising for the campaign, and he met with business people from outside Arkansas who came to Arkansas to learn about CLINTON's attitudes toward business. McLARTY joined the transition board approximately four weeks before the election of President CLINTON. The transition board, whose function was to prepare for a CLINTON Administration in the event candidate CLINTON won the election, only met once prior to the election. However, the board then met on the day after the election and President-elect CLINTON asked McLARTY to serve in the CLINTON Administration.

McLARTY was quite surprised to be offered a position as Chief of Staff in the CLINTON White House since his main experience had been as CEO of Arkla. McLARTY and WARREN CHRISTOPHER, currently the Secretary of State, were particularly involved in the process for selecting Cabinet secretaries.

McLARTY was remotely aware of the MGSL and Whitewater issues during the campaign through press accounts. His reading of these accounts was casual because he was engaged in pursuing his business responsibilities at the time.

McLARTY does not recall engaging in any specific conversations regarding the investigation of MGSL by the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) but there could have been such a conversation. McLARTY was very involved in concentrating on the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Vancouver summit meeting at that time. McLARTY was not aware of any meetings at the White House in late September 1993 or early October 1993 concerning criminal referrals by the RTC. He does not believe he knew of the meeting held at the White House on or about September 29, 1993 at the time it occurred. McLARTY now knows that Department of the Treasury General Counsel JEAN HANSON met with BERNARD NUSSBAUM, Counsel to the President, at that meeting. MCLARTY may have learned of this meeting between HANSON and NUSSBAUM after this and other meetings became issues in the media.

McLARTY believes he learned of the meeting between HANSON and NUSSBAUM sometime after February 24, 1994, which was when ROGER ALTMAN, Acting CEO of the RTC, testified before the

Senate Banking Committee.

As Chief of Staff, McLARTY is responsible for managing the White House and supporting the President. McLARTY also performs an outreach function and has become more of a public figure in reaching out to various constituencies. McLARTY's job is shaped by the personality and the wishes of the President. Another of McLARTY's responsibilities is to furnish information to the President in a timely manner. McLARTY also has frequent contact with the three main councils at the White House, the National Security Council, the National Economic Council and the Domestic Policy Council, and he provides counsel to the President on domestic policy issues. McLARTY conducts liaison with members of Congress, and he uses the Cabinet secretaries as his points of contact with other agencies of the executive branch.

Because of his background, McLARTY tends to be more of a common sense type of counselor who provides a "reality check" to the President.

Prior to the appointment of the Independent Counsel, the Whitewater issue had been handled primarily by the White House Counsel's Office and by Senior Advisor BRUCE LINDSEY. Just after January 1, 1994, HAROLD ICKES joined the White House staff as Deputy Chief of Staff. As President CLINTON and McLARTY were preparing to leave Washington for a trip, McLARTY asked ICKES to take over primary responsibility for dealing with Whitewater-related issues.

Staff secretary JOHN PODESTA handles the daily flow of information to the President. Currently, Special Counsel LLOYD CUTLER and Deputy Counsel to the President JOEL KLEIN have direct responsibility for handling matters relating to Whitewater. Since approximately March 1, 1994, ICKES and CUTLER have been asked to report any information about Whitewater to McLARTY on a daily basis. These reports usually consist of information about potential press stories and the appropriate responses to these stories. PODESTA, Director of Communications MARK GEARAN, and Counselor DAVID R. GERGEN may also be involved in reporting to McLARTY and preparing responses to the media.

Mr. PAT GRIFFIN, who is responsible for legislative affairs, may become involved in these reports to McLARTY if there are issues involving Congress.

McLARTY does not recall the RTC criminal referrals being brought to his attention in September 1993, and he does not recall any specific meetings about the RTC referrals at that time. He would have to review his notes to determine whether he attended any meetings with President CLINTON or First Lady HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON during the fall of 1993 in which the referrals might have been discussed.

The allegations by Arkansas state troopers about former Governor CLINTON's conduct came to light just before the Christmas holiday in December 1993. There were a number of other significant issues with which McLARTY was involved at that time, such as NAFTA and the need to replace ROY NEEL and HOWARD PASTER on the White House staff. There were no meetings during that period which raised Whitewater to a level where decisions had to be made or where there was any need for follow-up of the issue on an ongoing basis.

McLARTY is certain there had been discussions regarding the RTC, MGSL and Whitewater prior to the appointment of Independent Counsel FISKE. The CLINTONs had already turned over material sought by the United States Department of Justice (DOJ). All of the requested material had been turned over and there had been full compliance with the DOJ request although there was a minor issue raised over the timeliness of the response. The DOJ officials reviewing the CLINTON documents were career employees. A Republican from Illinois and a higher-ranking DOJ official with a reputation for thoroughness and objectivity were overseeing the review of the CLINTON documents.

McLARTY was aware of a DOJ investigation in January 1994. He had not examined the facts of the Whitewater issue in a broad way and he was not conscious of the status of the civil case relating to Whitewater. McLARTY may have been remotely aware of this civil case but he does not currently recall. He may have been generally aware of the actions of Senator ALFONSE D'AMATO regarding the issue of the impending expiration of the civil statute of limitations. McLARTY did not have any discussions with President CLINTON regarding the statute of limitations issue.

McLARTY believed that the Whitewater issue was being discharged and handled in the appropriate way during this time period because DOJ was involved in the investigation. In addition, NUSSBAUM was handling the matter at the White House and

keeping McLARTY apprised.

McLARTY had no knowledge of a meeting between White House and Treasury officials on October 14, 1993 until ALTMAN testified about this meeting on February 24, 1994.

ALTMAN had been active in the CLINTON presidential campaign and had made presentations regarding the CLINTON economic plan on behalf of candidate CLINTON. Approximately sixty days before the presidential election, ALTMAN and economic advisor ROBERT RUBIN spoke at a business conference in Chicago, Illinois. ALTMAN's name came up later as a candidate to become Deputy Secretary of the Treasury when discussions were being held about Cabinet posts. President CLINTON had known ALTMAN for a number of years but had not known him well.

McLARTY had relatively regular contact with ALTMAN during the course of normal meetings. McLARTY's contacts with the Department of the Treasury were primarily through Secretary of the Treasury LLOYD BENTSEN. ALTMAN became an articulate spokesman for the Administration concerning the CLINTON economic plan and engaged in discussions with LEON PANETTA, Director of the Office of Management and Budget. Secretary BENTSEN was receptive to the idea of ALTMAN, assisted by RICKI SEIDMAN, leading the Administration's effort on behalf of the CLINTON economic plan. McLARTY had no role in the selection of ALTMAN as Acting CEO of RTC, and he was not in any meetings where the appointments at RTC were discussed.

McLARTY believes that after the appointment of Independent Counsel FISKE, ALTMAN called McLARTY about the RTC matter. McLARTY does not specifically recall this telephone call, but he believes that he would have referred such a call to ICKES. McLARTY believes this to be so because ICKES was handling issues pertaining to Whitewater, MGSL and the RTC at the time.

McLARTY believes there is a high likelihood, although he does not recall specifically, that the meeting was requested by ALTMAN and that ICKES set up the meeting on February 2, 1994. McLARTY was invited to the meeting and was aware of the general subject matter, but he was not briefed on the meeting in advance and he did not learn any specifics. He did know that the discussion was on RTC and MGSL matters. McLARTY probably knew then, though he is now uncertain whether he actually knew, that RTC was investigating MGSL at that time. ICKES may have asked to

use McLARTY's office for the meeting. McLARTY was not attending the meeting because he was at a meeting involving President CLINTON and members of Congress in the Cabinet Room. He does not believe he was still in his office when the meeting began. It happens quite often that meetings are held in McLARTY's office without McLARTY being personally present. McLARTY remembers that the meeting was scheduled for late in the afternoon at approximately 5:00 or 6:00 p.m. No one who had attended the meeting was still in McLARTY's office when he returned there. McLARTY may have received a briefing about the meeting in passing.

McLARTY had not remembered receiving a telephone call from ALTMAN after this meeting until McLARTY was reminded of it by a reference to the call in a letter from ALTMAN to Senator DONALD RIEGLE. McLARTY received the call from ALTMAN sometime in early February 1994, possibly several days after the meeting had occurred. The call was short, and ALTMAN told McLARTY that he was attempting to do everything in a proper manner. McLARTY recalls that ALTMAN had been deliberating about whether to recuse himself at that time. McLARTY appreciated ALTMAN's dilemma and he expressed a sympathetic view to ALTMAN during the call but provided no opinion about what ALTMAN should do. McLARTY did not discuss the content of the meeting with ALTMAN during this call. McLARTY did not interpret the call from ALTMAN as a matter of ALTMAN asking for advice.

Specific discussion of ALTMAN recusing himself from any RTC decisions pertaining to MGSL may have occurred prior to the meeting in February, but McLARTY does not recall specifically. McLARTY understood at that time that RTC was still investigating MGSL. MCLARTY did not have a sufficient level of detail in his understanding of the RTC investigation to know that the RTC investigation was a civil case at that time. McLARTY does not recall any distinction being made between recusal from the RTC civil investigation versus the criminal investigation.

McLARTY does not recall discussing ALTMAN's consideration of the recusal issue with anyone in the White House including President CLINTON.

McLARTY did not have conversations with ALTMAN, anyone at RTC or anyone at the White House about the recusal issue between the time of ALTMAN's call to him and ALTMAN's testimony before the Senate Banking Committee. There could have been some

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discussion in White House staff meetings about ALTMAN's testimony and how potential questions from senators would be handled.

McLARTY does not believe he was aware that ALTMAN had decided to recuse himself and had changed his mind from his previous view. McLARTY did not watch ALTMAN's testimony before the Senate Banking Committee or receive a transcript of the testimony.

McLARTY has been involved in meetings in which the Treasury contacts were discussed. McLARTY may have been aware of these contacts perhaps one to two days before the controversy over the contacts received attention in the press. McLARTY became aware of the contacts in a retrospective way. If he had known about the contacts earlier, he would have referred the matter over to ICKES and NUSSBAUM. He does not recall assigning anyone to be the point person on this issue. McLARTY recalls general discussion about the meeting between ALTMAN and White House officials on February 2, 1994, and this discussion probably was with ICKES and NUSSBAUM. The meeting on February 2, 1994 was an informational meeting since the information had already been publicly disseminated. ALTMAN had received an opinion prior to attending the meeting that his attendance at such a meeting would not be improper.

McLARTY does not recall ICKES or NUSSBAUM telling him that recusal had been discussed at the meeting on February 2, 1994. McLARTY does recall there had been some discussion as to whether ALTMAN's testimony before the Senate committee had been complete and accurate.

McLARTY does not recall specific discussions about the meetings which had occurred in the fall of 1993. There may have been general discussions about the meetings during that time. Obviously, ALTMAN's testimony raised some questions at the White House because it had to be amended several times through correspondence with the Senate. McLARTY is not aware of anyone at the White House calling ALTMAN regarding the issue of ALTMAN amending his testimony before the Senate committee.

McLARTY has no recollection of discussing ALTMAN's Senate testimony with either the President or the First Lady. One discussion McLARTY did have with President CLINTON was about determining the appropriate posture for a response to inquiries. McLARTY believes ICKES and NUSSBAUM would have briefed the

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President and told him that nothing improper had occurred. McLARTY does not recall being present at that meeting. The President held the opinion that it would have been better if the meetings had not occurred but that nothing improper had occurred.

McLARTY has never met JAY STEPHENS and he was not initially aware of the fact when STEPHENS was hired by the RTC to investigate the MGSL matter. McLARTY has never had a detailed discussion with anyone at the White House about the hiring of STEPHENS by the RTC. McLARTY was not part of any White House effort to contact Treasury officials about removing STEPHENS from his position at the RTC. McLARTY was not aware of a telephone call from advisor GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS to either ALTMAN or JOSH STEINER at Treasury prior to the call being made. McLARTY has since spoken to STEPHANOPOULOS, who said that he made the call because he was angry but he has since regretted making the call. McLARTY believes that STEPHANOPOULOS called STEINER. McLARTY does not know, other than through press accounts, whether STEPHANOPOULOS spoke to the President about the hiring of STEPHENS. McLARTY believes that STEPHANOPOULOS may have acted in a rash manner when he called STEINER but not with any ill intent.

McLARTY believes he may have had a conversation in passing with the President about the STEPHANOPOULOS call to the Treasury official. McLARTY recalls believing that STEPHANOPOULOS should not have called STEINER but it was understandable why he did so. He also recalls that the matter was receiving serious attention in the press so it was decided that LLOYD CUTLER would handle the issue since that appeared to be the most appropriate response.

STEPHANOPOULOS has been able to remain on the White House staff despite the call to STEINER because he underscored that he had acted in a hasty manner. NUSSBAUM, in contrast, had become involved in handling issues which had become controversial and were hurting the agenda of the Administration. NUSSBAUM had said he had attended the meeting with Treasury officials and he continued to say it had been proper to have done so.

McLARTY does not recall how he learned of ALTMAN's recusal, and he did not discuss ALTMAN's recusal with the President. McLARTY did not become aware of a letter of apology sent by ALTMAN to the President until after McLARTY received a copy of the letter. McLARTY does not recall discussing the letter with the President or anyone else. McLARTY sent a note

back to ALTMAN in which he acknowledged that ALTMAN's position was difficult and ALTMAN was trying to handle the situation appropriately. McLARTY wrote that this response was "vintage ALTMAN." McLARTY believed that ALTMAN's note to the President was appropriate and demonstrated that ALTMAN was attempting to deal with a difficult situation in a constructive manner.

McLARTY recalls an occasion in the Oval Office at the White House at which the President expressed amusement and concern about the hiring of STEPHENS by the RTC. McLARTY does not recall when this occasion in the Oval Office occurred. McLARTY recalls the President's mood as being one of concern, frustration and amusement. The appointment of STEPHENS to such a position with the RTC did not seem logical to McLARTY. McLARTY recalls that senior advisor BRUCE LINDSEY was already in the Oval Office prior to McLARTY's arrival there. LINDSEY was preparing to leave the Oval Office as McLARTY was coming in. McLARTY now believes that LINDSEY remained in the Oval Office while McLARTY discussed the hiring of STEPHENS with the President. The President did not ask for any action to be taken in regard to the hiring of STEPHENS.

OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL

TESTIMONY OF

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

Sunday, June 12, 1994

Washington, D. C.

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Testimony of

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

before the Independent Counsel, held at The White House, Washington, D. C., beginning at 3:55 p.m., when were present on behalf of the respective parties:

FOR THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL: ROBERT B. FISKE, JR., ESQ.
Independent Counsel

RODERICK C. LANKLER, ESQ.
Associate Counsel

FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON: LLOYD N. CUTLER, ESQ.
Counsel to the President

DAVID E. KENDALL, ESQ.
Williams & Connolly
Washington, D. C.

OIC 000449

Court Reporter: Elizabeth A. Eastman

PROCEEDINGS

WHEREUPON,

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

having been called for examination by the Independent Counsel, and having been first duly sworn by the notary, was examined and testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL

BY MR. FISKE:

Q Mrs. Clinton, we've had some conversations with Mr. Kendall before we started and I think you probably understand this. What we are trying to do today is cover the so-called Washington aspects of what we have been doing, which are essentially events relating to the death of Vincent Foster, events that occurred in the White House after his death, and any subject of contacts between the White House and the Treasury officials.

There obviously are a lot of questions about what went on or didn't go on in Arkansas that we will want to talk to you about later. But those are not on the program for today.

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A All right.

MR. FISKE: I think maybe it would be useful to start the way we did with the President and ask the two lawyers to identify themselves.

MR. KENDALL: David E. Kendall of the firm of

Williams and Connolly, and I represent Mrs. Clinton in her personal capacity.

MR. CUTLER: I am Lloyd N. Cutler, Counsel to the President, and I am here representing the First Lady in her official capacity.

BY MR. FISKE:

Q Mrs. Clinton, Mr. Kendall was here representing the President, and I take it that have discussed with Mr. Kendall and with your husband the fact that he is representing both of you?

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A Yes, we have.

Q And you are comfortable with that?

A Yes, I am.

Q Fine. Let me start by showing you two documents which we have marked as Exhibits 1 and 2, which are subpoenas that were served on the White House in March and May of this year, calling for on the one hand documents relating to contacts between the White House and Treasury, and, in the second subpoena, documents relating to Vincent Foster.

We have not served personal subpoenas on you or the President, but Mr. Kendall has explained to us that your personal files have been searched and that any personal documents that you have that would be responsive to those two subpoenas have, in fact, been produced. Is that correct?

A Yes, that is correct.

Q We would like to start by talking about Mr. Foster. I take it you knew him for a long time?

A Yes, I have.

Q You worked together with him at the Rose Law Firm?

A Yes.

Q In terms of the lawyers that you worked with at the Rose Law Firm, how would you place Mr. Foster in terms of the frequency with which you were associated with him, as opposed to other lawyers?

A Oh, I was probably associated with him among the three or four most frequent associations with respect to work that I did with other lawyers during my time at the Rose Law Firm.

Q Okay. And you were personal friends as well?

A Yes, we were.

Q Did you have the kind of personal relationship where he would from time to time discuss confidential personal matters with you?

A Very rarely. That was not something that he did with me at least, and I don't believe very often with anyone.

Q During the time before your husband became President, had Mr. Foster done any personal work for you or your husband?

A Yes.

Q What type of work?

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A Well, he in many respects was kind of an ongoing counselor to us in many matters, and I don't know that I can point to any specific instances. But at least on one occasion I believe he was an attorney of record for me many years ago arising out of some action taken by Legal Service Corporation, and we needed to enter an appearance. I'm vague about it, but I think that occurred probably in the late 1970s, if I recall.

But on many other occasions he would be the person that I would go to for advice of a legal or quasi-legal nature. He was someone that both my husband and I turned to for advice and counsel. It was a continuing relationship of that nature, but I can't really pull out any specific instances. But I certainly relied on his advice on many occasions.

Q Would it be fair to say that you and your husband included the Fosters in your close circle of friends?

A Yes, it would.

Q Did you have any role in his selection as Deputy White House Counsel?

A Well, I certainly thought it was a good idea.

Q Other than expressing that opinion?

A I don't know that it really was much of an opinion needed. My husband thought very highly of Vince and wanted him to come to Washington, and I think decided that would be

the appropriate role, which I certainly thought was a good idea.

Q Did you have any conversations with Mr. Foster yourself about that prospective appointment?

A I'm sure I did. But I don't recall anything specifically, other than urging him to do it if he thought it was a good idea for him.

Q Did he express to you any reluctance about coming to Washington and taking this job offer?

A Not to me. The nature of our conversations were very positive about what he saw as a great professional challenge. That's all I recall.

Q Had you heard at the time from anyone else that he had any concern about leaving Arkansas and coming to Washington?

A No. No one told me that, that I remember.

Q Could you just tell me, in the best of your memory, during this period of time in the two or three years before you all came to Washington, how frequently did you see Mr. and Mrs. Foster socially?

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A Socially?

Q Yes.

A Let's see. From like around, what, 1989 or '90?

Q Yes.

A We saw them on a regular basis, but I wouldn't say

a frequent basis, partly because 1990 was an election year for my husband. And then by, you know, late '91 he was in the campaign. We didn't have much time to socialize with anybody. In fact, it was one of the things that we used to regret and we would laugh about with the Fosters when we did see them that, you know, we just didn't have time to have fun any more or to go to our friends' houses for dinner and do the things that we used to be able to do much more frequently.

So, toward the time leading up to my husband being President, our social activities with everyone, including the Fosters, was much less than, you know, it had been in previous years probably.

Q From the period of time that you all came up to Washington and your husband became President in January of '93, right through the time of Mr. Foster's death, how frequently did you see him?

A Well, when I went over to the West Wing office, I would sometimes see him several times a day or sometimes not at all. It was a -- there was no regular planned meetings. So, it was a very random kind of series of contacts.

Socially, we tried to have all of the people from Arkansas over for movies or for dinners. And we would always invite Vince, because he was up here for the first five or six months without his family. Toward the end of that time

his daughter came and then Lisa came. But we always tried to invite him, as we did with the Hubbells and the others.

So, you know, I couldn't tell you exactly how many times, but, you know, a number of times, but particularly in the sort of Friday night gathering of friends and people, and we would try to mix it up with some of the new people we were meeting. But we always invited him.

Q And did you work with him on White House business?

A Only in a couple of instances. We were sued over the Federal Advisory Commission Act, or something like that, FACA. And I think -- and Vince was one of the lawyers involved in that, along with Steve Neuwirth and others in the counsel's office. So, occasionally I would talk to him if he would have questions about that. He did some work for the health care group on medical malpractice, and I think I had at least one meeting with him about that.

Those were the two main reasons why I met with him in a professional way.

And then he was the person in the counsel's office assigned to coordinate with our outside lawyers and accountants on the blind trust. So, I had several meetings with him about that.

Q Was he doing any personal work for you or the President other than the blind trust?

A Not that I'm aware of, no. Oh, wait. The only

thing I would add to that is I think he also did some personal advising, or at least was in some way involved in the tax returns when they were being finalized for '93, but that was part of the blind trust work, as I recall.

Q Your own tax returns?

A Yes.

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Q Was he doing work, to your knowledge, with respect to the filing of the Whitewater tax returns?

A Not that I know of, no.

MR. CUTLER: This is while in the White House?

MR. FISKE: Pardon me?

MR. CUTLER: While in the White House?

MR. FISKE: Yes.

MRS. CLINTON: Not that I know of.

BY MR. FISKE:

Q When was the last time that you talked to Mr. Foster?

A You know, I've thought about that a lot because I don't recall it. I don't think I talked with him for a week before we left for Asia, and I did not talk to him all the time I was gone, and I left July 5th or 6th, as I remember. And then I got back to Arkansas on July 20th.

And I just don't have any memory of -- I never thought it would be the last time I ever saw him or talked to him. And I don't have any memory of when that was. But I

don't think it was for about a month before his death.

Q So, as you sit there, you can't sort of bring back the last conversation you had with him?

A No. I know that I had a conversation with him in mid-June, because there were a bunch of people up here from Arkansas and my husband was out of town, and he and Lisa called to see if I would go to dinner with them. And I talked to both of them, as I remember. But I couldn't do it.

And I'm sure I saw him in and around the office after that, after that mid-June phone call. I remember it was mid-June, because it was around Father's Day because that's one of the reasons they were all gathered together and were going to be doing some things together.

But I just don't have any specific memory of when the last time I saw him or talked to him after that, and I've tried to remember it, because I would like to remember it, but I can't.

Q Again, talking about the time from January '93 right up through July, did he ever express to you during that period of time any concern about anything that was troubling him, either in his job here at the White House or in his personal life?

A No. I mean, he like everybody would say things about, you know, how tough this was, and how different it was, and how stressful it was. And I would, you know,

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express the same feelings. I think we were all amazed at some of what we found when we got here.

But he never confided in me. He never told me -- I didn't know until after he died that he took the Wall Street Journal editorial seriously. If I had known that, I would have, you know, said something funny or dismissive in some way. But he never said that to me.

So, I don't have any specific memory of any conversation that went beyond the, you know, general blowing off steam about, I can't believe this place, or can you get over this, or stuff like that.

Q Let me just ask you about a few specific things just to be sure. Did he ever express any concern to you about anything having to do with sort of nominations that didn't work out?

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A No, not to me.

Q How about anything related to problems connected with the travel office situation?

A Not that I recall, no.

Q Did you ever hear from any source that back then he had given consideration to resigning from his job?

A No. I have heard since his death from people who say that they thought he might have considered that, but he never said anything to me about it.

Q So, the last time you talked to him, whenever that

was, if you can sort of go back to that time in your mind, how would you assess sort of his attitude towards what he was doing and life in general?

A Well, you know, the last specific conversation I can recall is this phone conversation which was either Friday or Saturday before Father's Day, whenever that was. I guess it was like mid-June, because Father's Day is next week and that is like June 19th. So, I guess it was probably around that time.

And, you know, I mean, there was nothing. He said, well, why don't you come out to dinner with us and, you know, you need to be with us. We've got a lot of friends up here. Let's just have a good time and, you know, I was saying, you know, I just couldn't do it because I had too much else to do. And that's all. That's all I remember from all of June.

Q Did he ever express during this time, that is January through July, any concern to you about anything relating in any way to his personal life?

A No. And I have a distinct memory, I don't know when it was, of him celebrating Laura's birthday and bringing her to one of our Friday night movies. And I remember seeing them walk in together. He had his arm around her and they looked so happy. And it was shortly before Lisa was getting there and shortly before, I think, Vincent was getting out of school. And he seemed very -- you know, he seemed very happy

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that finally he was going to have his family back.

And I think it had been hard on him, you know, being an involuntary bachelor for all those months. At least, that's the way he and his daughter were talking when I saw them.

Q Did he ever express any concern to you about anything relating to any potential legal problems that you or the President might have relating to Whitewater?

A No. We never talked about that. That was -- that was something that I can't ever recall having any conversation with him about after we got here. He had handled the sale right before we left because, as I recall, somebody else was going to do it and couldn't, and he did it. But that's the only conversation, and that was before we moved here, that I can remember with him about Whitewater.

Q Did he express any concern to you during this period about any legal problem that he thought you or the President might have?

A No. No, I mean, other than this lawsuit that we were, you know, fighting over this FACA statute.

Q I meant personal.

A No.

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United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Michael Davidson, Esq.
Senate Legal Counsel
United States Senate
Washington, DC

JUL 5 1994

Dear Mr. Davidson:

Enclosed with this letter, as I discussed with Ms. Beth O'Neill-Maloney on the telephone today, are certain of the records of the United States Park Police. These records are being provided in response to the request from the Committee on Banking of the United States Senate and dated June 22, 1994. We will supply a list of the documents released herewith no later than July 6, 1994.

As I advised, we are not releasing at this time the following information or types of information:

1) photocopies of the "handwritten" note
2) records pertaining to the handling of documents by the White House
3) photographs, or copies thereof, of Vincent Foster's body at the death scene
4) photographs, or copies thereof, of the body taken during the autopsy

While we are prepared to discuss all of these documents at your convenience, nos. 1, 3, and 4 above would, in our opinion, result in an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of the Foster family. They have not to our knowledge been released outside of the Executive Branch. Furthermore, we are protecting them in pending litigation under the Freedom of Information Act.

As for no. 2, we have either removed from the copies being provided to you, or noted on relevant pages these documents as being 7(A). The Park Police advised the Independent Counsel they would not release documents that might interfere with any ongoing investigation being conducted by him. We understand Mr. Fiske still has under consideration matters that might implicate the handling of certain documents. We believe the documents in our files may be part of his investigation; therefore, in keeping with our commitment, we have not included them in this package.

In addition, we have deleted the names of certain persons who were at, or near, Fort Marcy when Mr. Foster's body was discovered. Again, while we are prepared to discuss these, we are concerned for the privacy of the individuals since neither their names or other identifying information have been made public. These witnesses were interviewed by the Park Police and are not mentioned by name

in the Report of the Independent Counsel.

We have not included copies of the contents of Mr. Foster's wallet. These are personal items, most of which were listed generically in the Independent Counsel's Report. The only added information photocopies would reveal are details such as PIN numbers, shopping habits, and charge card numbers.

Finally, we are not producing documents we believe to be substantively within the purview of another agency. We are attempting to determine from those agencies whether they might object to the release of their documents. As soon as we hear from them, we will advise you and produce copies of their documents, as appropriate.

While we have not deleted the names or other information that might identify law enforcement officers (whose names were not included in the Independent Counsel's Report), we have put brackets around the information. This is to alert you to the fact that we are protecting it in the FOIA litigation, in accordance with case law allowing the withholding of such information under FOIA. We would appreciate you understanding of this, and ask that, if you receive a request for the bracketed information, you provide us with the opportunity to respond or advise you of its continued sensitivity. Furthermore, should you believe you must release such information, we would like notice in advance of such a release.

We look forward to our meeting to discuss further the documents you have sought and how we may further assist you.

Sincerely,

Timothy S. Elliott
Deputy Associate Solicitor

Enclosure

FD-597 (Rev. 3-29-84)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Receipt for Property Received/Returned/Released/Seized

Page 1 of 1

On (date) 5/2/94

Item(s) listed below were:
- [X] Received From
- [ ] Returned To
- [ ] Released To
- [ ] Seized

(Name) Capt. Charles Hume
(Street Address) U.S. Park Police
(City) CITB. - Anacostia Gen. Facility
Wash. DC

Description of Item(s):

5 Polaroids marked 1-2-3-4-5 depicting
1- Rear of Cannon
2- Heavily foliaged area
3- VF's body - looking down from Top of beam
4- VF's body - focusing on face
5- VF's body - focusing on Rt. side shoulder area
(notation on back of 1→5 - from Cpl. Sgt. Edwards, 7/2/93 on scene #3

5 Polaroids (Marked on back 7/2/93 1930 CAB #30502)
1- Driver Seat
2- Rear seat - driver side
3- Rear seat - passenger side
4- Ft seat - passenger side
5- Rear of Vehicle

8 Polaroids (Marked on back JCR 7/2/93 #3-30502)
1 - Right hand showing gun & thumb in guard
2 - glasses on ground
3 - VF's body Taken from below feet
4 - VF's body focusing on right side & Arm
5 - VF's body - focus on Top of head Then heavy folliage
6 - VF's body - focus on head & upper torso
7 - VF's face - looking directly down into face
8 - VF's face - Taken from right side focusing

Evidence turned over to FBI

Item #	Description	
1 ✓	Colt ,Army Special, 38 cal. 6 shot, 4", revolver ser.# 356555(355055)	with Paper Bag
2 ✓	1 round 38 cal. r-p 38spl HV	
3 ✓	1 casing 38 cal. r-p 38spl HV	
4 ✓	1 pr eyeglasses	
10 ✓	Black colored suit jacket	
11 ✓	Blue silk tie	
13 ✓	misc. papers	
14 ✓	key ring marked Cook Jeep sales v keys	
16 ✓	White long sleeved shirt	
17 ✓	white T-shirt	
18 ✓	white boxer shorts	
19 ✓	Blue grey colored pants with black belt	
20 ✓	pair black colored socks	
21 ✓	1 pair black colored dress shoes, size 11m	
22 ✓	lock seal envelope containang pulled head hairs.	
23 ✓	Washington DC Map	
24 ✓	2 pairs of sunglasses	
25 ✓	Birthday card	
26 ✓	Piece of white paper with red writing.	
27 ✓	box 4 checkbooks	
28 ✓	Insurance ID card	
29 ✓	1 Sierra Nevada Pale Bock Malt Liquor 12oz.	
30 ✓	1 miller lite beer 12 oz. (empty)	
31 ✓	1 empty pack Marlboro lights cigarettes	
32 ✓	8 oz. bottle of Kaopectate	
33 ✓	corkscrew (CLOS DU BOIS)	
34 ✓	contents of front ashtray	
35 ✓	white legal envelope "White House" return, containing pieces of torn note.	
36 ✓	Vile of whole blood.	
37 ✓	Brown Paper, original around revolver	
38 ✓	Brown Paper in which clothes were dried	

(383) NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	07	20	93	93	- 3105 02

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT	6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT
Death Investigation	Suicide

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Synopsis/Conclusion

On 7/20/93 at approximately 1800 hours this Department was notified by an anonymous caller that a dead body was discovered by a citizen at Fort Marcy, Virginia. The caller was subsequently identified by USPP Investigators and it was determined that a W/M, approximately 50 years of age, driving a white Chevrolet work van, had discovered and reported the body to the previously unidentified caller. This person has not been identified.

The decedent was identified as Vincent W. Foster, Deputy Legal Counsel to President Clinton. Notification to Mr. Foster's wife was made and an autopsy performed on 7/21/93. The autopsy and resulting toxicology revealed no signs of pre-existing health problems, alcohol or drug usage by the decedent. The cause of death was a "perforating gunshot wound to the mouth - head".

Interviews conducted at the White House revealed that Mr. Foster had left his office on 7/20/93 at approximately 1310 hours. Mr. Foster, who was always instantly accessible in the past, did not answer an electronic page initiated by Mr. Bernard Nussbaum, Chief Counsel to the President, at 1830 hours. The White House issued pager had been recovered by investigators at the death scene. The pager had been turned off.

Further investigation and calls from citizens support a finding that Mr. Foster drove into Fort Marcy, at approximately 1445-1500 hours, by himself in the vehicle found at the scene.

The investigation has revealed that Mr. Foster was, within the past two weeks, experiencing a great deal of difficulty handling the stress associated with his office. He had considered seeking psychiatric help, and was provided with several doctors names by a family member. He had confided in his wife his difficulties and had recently tried to set aside family time to relieve some stress. The Foster family doctor was contacted in his home State of Arkansas. The doctor prescribed an anti-depressant drug and one tablet was consumed by Mr. Foster on the evening before his death. (***the 50 mg tablet of Trazodone is an extremely low dosage; and is not be considered to be a contributing factor).

The revolver recovered at the scene of Mr. Foster's death (from his hand) had probably been passed down to Mr. Foster after

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED | CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
							323	9/5/93

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	0 7	2 0	9 3	9 3	- 3 0 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT: Suicide

ITEM

7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

his father's death. A family member stated that it "looked like a gun that (they) had seen in (his) father's collection". According to the executor of Mr. Foster's estate there would be no record of weapons by serial number to document the collection. There was no record of a firearms registration current or pending for the weapon in the District of Columbia by Mr. Foster on the date of his death. An ATF trace revealed that the weapon, which bore two serial numbers, was last documented in legal transactions in 1913.

A handwritten note that the White House Counsel's Office reported they found on 7/26/93 and was turned over to this Department on 7/27/93 documents the observations of a very disturbed and overworked individual who sees himself as having failed the Clinton Administration. The note was examined by Mr. Foster's wife who declared that it was her husband's handwriting. The questioned document was compared, by an expert, to documents known to be handwritten by Vincent Foster. The expert's findings concluded: "Both the Known and Questioned Documents were completed by the same writer/author and that writer/author is known as Vincent W. Foster."

The delays presented by White House Counsel's Office and the circumstances surrounding the production of the "note" are being investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and are not a consideration in the instant "Death" investigation.

Based on the aforementioned synopsis of the facts and circumstances presented, the writer requests that the investigation be "Closed" and that the Manner of Death ruled as "Suicide".

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED ☐ CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			[illegible]			[illegible]		7/5/93

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO.	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	07	20	93	93	030502

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT	6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT
Death Investigation	Suicide

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Transcription of telephone call to Park Police on July 20, 1993, at 18:02:35.

Ofc. Borden: United States Park Police Communications, Borden.

Fairfax County: Hi, can, this is Fairfax County, can you respond with our ambulance to Ft. Marcy Park, near the last cannon gun, there is supposed to be a dead body.

Ofc. Borden: Ok.

Fairfax County: Ok?

Ofc. Borden: Alright.

Fairfax County: Thank you.

Ofc. Borden: Your welcome.

Transcription of telephone call to Park Police on July 20, 1993, at 18:03:30.

Sgt Myers: Park Police Sgt. Myers.

NPS Employee: Hey (unintelligible) we got a lot, a problem.

Sgt. Myers: No we don't.

NPS Employee: Yea you do.

Sgt. Myers: Oh we do, ok. Tell me about it.

NPS Employee: Hey, you got an accident on 1, down below 123.

Sgt. Myers: Already been handled.

NPS Employee: huh?

Sgt. Myers: It's already been handled.

NPS Employee: Ok.

Sgt. Myers: Mans' waiting on a tow truck to come and get him.

NPS Employee: Yea, ok then.

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 10 TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 1 OF 5 PAGES

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED | CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			Charles W. Hume					

* U.S. GPO 1993-0-425-524/49916

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO DAY YR	4 YEAR	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	0 7 2 0 9 3	9 3	0 3 0 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT	6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT
Death Investigation	Suicide

ITEM | 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Sgt. Myers: I appreciate your calling in.

NPS Employee: Hold it, hold it.

Sgt. Myers: What?

NPS Employee: You got a dead body.

Sgt. Myers: We do?

NPS Employee: Yea.

Sgt. Myers: You sure?

NPS Employee: There was this guy telling me now, I don't know.

Sgt. Myers: Who told you?

NPS Employee: Guy came in a white contractor uh truck or uh chevy.

Sgt. Myers: The dead man told you, or another guy told you?

NPS Employee: Now wait, a hold, a dead man don't talk.

Sgt. Myers: Oh.

NPS Employee: Ok.

Sgt Myers: Fort Marcy?

NPS Employee: Yea, Fort Marcy.

Sgt. Myers: Up at the park.

NPS Employee: Right.

Sgt Myers: Did you get the guy's name that told you?

NPS Employee: No, that sucker, told us then took off.

Sgt. Myers: What kind of car?

NPS Employee: He had uh.

Sgt. Myers: He may have done it.

NPS Employee: A chevrolet white uh.

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 2 OF 5 PAGES

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED | CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			Mark W. Hume					

•U S GPO 1992-0-625-524/461•

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	0 7	2 0	9 3	9 3	0 3 0 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT	6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT
Death Investigation	Suicide

ITEM | 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Sgt. Myers: He may have done it, just a minute, think hard now I want all that you know about this guy. What kind of car did he have?

NPS Employee: Huh?

Sgt. Myers: What kind of car did he have?

NPS Employee: He had a truck.

Sgt. Myers: Had a truck? Van?

NPS Employee: Yea.

Sgt. Myers: What color?

NPS Employee: White.

Sgt. Myers: White, what's uh, make, do you know a make?

NPS Employee: Uh, what make of van was that? It uh I mean what, what year? Look like about a 78 or 79 or something like that.

Sgt. Myers: Ok, and uh did you know what state tags he had?

NPS Employee: He had Virginia tags on there.

Sgt. Myers: Virginia tags?

NPS Employee: Yeah.

Sgt. Myers: Ok, what, what would you describe him, is he a white male, black male, what?

NPS Employee: White male.

Sgt. Myers: White male, how tall?

NPS Employee: Uh, he was sitting in the van (unintelligible).

Sgt. Myers: Oh, he was sitting in the van?

NPS Employee: Five eleven, five something like that.

Sgt. Myers: Ok, any facial hair? Beard, mustache?

NPS Employee: No, kinda plain looking you know.

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 3 OF 5 PAGES

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED | CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE

• U.S. GPO : 1982 0-625 524/451

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA: United States Park Police

3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO: 07 DAY: 20 YR: 93

14 YEAR: 93 CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER: 030-051-02

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT: Suicide

ITEM

7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Sgt. Myers: Ok, now.

NPS Employee: A little bit on the heavy set.

Sgt. Myers: Where, where did he stop and tell you this?

NPS Employee: At Turkey Run.

Sgt. Myers: At Turkey Run, at the maintenance yard, right?

NPS Employee: Yeah.

Sgt. Myers: Are you a Park Service employee?

NPS Employee: Yes sir.

Sgt. Myers: Ok, who are you, what's your name?

NPS Employee: Do I have to do that?

Sgt. Myers: Well, yeah really, what if this guy that stopped and told you is the guy that killed him? The, the detectives just want to talk to you a little bit. Ok, this guy came up the road, pulled into the parking lot?

NPS Employee: Yeah.

Sgt. Myers: And saw you'all standing there?

NPS Employee: Uh-huh.

Sgt. Myers: And came over and told you that what? Tell me what he told you.

NPS Employee: He said you got a dead body down there at the Ft. Marcys.

Sgt. Myers: Ok, did he say it was in the parking lot or back in the woods or.

NPS Employee: He said it was back up there by the cannon.

Sgt. Myers: Back by the cannon?

NPS Employee: Looked like he was kinda queery, you know.

Sgt. Myers: Yeah, the the dead body is back by the, by the cannon?

8 WARRANT(S)? ☐ YES ☐ NO

9 ☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS

10 ID TECH NOTIFIED

11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED

12 PAGE 4 OF 5 PAGES

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER | BADGE/ID | DATE | 15 INVESTIGATOR | BADGE/ID | DATE | 16 SUPERVISOR | BADGE/ID | DATE

J. D. Shaw

GPO 1993-0-425 524-411

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	07	20	93	93	0130502

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT	6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT
Death Investigation	Suicide

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

NPS Employee: Yea.

Sgt. Myers: Ok, uh and what else did he say?

NPS Employee: That was it.

Sgt. Myers: Did he, he didn't say anything about how he found it or anything?

NPS Employee: He said he was walking by there.

Sgt. Myers: Think he was a queer?

NPS Employee: Huh?

Sgt. Myers: Think he was a fag?

NPS Employee: He said that he was back there and he walked by there and seen a body back there.

Sgt. Myers: He drove all the way up to Turkey Run to tell somebody hun?

NPS Employee: Yea.

Sgt. Myers: Ok, that's all you can tell me about him?

NPS Employee: That's it.

Sgt. Myers: Ok. What's your name? Come on man you work for us, you got to help us, you might be headlines, you might be on unsolved mysteries. Hello.

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 5 OF 5 PAGES

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED | CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			T. W. Thume					

* U.S. GPO 1982-0-625 524-411/83

CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

JUVENILE CASE ☐

ORGANIZATION CODE	SYSTEM AREA	LOCATION CODE	YEAR	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER
3 9 6 0	United States Park Police	2 4 2 2	9 3	0 0 3 0 5 1 0 . 2

LOCATION OF INCIDENT	SEAT	WHEN DID IT OCCUR?	MO	DAY	YR	24 HOUR TIME	PRS	VIC	DAY OF WEEK
Ft. Marcy (grass area N/O parking lot)	211		0 7	2 0	9 3	1 6 0 4			3

OFFENSE INC SENT CODE	NATURE OF INCIDENT	WHEN RECEIVED: DATE	TIME
	Death Investigation	7/20/93	1604

COMPLAINANT / VICTIM

LAST	FIRST	MI	C V W	DATE OF BIRTH	PHONE BUSINESS
Ofc. F. Ferstl					(301)492-6250
ADDRESS NUMBER	**STREET**	**CITY**	**STATE**	**ZIP**	**PHONE RESIDENCE**
USPP D-2					

LAST	FIRST	MI	C V W	DATE OF BIRTH	PHONE BUSINESS
ADDRESS NUMBER	**STREET**	**CITY**	**STATE**	**ZIP**	**PHONE RESIDENCE**

ARRESTED

LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE	A S O	DATE OF BIRTH	PHONE BUSINESS
Unknown					
ADDRESS NUMBER	**STREET**	**CITY**	**STATE**	**ZIP**	**PHONE RESIDENCE**

RACE	SEX	AGE	HGT	WGT	EYES	HAIR	HAIR LENGTH	HAIR STYLE	FACIAL HAIR	MARKS/SCARS	ARMED W.TH

HAT	COAT/JACKET	SHIRT	TROUSERS/SKIRT	SHOES	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	FBI/ID

SUSPECT

LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE	A S O	DATE OF BIRTH	PHONE BUSINESS
ADDRESS NUMBER	**STREET**	**CITY**	**STATE**	**ZIP**	**PHONE RESIDENCE**

RACE	SEX	AGE	HGT	WGT	EYES	HAIR	HAIR LENGTH	HAIR STYLE	FACIAL HAIR	MARKS/SCARS	ARMED W.TH

HAT	COAT/JACKET	SHIRT	TROUSERS/SKIRT	SHOES	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	FBI/ID

OTHER

VEHICLE ☐ INVOLVED IN CRIME ☐ KNOWN TO OPERATE	YEAR	MAKE	MODEL	BODY STYLE	COLOR	TAG NUMBER	STATE	IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN
		Nissan		4dr	gry/brn	RCN-504	Arkansas	

☒ IMPOUNDED ☐ STOLEN ☐ RECOVERED ☐ SEIZED	REMOVED TO	REMOVED BY	NCIC ☐ TELETYPE ☐ RADIO LOOKOUT ☐
	CIB	Raleys	

ARREST/IS: DATE	TIME	CHARGES	COURT DATE	VALUE STOLEN	VALUE RECOVERED
				$	$

ITEM — NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS. INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT. INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOT FILED OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (4) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE.

STL | REC | PROP | VALUE

On 7/20/93 at approximately 1604 hrs, I was dispatched to Ft. Marcy for a reported dead body that was seen in the vicinity of the second cannon which is located N/O the parking lot. Car 261 Ofc. Kevin Fornshill was the first unit to arrive on the scene. Fairfax Co. Medic 1 and Engine 1 arrived on the scene and assisted Ofc. Fornshill in trying to locate the body. Shortly after, Ofc. Fornshill advised that he located the body just north of the second cannon approximately 200 yards N/O the parking lot. Ofc. Fornshill advised that a medic checked the subjects neck for a pulse and that the body had not been moved.

When I arrived on the scene, I observed three vehicles parked in the area. A blue 2002 Mercedes 4dr, with Va. registration [illegible] was abandoned with its hazard lights flashing at the entrance to Ft. Marcy. A white Nissan 4dr with Md. registration [illegible] was backed in to the far parking space from the rear of the parking lot. A gray/brown Nissan 4dr with Arkansas registration RCN 504 was parked in the end space from the front of the parking lot.

Det. Brain

STATUS: ☒ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED — CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED — DISPOSITION:

REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE NO.	DATE	REVIEWING OFFICER	BADGE NO.	SUPERVISOR	BADGE NO.	DATE
Ofc. F. Ferstl	515	7/20/93			Lt Mamet	845	7/21/93

United States Park Police

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT
Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT

ITEM

7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

After securing the crime scene, I returned to the parking lot. Ofc. Spetz was speaking wit a white male and a white female who had been in the area south of the parking lot. The two subjects stated that the white Nissan belonged to them. Det. Braun arrived on the scene and spoke to the two subjects.

At approximately 2045 hrs, CIB and ID completed their on scene investigation and Fairfax Co. Rescue transported the body to Fairfax Hospital. It was determined that the gray/brown Nissan with Arkansas registration belonged to the dead subject. The identity of the dead subject can be obtained from CI3. At approximately 2125 hrs, Raleys transported the vehicle to CI3 to be held for further investigation. Time cleared 2130 hrs.

8 WARRANT(S) ☐ YES ☐ NO

9 ☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS

10 CID TECH NOTIFIED

11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED
Det. Braun

12 PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

13 STATUS ☒ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED ☐ CLOSED BY ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE NO	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE NO	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE NO	DATE
Ofc. F. Fergel	#559	7/20/93					845	7/21/93

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	0 7	2 0	9 3	9 3	0 3 0 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT	6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT
Death Investigation	

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

NOTIFICATION:

On 07/20/93 at approximately 1815 hours while monitoring channel 2, I heard scooter 261, Off. K. Fornshill, request C.I.B. to respond to Ft. Marcy for a dead body. I advised communications that myself, Inv. Braun and Inv. Abt would be responding. At approximately 1835 hours we arrived at Ft. Marcy.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION:

Upon arrival we met with Lt. Gavin, Off. Ferstle, car 211, Off. Spetz, car 213, and Sgt. Edwards, car 202. After speaking with the officers on the scene, it was determined that we had a white male with an apparent self-inflicted gunshot wound to the head. Off. Ferstle advised that the subject still had the gun in his hand. Off. Ferstle advised that Off. Fornshill was the first unit on the scene with Fairfax Fire and Rescue. Fairfax Fire felt for a pulse in the carotid artery and got none. The body was not moved.

Parked in the fourth spot from the entrance, I observed a 1989 grey Honda Accord, 4 door, with Arkansas license plates RCN-504, expiration 10/93. The registration returned to FOSTER, Jr., Vincent, at 5414 Stonewall Rd., Little Rock, Arkansas 72207. Off. Ferstle stated that he believed that this vehicle may belong to the decedent. Off. Ferstle stated that the suit coat on the front seat appeared to match the pants of the decedent. I observed that the vehicle was unlocked and that there was a dark blue suit jacket with blue pin stripes and a blue tie on the front passenger seat.

SCENE:

The decedent was located north of the parking lot, approximately one quarter mile at the second cannon. I observed the decedent to be a white male, approximately 45 to 50 years of age with dark hair, graying, and slightly receding. The decedent was laying face up on an embankment in front of the second cannon. The decedent's head was facing east and his feet facing west. I observed blood in his nose and mouth area, on his right shoulder area and underneath his head. The blood on the ground and on his shirt appeared to still be wet. There was no blood spatter on the plants or trees surrounding the decedent's head. I observed a dark colored revolver in his right hand. The decedent's right thumb was still in the trigger guard. After lifting both arms of the decedent, I observed lividity but no rigor mortis.

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

13 STATUS: ☒ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED | CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
					07/21/93			

*U.S.GPO: 1992 0-323-524/41111

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA: United States Park Police

3 TIME IN DID IT OCCUR: MO. 0 7 DAY 2 0 YR. 9 3

4 YEAR 9 3 CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 0 3 0 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Addendum 08/05/93

The decedent was dressed in a white long sleeve button down dress shirt, white undershirt, dark blue dress pants with blue pin stripes, black dress shoes, black socks and a black belt. The decedent was wearing a Seiko watch with a gold colored face and brown leather band on his left wrist; a silver colored metal ring with a white stone on his right ring finger; a gold colored metal ring, band type, on his left ring finger. The inscription was on the inside of the ring. The decedent also had a Motorola Bravo style pager on his right side waist area. The letters WHCA were inscribed on the side. The pager was turned off. A pair of brownish colored plastic framed glasses were found approximately thirteen feet west of the decedent.

At approximately 1940 hours, Faifax Co. Coroner Donald Haut arrived on the scene and examined the decedent. I rolled the decedent over and observed a large blood stain three quarters down the back of the decedent's shirt. I observed trauma to the center portion of the back of the decedent's head. The skull appeared to be fractured from the inside out. McLean VFD M1 and Fairfax Co. engine 1 responded to the scene to transport the decedent to Fairfax Hospital.

After further investigation of the Grey Honda Accord, a brown leather wallet with an ARkansas driver's permit to Vincent Foster,Jr. was located in the suit jacket inside pocket. This and other photo identifications for Vincent Foster were inside of the wallet. The photos on the identifications appeared to be of the decedent. A White House identification badge with photo to Vincent Foster was located on the front passenger seat under the suit jacket. Cleared the scene at approximately 2045 hours.

NOTIFICATION:

At approximately 2200 hours Inv. Braun and myself responded to the residence of Vincent Foster, at 3027 Cambridge Pl., NW, D.C., to make notification to his family. Inv. Braun and myself brought W. David Watkins, an associate and personal friend of Mr. Fosters with us to make notification to Mr. Foster's wife Elizabeth Foster. Also present during notification was Mr. Foster's daughter, Laura. During notification, Mr. Foster's two sisters arrived with other members of the White House Staff. Mrs. Foster nor other relatives or friends were able to provide any insight as to why Vincent Foster would take his life. Cleared at 2310 hours.

Investigation continues.

8 WARRANT(S) ☐ YES ☐ NO

9 ☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS

10 ID TECH NOTIFIED

11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED

12 PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

STATUS: OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

13 REPORTING OFFICER BADGE/ID DATE 15 INVESTIGATOR BADGE/ID DATE 16 SUPERVISOR BADGE/ID DATE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

JUVENILE CASE ☐

3 SYSTEM AREA	WHEN DID IT OCCUR: MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER
GWMP Ft. Marcy	0 7	2 0	9 3	9 3	- 3 0 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Scene Investigation

Upon my arrival on the scene at approximately 1835 hours, I was advised by Ofc. J. Spetz that the following individuals had been in the area of Ft. Marcy for about the last hour. The individual were identified as:

Woodbridge, Va. 22192 Home phone: Work phone:
W/M DOB
Soc. #

and

Crofton, Md. 21114 Home phone: Work phone:
W/F DOB:
Soc. #

and advised that they had been in the area of Ft. Marcy since approximately 1700 hours. and advised that they had not noticed anything unusual. and advised that they had been sitting in the wooded area of the south side of the parking lot. I asked and what other vehicles were in the area and they advised that when they arrived there had been a small car with a man without a shirt sitting in it, who left shortly after their arrival. They also described a white van with blue lettering, and advised that they observed the driver get out and empty trash. The final vehicle that they observed was a light colored older model car that pulled in next to the deceased vehicle. said that the driver put the hood up and then walked up into the woods for a while and then returned to his vehicle and left. an described the driver as a white male with scrungy hair, but could not provide anything further. and were driving a white Nissan with MD. registration, which was parked towards the east end of the parking lot. After receiving and information they were allowed to leave the area.

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE OF PAGES

13 STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED ☐ CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
				247	7/20/93			

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 TITLE OF INCIDENT	3 DATE/TIME OF INCIDENT	4 YEAR	5 CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER
GWMP Ft. Marcy	MO 07 DAY 20 YR 93	93	93-1051-12

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT

Death Investigation

7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

ITEM

After speaking with [ ] and [ ] I went to observe the scene of the apparent suicide. After observing the scene of the apparent suicide with Inv. [Abt,] Inv. Rolla and Identification Technician Simonello, I returned to the vehicle in an attempt to locate identification for the deceased and a suicide note. I obtained identification for the deceased from his wallet. The wallet was located in the interior pocket of the suit jacket lying on the front passenger seat of a gray Honda with Arkansas registration [RCN 504.] The Arkansas drivers license identified the deceased as:

Vincent W. FOSTER
W/M, DOB: 01/15/45,
Address: [5414 Stonewall Rd.,]
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Also, present on the front passenger seat was a White House Identification in the name of Vincent W. Foster. The photographs from both identifications resembled the deceased. In searching the vehicle, I obtained correspondence that gave the following address of [3027 Cambridge Pl., N.W.,] Washington, D.C., for the deceased. I performed a thorough search of the vehicle and was unable to locate a suicide note.

Due to the fact that White House Identification was recovered, Lt. Gavin was notified and he made notification to the U.S. Secret Service.

After searching the vehicle, the keys to the vehicle could not be located, so Inv. Rolla and myself responded to Fairfax Hospital to recheck the decedents pockets. I located the keys to the vehicle in the decedents right front pants pocket. This set of keys and another set of keys were taken into custody to be held with the rest of the decedent's property.

Investigation continues.

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE OF PAGES

STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			C. Rolla					

TED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 ITEM AREA	3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER
t. Marcy (GWMP)	07	20	93	93	0310150 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT	6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT
eath Investigation	

7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

EM On 7/20/93, at approximately 1815, I (Inv. C.A. Hodakievic) arrived on the scene of a death investigation at Ft. Marcy. Upon my arrival I observed the following units already on the scene:

Fairfax Co. EMS Medic 1: Todd Hall
George Gonzoles
Rick Arthur
Engine 1: Ralph Pisani
Jennifer Wacha
Jay Iacone

USPP: car 202 Sgt. R. Edwards
car 213 Off. J. Spetz
car 261 Off. K.B. Fornshill
car 211 Off. F. Ferstle

EMS Medic 1 supervisor George Gonzoles notified me that they had discovered the body of a white male in the wooded area of Ft. Marcy. Gonzoles and Hall checked the body for vital signs and found none. Gonzoles stated that no other medical personnel touched or disturbed the body in any way.

As I entered Ft. Marcy parking area, I observed a blue Merz 4dr displaying VA tags ('94) parked in the entrance drive at the gate. The vehicles emergency flashers were activated. The vehicle was unoccupied and returned registered to, McLean, VA. At approximately 1900 hrs., a crane from Al's Towing (703) 790-1156 arrived at Ft. Marcy. The driver, Scott Randlett, stated that he had been called by (who claimed to be the owner of the Merz) to pick up the Merz. Randlett stated that he received the call from at approximately 1855 hrs.

At approximately 1940, Fairfax Co. medical Examiner Donald Haut arrived on the scene and examined the body. McLean VFD M1 and Fairfax Co. Engine 1 responded back to the scene to transport the body to Fairfax County Hosp.

I cleared the scene at approximately 2045 hrs.

ARRANT(S) YES NO	9 ☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS	10 IO TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12 PAGE / OF / PAGES

STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

PORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

PARK AREA	DATE INCIDENT OCCURRED: MO	DAY	YR.	4 YEAR	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER
GWMP Ft. Marcy	0 7	2 0	9 3	9 3	0 3 0 5 9 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On 7/21/93 Sgt. [Rule,] I.D.Tech's [Johnson] and [Hill,] and the undersigned responded to the officer of the Medical Examiner in Fairfax Va. At this time we met with Dr. Byer. After briefing him with the available information surrounding the crime scene and the victim he started the autopsy on the victim. Prior to our arrival the victim's [tongue] had been removed as well as parts of the soft tissue from [the pallet.] Dr. Byer stated that there was evidence of gunpowder residue on the soft tissue but not on the tongue.
Dr. Byer pointed out what he thought to be gunpowder residue on the right hand forefinger of the victim. I supplied him with a picture of the crime scene in which the suspected residue was evident.

During the autopsy Dr. Byer noted that the bullet trajectory was "upward and backward" exiting in the center line of the back of the head. Dr. Byer stated that X-rays indicated that there was no evidence of bullet fragments in the head.

Dr. Byer stated that it appeared that the victim had eaten a "large" meal which he believed to have occurred within 2-3 hours prior to death. He was unable to state positively what type of food was consumed but stated the it might have been meat and potatoes.

The cause of death was determined to be "perforated gunshot wound in and out". The point of entry was in the back of the mouth with the exit in the back of the head.
Autopsy concluded at 1105 hrs.

Hair and blood samples as well as fingerprints were taken from the victim by Dr. Byer and turned over to I.D.Tech [Johnson.] In addition, I.D. took custody of the victim's clothing.

WARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE OF PAGES

STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED [ ] CLOSED [ ] ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			[ ]	[ ]	[ ]			

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA: United States Park Police

3 DATE/TIME OCCURRED: MO 07 DAY 20 YR 93 4 YEAR 93 CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER 130502

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

7/21/93: Bernard Nussbaum

-Mr. Nussbaum had determined that Mr. Foster had left his office after lunch at 1310 hours on 7/20/93. Mr. Foster had not exhibited any unusual behavior on that day. Mr. Nussbaum tried to page Mr. Foster at approximately 1830 hours. After waiting a brief period of time without receiving a response, Mr. Nussbaum left and proceeded to his domicile, arriving at approximately 1900 hours.

8 WARRANT(S) ☐ YES ☐ NO | 9 ☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS | 10 ID TECH NOTIFIED | 11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED | 12 PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED | CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

REPORTING OFFICER | BADGE/ID | DATE | 15 INVESTIGATOR | BADGE/ID | DATE | 16 SUPERVISOR | BADGE/ID | DATE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 DATE(S) DID IT OCCUR: MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	0 7	2 0	9 3	9 3	- 3 0 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT	6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT
Death Investigation	

ITEM | 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On Thursday, August 22, 1993, Detective [Pete Markland] and I responded to the White house to meet with Special Agents Scott Salter and Dennis Condon of the FBI to conduct interviews. The purpose of the interviews were to reconstruct the final hours of Vincent Foster's life.

We started the interview at approximately 0900 hours. Ms. Pond got in to work at around 0900 hours on Tuesday, July 20th. Usually there is a staff meeting of the counsel's office from 0900 to 0945 hours each morning that Vincent Foster would attend. She assumed he was at the staff meeting as she didn't see him when she arrived at work. She first recalled seeing him outside in the Rose Garden. The President was nominating Judge Freeh at the ceremony as the new director of the FBI.

She doesn't recall Vincent Foster having any visitors on Tuesday. The first conversation she had with him was about lunch around 1200-1230 hours. He said he would eat at his desk. He ordered a medium rare cheeseburger, french fries and coke. She and Linda Tripp went to the cafeteria and ordered his lunch. She recalled there were M & M's on the tray with the food because Linda wanted them. He sat on his sofa and ate lunch in his office.

At around 1300 hours he came out of the office and stated "I'll be back, there are M & M's left in my office". Ms. Pond recalled that she and Linda were in the office when he left. She wasn't sure if Tom was in the office or not. Tom Castleton is a young college graduate working in the office. There was nothing unusual about his emotional state. In fact, over the last several weeks she did not notice any changes, either physically or emotionally. She noticed no weight lost. She was unaware of him taking any medication or seeing any doctors. I asked here would she be surprised if I found out he was seeing a psychiatrist. She said yes. She was not aware of any depression problems. She had no information whether he owned any weapons.

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED | CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			Clark W. Stone		9/1/93			

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 WHEN OFFENSE OCCURRED MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	07	20	93	93	- 30502

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

ITEM | 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Ms. Pond said she left work at approximately 1845-1850 hours on Tuesday; but, before she left at around 1820 or so, Maggie Williams (Mrs. Clinton's Chief of Staff) called for Vincent. She paged Vincent and left the White House number for him to call. She recalled no other phone messages for Vincent.

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED ☐ CLOSED BY ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	0 7	2 0	9 3	9 3	- 3 0 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Interview: Deborah Gorham

Deborah Gorham is the Executive Assistant that was assigned to Vincent W. Foster. Her desk is located in the common area between the two offices in the West Wing of the White House occupied by Mr. Bernard Nussbaum and Mr. Foster, respectively. Other persons occupying this common office space are Betsy Pond (Executive Assistant to Mr. Nussbaum), Linda Tripp (Executive Assistant), Tom Castleton (Staff Assistant), and Marlene McDonald (Volunteer).

The interview took place in a West Wing office at approximately 0900 hours and was attended by Det. Markland (USPP), S/A Salter (FBI), and Assistant White House Counsel Steven Neuwirth.

Ms. Gorham stated that she did not know Mr. Foster before she was hired on March 8, 1993 and had no social relationship with either Mr. Foster or any member of his family. On 7/20/93 she left the office at approximately 1130 hours, which is the last time she saw Mr. Foster alive. She stated that she did not note any unusual behavior by Mr. Foster on that day.

Ms. Gorham recalled a conversation with Mr. Foster on Thursday, 7/15/93 when he discussed the differences in working for a law firm and working for the government. She placed no significance on the conversation at the time and, in retrospect, it still seemed to be a normal comparison.

Ms. Gorham was asked if Mr. Foster would have any reason to deal with physicians directly on a professional basis due to his involvement with the Health Care Reform proposals under consideration. Ms. Gorham stated that there was no reason whatsoever for Mr. Foster to deal with physicians professionally.

The interview was about to be terminated when Mr. Neuwirth asked us to remain and took Ms. Gorham out of the room to speak to her. A very short time later they returned and Ms. Gorham stated that there was one thing she thought may be important that she recalled. On Thursday, 7/15/93, Mrs. Foster had called her and asked for Mr. Foster's pay schedule, explaining that she believed their checking account was overdrawn. The Credit Union was contacted and they stated that they would work with Mrs. Foster on a weekly, instead of a biweekly, basis. After that conversation Ms. Gorham was authorized by Mr. Foster to pick up a statement every Friday for Mrs. Foster. Ms. Gorham did not see this as a real problem or place any significance on it.

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED ☐ CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA: United States Park Police

3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR: MO 07 DAY 20 YR 93

4 YEAR 93 CASE INCIDENT NUMBER 30512

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

This initial interview was concluded at approximately 0930 hours.

Within the last two weeks Ms. Gornam had received calls from Mr. Foster's eldest son and Mrs. Foster inquiring about Vincent Foster's mood. They specifically asked how "he" was doing, not how the work was going, and seemed genuinely concerned.

Investigation continues.

8 WARRANT(S) ☐ YES ☐ NO

9 ☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS

10 ID TECH NOTIFIED —

11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED —

12 PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

13 STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER BADGE/ID DATE 15 INVESTIGATOR BADGE/ID DATE 16 SUPERVISOR BADGE/ID DATE

Patrick Maddock

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 DATE OF INCIDENT	MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	OCCURRED	0 7	2 0	9 3	9 3	- 3 0 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Office Personnel Interviews

The following two people were interviewed at the West Wing of the White House by Detective Markland and Special Agent Salter on 7/22/93. The information provided by these two individuals was brief.

Tom Castleton (Staff Assistant) @ 1000 hours:

Mr. Castleton stated that he worked on 7/20/93 and remembers that Mr. Foster ate lunch at the office, although he could not place the time. Mr. Castleton was present when Mr. Foster left the office after eating lunch and said "So Long". Mr. Foster did not respond and seemed to Mr. Castleton to be "In his own world", focused, disturbed.

Linda Tripp (Executive Assistant) @ 1150 hours:

Ms. Tripp stated that she began her workday on 7/20/93 at 0800 hours. Mr. Foster's demeanor seemed normal to her, however, she had no personal dealings with him on that day.

Ms. Tripp makes it a habit to notice what the staff members are taking with them when they leave the office in order to determine for herself how long she may expect them to be away from the office. Ms. Tripp was absolutely certain that Mr. Foster did not carry anything in the way of a briefcase, bag, umbrella, etc... out of the office.

Investigation continues.

8 WARRANTED	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED — CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			[illegible]		-7			

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	0 7	2 0	9 3	1 9 9 3	0 3 0 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Homicide

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On 07/20/93 a Death Investigation was initiated into the apparent suicide of Vincent FOSTER, Jr., at Ft. Marcy Park, G.W.M.P. While going through the decedent's personal effects for possible motives for suicide, I, (Inv. Rolla), observed a piece of White House stationary in the decedent's wallet, upon which was written, among other things, the names of three Doctors and their phone numbers. The names and numbers were listed as follows: (1) Dr. Hedaya, 301-657-4749, 629-2557, (2) Dr. Pasternak, 965-9426, & (3) Dr.Allen, 333-3833.

On 07/22/93 myself and Inv/ Abt/spoke via telephone to all three of the above listed Doctors. I spoke with Dr/ Hedaya/and Dr. Pasternack and Inv/ Abt/spoke with Dr. Allen. All three Doctors are Psychiatrists. All three Doctors also stated that they did not know Vincent Foster, Jr. and that he was not a patient of theirs. Further, all three doctors are on the Georgetown Faculty Department of Psychiatry and all three are listed with the Georgetown Medical Directory Referrals.

Dr. Robert Hedaya, 4701 Willard Ave., Chevy Chase, Md. 301-657-4749.

Dr.Pasternack, 2121 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Wash., D.C., Suite 280, 20007, 202-965-9426.

Dr. Allen, 2121 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Wash., D.C., 20007, 202-333-3833.

Investigation continues;

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 IO TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED | CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☒ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
							071	7-27-93

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 DATE ON WHICH DID IT OCCUR	MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police		0 7	2 0	9 3	9 3	- 3 0 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

ITEM | 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

"Review of Documents from
Vincent Foster's Office"

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED | CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			[illegible] W. [illegible]					

D STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTE...
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

MOBILE CRIME LAB REPORT SUPPLEMENT

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: DEATH INVESTIGATION — CASE NO: 93-30502
INCIDENT LOCATION: FT MARCY — DATE: 07-20-93
DISTRICT/FIELD OFFICE: D2 — TIME: 1804
REPORTING OFFICER: FERSTL — MCL#: 166
C.I.B. INVESTIGATOR: MORRISSETTE

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On Wednesday, 07-21-93 at approximately 1000 hours, myself and Tech Johnson arrived at the Northern Virginia Medical Examiners Office along with Sgt Rule and Detective Morrissette. While there for the autopsy of the victim I took photographs and assisted Tech Johnson with fingerprinting the victim. Tech Johnson also took custody from the medical examiner the victims clothing, hair sample obtained by the medical examiner, and also a blood sample.

The blood sample has been packaged and refrigerated. The clothing set out to dry. All other items placed with the case jacket.

SE HILL #097 — ID TECHNICIAN
07-25-93 — DATE
SUPERVISOR — DATE 7/26/93

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

CENTRAL DISTRICT:
9 NORTH 14TH STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
(804) 786-3174

NORTHERN VA. DISTRICT
9797 BRADDOCK ROAD
SUITE 100
FAIRFAX, VA 22032-1700
(703) 764-4640

Department of Health
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

TIDEWATER DISTRICT:
401 A. COLLEY AVE.
NORFOLK, VA 23507
(804) 623-8366

WESTERN DISTRICT:
CARLTON TERRACE BLDG.
920 S. JEFFERSON ST.
ROANOKE, VA 24016
(703) 982-7290

RECEIPT FOR PERSONAL EFFECTS/EVIDENCE

Vincent Foster
(Name of Decedent) (Case #) (Age) (Race) (Sex)

Collected at: No Va ME Date: 7-21-93 Time: _____

From: _____
First Name Middle Name Last Name Street and No. or Rural Route

City or Town County State Occupation or Official Title

The Following:

Toxicology
Hand Coin

No personal effects.

Shirt
T-Shirt
Boxer shorts
Pants
Belt.
Shoes
Socks

Witness

7-21-93 10:40 AM
Date and Time of Pick-Up

FUNERAL HOME:
Sign & Leave White Copy

[signature] U.S. Park Police 2TH
Signature of Person Receiving Material

[WA JOHNSON]
Type or Print Name

Firm/Organization/Relationship

CME Form No. 2 Revised 11/91

4 of 7

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

MOBILE CRIME LAB REPORT SUPPLEMENT

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: Death Investigation CASE NO: 30502-93

INCIDENT LOCATION: Ft Marcy DATE: 7/20/93

DISTRICT/FIELD OFFICE: D-2 TIME:

REPORTING OFFICER: MCL#: 0166-93

C.I.B. INVESTIGATOR: [Braun] [Rolla] [Markland]

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On July 21, 1993, I was requested by Sgt [Lawston] to process a vehicle which was impounded by this department. The vehicle is presently in the fenced impound lot at CIB-ACP. I arrived at the impound lot at approximately 1415 hours. The vehicle is a 4(four) door HONDA ACCORD. There is only one plate on the rear. The plate is Arkansas [RCN 504.] There was evidence tape on all doors as well as the hood and trunk. The vehicle was dusted for latent prints and photographed. All items removed from the vehicle will be listed on a form 43-11.

Vehicle Info: odometer reading 065449.2 trip meter 840.9

VIN JHMCA5630KC074057

sticker 10 93 the sticker # for the 93 decal is 9317982

The vehicle is grey in color

ID TECHNICIAN [E J Smith] 7/21/93 DATE [signature] SUPERVISOR [signature] 7-22-93 DATE

USDI, NPS, USPP, FORM 11-A (REV 11-88)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

MOBILE CRIME LAB REPORT SUPPLEMENT

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: DEATH INVESTIGATION — CASE NO: 93-30502

INCIDENT LOCATION: FT MARCY — DATE: 07-20-93

DISTRICT/FIELD OFFICE: D2 — TIME: 1804

REPORTING OFFICER: FERSTL — MCL#: 166

C.I.B. INVESTIGATOR: MORRISSETTE

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On Thursday, 07-22-93 at approximately 1000 hours, myself and Tech Johnson responded to the area of Ft Marcy. Upon arrival we met with Sgt Rule and Detective Morrissette. We were led to the area of the death and proceeded to conduct a search of the vicinity with a metal detector. After a lengthy search for a bullet the results were negative.

SE HILL #097 — ID TECHNICIAN — 07-24-93 DATE

SUPERVISOR — 7/27/93 DATE

USDI NPS (SPP, FORM 10-A REV 10-80)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

MOBILE CRIME LAB REPORT SUPPLEMENT

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: Death Investigation — CASE NO: 20502-93

INCIDENT LOCATION: Ft.Marcy — DATE: 7-20-93

DISTRICT/FIELD OFFICE: D-2 — TIME: 1804

REPORTING OFFICER: Ferstl — MCL#: 166-93

C.I.B. INVESTIGATOR: Det.Markland

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION On Sunday July 25,1993,I was advised by Tech/ S.Hill /that item #1 Had been processed for latent prints by Tech/ E.J.Smith /and that the results were negative.The brow paper which I had placed around the barrel to preserve trace evidence had been removed and placed in a separate bag.Item #1 will be secured in the evidence locker to await any other testing deemed necessary.

On Monday July 26,93,I packaged the victim's clothing which had been air drying in the evidence area and placed them in the evidence locker for safekeeping.I was also informed by Tech/L. Romans /that the roll of 35mm color film which I had taken at the scene developed to light to make prints.

On Wed. July 28,1993,

& (7)(A)

On Thursday July 29,1993 I received a handwriting sample in the form of a letter,which was signed Vincent W. Foster ,from Capt.Hume.Sgt.L .Lockhart, a handwriting expert,with the U.S.Capital Police, arrived at this office to conduct his examinations.I HANDED both the reconstructed statement and the known sample over to/Sgt. Lockhart/who examined them in my presence.At the conclussion of his examinations he returned the documents to me.The documents were then placed in the evidence locker to await further processing.

ID TECHNICIAN — DATE — SUPERVISOR — DATE

ter J. Simonello — 7-29-93

58

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

JUVENILE CASE ☐

SYSTEM AREA	DATE IT OCCURRED: MO	DAY	YR	YEAR	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	0 7	2 0	9 3	1 9 9 3	- 1 3 0 5 0 2

NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

ITEM | 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

8 WARRANT(S): ☐ YES ☐ NO

9: ☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS

10 ID TECH NOTIFIED:

11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED:

12: PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED ☐ CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER | BADGE/ID | DATE

15 INVESTIGATOR | BADGE/ID | DATE

16 SUPERVISOR | BADGE/ID | DATE

(3439)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER
Fort Marcy Park	0 7	2 0	9 3	9 3 -	0 3 0 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

ITEM | 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On 7/22/93 I received a telephone call from the following person:

Patrick Nolton
HCR #6 Rt #231
Etlan, Va. 22717

Work address-
2424 Pa. Ave NW #508
PH-202-296-3539

4:30 pm cmt

During this conversation he stated that he was travelling N/B on the GWMP at approximately at which time he pulled into the Fort Marcy parking lot for the purpose of relieving himself. He stated that he recalled that as he was parking he noted a "brown foreign car with Arkansas plates" that was pulled into one of the first parking spaces available. Approximately 2-3 spaces away was what was described as a 1990 light metallic blue Honda with va,. tags! This vehicle was backed into the parking spot. It was occupied by a W/M described as follows:

W/M, 25-30 yrs, 5'10"- 5'11", 170lbs, thin, mixed mexican/American, short hair, tan complexion

Mr. Nolton stated that as he got out of his vehicle this male subject was staring at he which made Nolton feel uncomfortable. Mr. Nolton relieved himself and immediately left the area. He stated that as he was pulling out from the Ft. marcy area he noted a older Chevy or Ford van, 1980's, dark brown, possibly a conversion type , to be driving into the parking area.

8 WARRANT(S) ☐ YES ☐ NO | 9 ☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS | 10 IO TECH NOTIFIED | 11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED | 12 PAGE OF PAGES

13 STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED | CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER | BADGE/ID | DATE | 15 INVESTIGATOR James Mowbecerra 308 | BADGE/ID | DATE 8/9/93 | 16 SUPERVISOR | BADGE/ID | DATE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER
Fort Marcy Park	0 7	2 0	9 3	9 3	0 3 0 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

ITEM | 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

During the course of this investigation I was notified that there was a phone call made to the Park Police Communications section which reported that there might be a body at Fort Marcy. Pursuant to this I secured a copy of the tape and upon listening to it I realized that the reporting person refused to give his name to the dispatcher. During the course of the conversation this unidentified person stated that he worked for the Park Service and that he was making the call from Turkey Run Park. With this information Sgt. Rule and myself responded to the park office at Turkey Run Park. There we met with two people who we believed might be able to recognize the voice on the tape. Subsequent to this conversation we searched and located the following person:

Francis Swann
6101 Dial Village Ln.
Upper Marlboro, Md.
[illegible]
WF- Unknown
works at the National Airport work yard for the National Park Service

During the interview with Mr. Swann he stated that "Chuck" (tree crew) and himself were sitting outside the Turkey Run Headquarters at approximately 1750 hrs. At this time a large white van, thought to possibly be a General Motors make, drove into the parking area. The van was best described as follows:

1987-1990, Chevy, white in color
construction writing on the side,
Va. tags- unknown, no windows,
described as "well used".

The operator of this van was described as follows:

W/M, 47-50 yrs, chunky/heavyset, 210-215 lbs
mostly greying hair, light sun tan, clean
shaven with whiskers, possibly gay

This operator advised Mr. Swann that there was a body in the area of the cannon in Ft. Marcy Park. Based on this notification Mr. Swann called the Fairfax County Police and reported the incident. Subsequent to this call he called the U.S. Park Police and made the same report. Mr. Swann stated that there was no other conversation with regards to the body.

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE OF PAGES

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED / CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
				208	8/12/93			

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 AREA	3 DATE (HOW) DID IT OCCUR? MO / DAY / YR	4 YEAR	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	0 7 / 2 0 / 9 3	9 3	0 3 0 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT	6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT
Death Investigation	Suicide

7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Home phone [redacted]
Work phone [redacted]

On July 26, I received a phone call from Victoria Cook, Office of Security, CIA (703-482-7961). She said that they had an employee who works in Building 213 near the Washington Navy Yard who may have some information reference to the Foster Investigation. She furnished his home and business phone numbers. He was questioned over the phone by Detective Markland on July 26, and again by me on August 2. The following is a summary of the information he provided:

On July 20, [redacted] was on his way home to Sterling Park, Virginia from Washington, D.C. where he works for the CIA. He always takes the George Washington Parkway home from work and drives past Fort Marcy Park. He passed Fort Marcy between 2:45 p.m. - 3:05 p.m. on July 20, 1993. He was driving north on the Parkway in the right lane when he noticed a dark metallic grey, Japanese sedan, cut from the left northbound lane into the right lane and turn abruptly into Fort Marcy. The vehicle was occupied by a single white make who was the driver. He remembered an out-of-state license tag with blue letters, Mid-Western State of Ohio or Arkansas. He recalled the state lettering in the lower right corner. The letters were blue. He thought is was unusual to see an out-of-state vehicle go into Fort Marcy. He was unable to offer any further description of the vehicle or driver.

8 ARRESTED	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED — CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			Charles W. Fennell					

• U.S. GPO 1992 O-625-524 41163

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

☐ JUVENILE CASE

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 WHEN DATE OCCURRED: MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	0 7	2 7	9 3	9 3	0 3 0 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

ITEM | 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Investigator John C. Rolla 07/27/93

On 07/27/93 myself and Captain Hume conducted an interview with Mr. Berl Anthony concerning case number 93-30502, death investigation of Vincent FOSTER, Jr.

Mr. Anthony is the brother-in-law of Vincent Foster, Jr. Mr. Anthony stated that he has known Vince Foster for thirty-five years. Mr. Anthony is married to Mr. Foster's sister Sheila. Mr. Anthony stated that he and his wife were very close to Vincent Foster and that Vince Foster had lived with he and his wife for ninety days when he first came to Washington, D.C. Mr. Anthony stated that he and his wife had noticed a gradual decline in Mr. Foster's general disposition to the point of depression. Mr. Anthony stated that Mr. Foster was not handling the politics in Washington, D.C. very well and blamed himself personally for the failed nominations for Attorney General and some of the sub-Cabinet posts. Mr. Foster also was very upset over some unfavorable articles printed by the Wall Street Journal in the last several weeks and seemed to take them personally. Mr. Anthony stated the Mr. Foster was also concerned about his legal advice and his role in the firing of seven White House travel office aides, aka (Travelgate).

During the month preceding Mr. Foster's death, Mr. Anthony stated that he and his wife noticed that Mr. Foster's depression had become increasingly worse and became very worried about Mr. Foster's well being. Mr. Anthony stated that he believed his wife had given Mr. Foster a list of three counselors, psychiatrists or other doctors who do counseling. Mr. Anthony stated that during a conversation approximately three weeks prior to Mr. Foster's death, Mr. Foster made a comment to the effect, I have spent a lifetime building my reputation and now I am in the process of having it tarnished.

Mr. Anthony stated that the last time he spoke to Mr. Foster he believed was the morning of July 12, 1993. Mr. Foster had called him and stated that he was worried that there might be a Congressional inquiry into the above mentioned firings of seven White House travel office aides. Mr. Foster asked Mr. Anthony to refer him to an attorney. Mr. Anthony stated that he thought this an odd request because Mr. Foster was a man who kept his own counsel and was not open even with the people who knew him best. Mr. Anthony stated that he got some information together on six different attorneys and it was taken by courier to Mr. Foster's residence on July 15, 1993 at 6:5[illegible] pm.

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED ☐ CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			John C. Rolla			[illegible]	834	7/29/93

U.S. GPO 1985 O 625 [illegible] 41183

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

JUVENILE CASE

United States Park Police

NATURE OF INCIDENT

Arson Investigation

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Anthony stated that he knew that Mr. Foster owned an old gun, but he hadn't seen it in a long time. Mr. Anthony was shown a photograph of the firearm but could not positively identify it as the one owned by Mr. Foster. Mr. Anthony stated that Mr. Foster's father had owned a couple of guns and that Mr. Foster's sister Sharon Bowman, picked up the guns from the family house in Arkansas shortly before the fathers death. Mr. Anthony believed that Mrs. Bowman might be able to identify the gun.

8 WARRANT(S) ☐ YES ☐ NO

9 ☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS

10 ID TECH NOTIFIED

11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED

12 PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGE

13 STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER BADGE/ID DATE

15 INVESTIGATOR DATE

16 SUPERVISOR BADGE/ID DATE

NPS

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 DAY OF WEEK	MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER
GWMP Ft. Marcy		0 7	2 0	9 3	9 3	0 3 0 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

ITEM | 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Cleared at 2200.

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE OF PAGES

13 STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED | CLOSED BY ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			[illegible]			Capt. C.L. [illegible] USCPC		2/2/?

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

JUVENILE CASE ☐

SYSTEM AREA: United States Park Police

DATE OF INCIDENT: 07 20 93

INCIDENT NUMBER: 93 0 3 0 5 0 1 2

NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

ITEM

Inv. John C. Rolla (07/28/93)

WARRANT(S): ☐ YES ☐ NO

☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS

ID TECH NOTIFIED

INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED

PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED ☐ CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☒ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

REPORTING OFFICER | BADGE NO | DATE | INVESTIGATOR: John C Rolla | BADGE NO | DATE | SUPERVISOR: Capt. C.W. Hume | BADGE NO 823 | DATE 8/1/93

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 ITEM AREA	3 MO. DAY OF OCCURR	4 YEAR	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	0 7 2 0 9 3	1 9 3	- 3 0 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

ITEM

7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Interview: Steven Neuwirth

8 WARRANT(S) ☐ YES ☐ NO

9 ☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS

10 ID TECH NOTIFIED

11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED

12 PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

13 STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED CLOSED BY ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			[redacted]					

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 AREA	MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	0 7	2 0	9 3	9 3	- 3 0 5 N 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT

7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The interview concluded at approximately 1230 hours.

8 WARRANT(S) ☐ YES ☐ NO

9 ☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS

10 LAB TECH NOTIFIED

11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED

12 PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

13 STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED ☐ CLOSED BY ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/NO	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/NO	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/NO	DATE
			[signature]					

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	0 7	2 0	9 3	1 9 9 3	- 3 0 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

ITEM

7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Interview: Lisa Foster

On 7/29/93 at approximately 1610 hours Lisa Foster, wife of Vincent W. Foster, was interviewed at the law offices of Swidler & Berlin, 3000 K Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. The interview was conducted by Detective Peter W. Markland and Captain Charles Hume. Mrs. Foster was represented by Mr. James Hamilton. Also present, at Mrs. Foster's request, was Mr. Beryl Anthony and Mr. John Sloan.

Mr. Hamilton prefaced the interview by stating that there would be no waiver of the attorney-client privilege between himself and Lisa Foster. Prior to any disclosure of this report Mr. Hamilton requests that he be consulted. Lisa Foster then provided the following information:

-Lisa and the rest of the family were in Washington, D.C. in November 1992 and again around Easter 1993. They remained in Arkansas the remainder of the time because of school year considerations. Mr. Foster lived apart from his wife and family until June of this year when the family moved to Washington to join him.

-Pressures associated with his role at the White House were physically affecting Mr. Foster adversely. Specifically citing not being able to sleep well and telling his sister, Sheila Anthony, that he was not feeling well and was experiencing high blood pressure.

-The criticism of the President in the news media, the Travel Office investigation, the scrutiny by the press of the people from Arkansas, and even the stress of the family move to Washington in June all seemed to Lisa Foster to have a cumulative effect on Vincent Foster. He "took it all personally" and once stated to her "How did I get myself into this?".

-Vincent Foster historically dealt very well with stressful situations but was used to being in charge and in control of situations while in Arkansas, control that he lost when he took the position at the White House. He also lost the outlets for stress with the family life that he enjoyed while in Arkansas. Lisa and he talked about this and had begun an effort to rectify the situation by taking time out for themselves. They had just traveled to the eastern shore and, although it had not gone particularly well, discussed that things would take time and not change overnight.

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED | CLOSED BY ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			Peter W. Markland		8/4/93			

• U.S. GPO 1992-0-679-524-4116.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	0 7	2 0	9 3	9 3	- 3 0 5 0 1 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

-Vincent Foster had an extreme loyalty to the Clinton Administration and was trying to protect it. He felt he had personally failed and talked to Lisa about quitting, however, would not return to Arkansas (because of the personal humiliation he felt). Lisa Foster felt that something physical came over Vincent quickly.

-Mr. Foster's sister, Sheila Anthony, had recently provided him with the names of three psychiatrists in the event he should seek their care. It is not known whether or not he contacted any of these doctors. The Foster's family doctor, Larry Watkins, was contacted in Arkansas and he prescribed an anti-depressant, Trazodone 50 mg., for Mr. Foster. Lisa and Vincent discussed the prescription and Mr. Foster decided to start with the lowest possible dosage. Vincent Foster took one 50 mg. tablet of Trazodone on the evening of 7/19/93.

-The last time Lisa Foster saw her husband was on the morning of July 20th at approximately 08:30 A.M. when he left for work driving the Honda. She left the house shortly thereafter for an appointment and does not know whether or not he returned to the residence that afternoon. Her son may have been in the basement during the early afternoon but it would be possible for Vincent Foster to enter and exit the residence without the son realizing his presence. On that particular morning Vincent Foster's mood seemed better than it had been "in a while".

-The torn note produced by the White House counsel's office was viewed by Lisa Foster on 7/26/93 at the White House. She stated that it was, indeed, Mr. Foster's handwriting. She also stated that she had counseled him to write down his concerns and he probably did so in preparation for any upcoming investigation into his activities and decision making processes. It is Lisa Foster's opinion that the note was written 1-1½ weeks before his death. ***(Mrs. Foster and Mr. Hamilton have requested that the document be turned over to the custody of the family at the conclusion of this investigation.)

-Mrs. Foster stated that she was used to a number of guns being present at her home in Arkansas due to the different lifestyle there. She was presented with a photograph of the weapon found with Mr. Foster's body but was unable to identify it. She suggested that her sister-in law, Sharon Bowman, may be able to identify the weapon. Mrs. Bowman is an outdoors type person and would have a better knowledge of firearms owned

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 I/O TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 2 OF 3 PAGES

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			[illegible]					

(383)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	07	20	93	93	- 3052

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT

ITEM | 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

by and passed down through the Foster family. A photograph of the weapon was given to Mr. John Sloan for viewing by Mrs. Bowman in Hope, Arkansas.

Lisa Foster stated that she had never been to Fort Marcy and was unfamiliar with it's location.

The interview concluded at 1700 hours.

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 ☐ TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 3 OF 3 PAGES

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED ☐ CLOSED BY ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			[signature]					7-30

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 DATE OCCURRED	MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police		0 7	2 0	9 3	9 3	- 3 0 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On Friday, July 30th, Detective David Rayfield and I responded to the Executive Office Building (EOB) Room 128 to meet with Clifford Sloan. The purpose of the meeting was to examine the telephone message log of Vincent Foster during the month of July and in particular to attempt to determine if he had gotten a call just prior to his departure on July 20, 1993. We learned that the phone logs were just a message log of calls he received when he was absent or unable to take the call. The administrative assistants would type time, person's name, phone number, and messages if one was left. The log was no assistance in determining if anyone had called him just prior to 1300 hours on July 20, 1993, if the call had been put through. There was one notation of interest on July 19, 1993. A Dr. Watkins had called at 1047 hours and left his phone number (501) 661-9740. There were no messages. Prior to 1300 hours on July 20, he had received several phone messages. Some of the messages were from his staff. There were two calls made from Arkansas from the same person and one call from Colorado. Attempts will be made to contact these people and see if either reached Vincent prior to 1300 hours.

Clifford Sloan requested if any information about the phone logs is contemplated being released, he would like to have the counsel's office notified at the White House prior to any release. I told him that I would put his request in my report. This caused him some concern because he didn't want special or unusual attention drawn to his request.

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED ☐ CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			[signature]	[illegible]	07/30/93			

50

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	0 7	2 0	9 3	9 3	- 3 0 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT	6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT
Death Investigation	

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Dr. Larry Watkins

On August 2, 1993, I made telephone contact with Dr. Larry Watkins in Little Rock, Arkansas, (501-661-9740). He is an internist. I advised him that I had received information that he had called Vincent Foster on July 19, 1993, at 10:47 a.m.. He confirmed that he did in fact call. He was returning Foster's earlier call to him. Foster told him he was under a lot of stress, that he had a loss of appetite and was losing weight.

Dr. Watkins asked him if he was depressed and he said he was. He prescribed an antidepressant, Desyrel; generic name Trazodone. He called the prescription into a Washington, D.C. pharmacy at phone number 202-337-4100. The District of Columbia Yellow pages lists Morgan Pharmacy at 3001 P st. N.W. with that phone number.

Dr. Watkins said that was the first time he had prescribed medication to Foster for depression. He gave Foster a complete physical December 31, 1992 and at that time Foster was not taking any medication. Lisa Foster called him at approximately 10:20 p.m. central time on July 20th to discuss his death.

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

13 STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED ☐ CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			[signature]		8/5/93			

* U.S. GPO 1992-0-625-524/41115

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	0 7	2 0	9 3	9 3	- 3 0 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

July 20, 1993 Phone Log

Brant Buck

The phone message log indicated Brant Buck called for Foster at 10:55 a.m. and left only his phone number 501-377-0310. The log indicated he called again at 11:11 a.m. and left the same phone number.

On August 2, I called Buck's office and spoke to his secretary, Linda Johnston. Buck was on vacation. She said Buck did get a return call from Foster on July 19th, but Buck had stepped away from his desk. Foster returned the call to Buck at 11:17 a.m. central time (12:17 a.m. eastern time). Linda had a brief conversation with Foster that was characterized as normal, nothing unusual.Brant Buck is a partner in the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Jim Lyons

The phone message log indicated a call from Jim Lyons at 11:11 a.m. with only a phone number left, 303-623-9000. Lyons is from the Law firm Rothgerber, Appel, Tower and Johnson in Denver, Colorado. I contacted Lyons by telephone on August 2nd. He had known Foster since the late 1980's. He met him through Hillary Rodham Clinton and the Rose Law Firm. They had worked together on the Campaign. Lyons was going to be in Washington on Wednesday, July 21st. He had called and spoken with Foster Sunday July 18th between 8:00-9:00 p.m. eastern time and they had agreed to meet for dinner Wednesday.

Lyons had told Foster he would call him and let him know when he would leave Denver and arrive in Washington. This is the reason for the phone message on the morning of July 20, 1993.

Gordon Rather

The phone message log indicated that a Gordon Rather called Foster at 2:14 p.m. and left his phone number, 501-371-0808, and a message was noted by the administrative assistant "personal matter (secy did not know specifics)"

WARRANT(S)	9	10 IO TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

3 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

4 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA: United States Park Police

3 DATE OF OCCURRENCE: MO 07 DAY 20 YR 93

4 YEAR 93 CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER - 30512

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On August 5, I made telephone contact with Gordon Rather. He had known Foster for about 22 years, ever since Foster was a member of Rose Law Firm. He did not speak with Foster on 7/20/93. However, Foster's office called back and wanted to know if it was alright if Foster returned his call the next day.

The purpose of the call was to discuss items of interest to the American Board of Trial Advocacy (ABOTA), even though Foster was no longer a member. The items for discussion were selection of Federal Judges, Health Reform; and to let Foster know that the Arkansas Chapter of ABOTA had a meeting in July in Memphis and it went well.

8 WARRANT(S) ☐ YES ☐ NO

9 ☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS

10 HD TECH NOTIFIED

11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED

12 PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

13 STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED ☐ CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER BADGE/ID DATE

15 INVESTIGATOR Cpt. Charles Hume BADGE/ID #852 DATE 8/5/93

16 SUPERVISOR BADGE/ID DATE

• U S GPO 1992-0-625 524/41103

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE
MOBILE CRIME LAB REPORT

CASE NUMBER: 10502-93
OFFENSE/INCIDENT: Death Investigation
DATE: 7-20-93
INCIDENT LOCATION: Ft Marcy
TIME: 1804
DISTRICT/FIELD OFFICE: D-2
MCL#: 166-93
REPORTING OFFICER: Ferstl
DETECTIVE:

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICES

SIZE: 35mm COLOR: 1 roll-24 B&W: _____ WEATHER: fair
POLAROID: COLOR: _____ B&W: _____ LIGHTING: natural
VIDEO: No

FINGERPRINT SERVICES

SEARCH FOR LATENTS: YES: _____ NO: X LATENTS RECOVERED: YES: _____ NO: X
ELIMINATIONS: YES: _____ NO: _____

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On 7-20-93, at approximately 1815 hrs. the ID unit was requested to respond to Ft.Marcy, Va. and assist in a death investigation.The undersigned responded to Ft Marcy and met with Inv[R.Apt]at the entrance to the park.Inv[Apt]directed me to the first parking lot inside of the park where I met with the following persons:Inv[C.Braun]Inv. J.Rolla, Inv[Hodakievik,] Sgt[redacted] and officer[B.Watson.]I followed Investigators Rolla and[Apt] to the scene of the incident the location of which was referred to as "the last cannon at Ft Marcy".I arrived at the scene and observed that the scene had been secured with crimascene tape and that Sgt Edwards was present.The undersigned photographed the scene using 35mm color film, color Polaroid photographs were taken by Inv. Rolla.I then collected a handgun and a pair of eyeglasses as evidence.

I returned to the parking area and was advised by Inv.Braun that the 4dr,grey,Honda Accc bearing Arkansas tags[RCN 504]might be the victim's.The vehicle was parked in the 4th designated parking space on the left.I photographed the exterior of the vehicle opened all of the doors,which had been cosed but not locked, and photographed the interior.Inv[Braun] searched the interior of the car for identification and recovered a photo ID card apparently the victim,s.I then sealed the car with evidence tape directed that it be taken to the CIB impound lot for further processing.I then left the scene and responded back to the ID office.

Investigation continues

ID TECHNICIAN: Peter J. Simonello DATE: 7-25-93 SUPERVISOR: [signature] DATE: 7/26/93

USCL NPS, USPP FORM 117 (10/89)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

MOBILE CRIME LAB REPORT SUPPLEMENT

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: Death Investigation — CASE NO: 30502-93
INCIDENT LOCATION: Ft.Marcy — DATE: 7-20-93
DISTRICT/FIELD OFFICE: D-2 — TIME: 1804
REPORTING OFFICER: Ferstl — MCL#: 166-93
C.I.B. INVESTIGATOR:

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION At the scene the following observations were made by the undersigned: Approximately 20 feet west of the canons axle the body of a white, male,45 -50yrs.,neat appearance,dressed in a white shirt,bluegrey slacks,black dress shoes,was laying face up with the head upslope in an east - west alignment.There was blood staining around the chin area and from the nose down the right cheek.Blood stains also were found on the right shoulder and neck area as well as the right ribcage area of the shirt.The victim's arms were at his sides and the victim had his right hand on a black revolver.The right thumb was trapped between the trigger and inside front edge of the trigger guard.A cursory examinatio of the victim's hands for blood spatter evidence revealed one droplet on the right index finger, above the second joint.No discernible forward or back spatter blood evidence on the victim's shirtsleeves.I observed dark residue along the edge of the right index finger facing the thumb between the thumb's joint and finger tip.Approximately 13 ft.downslope from the victim's feet(west) I observed a pair of prescription glasses laying on the ground.

After photographing the victim I removed the revolver from the victim's right hand. The victim's hand was flexible with little or no rigor.The thumb was wedged between the trigger and front inside edge of the trigger guard indicating that the hammer was in the cocked position prior to the thumb being inserted.The revolver and pair of glasses were collected as evidence.

The coroner arrived at 1940 hrs. When the body was turned onto its stomach I observed a large area of blood pooled where the head had been resting.The area was photographed and probed for the expended round with negative results.I also observed a larger area of blood where the victim's back had been,coinciding with blood stains on the back of shirt. The pooled blood was beginning to show signs of coagulation.

The body was taken by The McLean VFD unit #4.I transported the weapon to the ID lab where I unloaded it and documented its information and condition onto a USPP Firearms Examination Report (form USPP 123).I then wrapped the barrel in brown paper secured with rubber bands to preserve any blood spatter,blowback,gunpowder residue,hairs,fiber,or tissue evidence.Weapon was placed in sealed evidence bag in the evid.locker to await submission to the FBI labs.

ID TECHNICIAN — DATE — SUPERVISOR — DATE
Reverend Simoneaux 7-26-93 — Sgt. P.J. Scott — 7/28/93

NPP FORM 43-11
Rev. 8/91

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

YR	INCIDENT NUMBER
93	013050

LOCATION CODE

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY CONTROL RECEIPT

☒ EVIDENCE ☐ FOUND PROPERTY ☐ SAFEKEEPING

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: DEATH INVESTIGATION DATE: 07-20-93 TIME: 1804

INCIDENT LOCATION: FORT MARCY OFFICER: FERSTL

PROPERTY #: _____ NARCOTIC #: _____ DEA LAB #: _____ MCL #: 166

ITEM #	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE/PROPERTY	LOCATION RECOVERED
	1	WHITE COLORED LONG SLEEVE BUTTON DOWN SHIRT WITH BLOOD STAIN	FROM DECEASED AT VA STATE ME'S OFFICE BY M.E. TO OFFICER WAYNE JOHNSON
	1	WHITE COLORED SHORT SLEEVE T-SHIRT WITH BLOOD STAIN	
	1	PAIR WHITE COLORED BOXER SHORTS	
	1	PAIR BLUE GRAY COLORED PANTS WITH BLACK COLORED BELT	
	1	PAIR BLACK COLORED SOCKS	
	1	PAIR BLACK COLORED DRESS SHOES, SIZE 11½	
	1	LOCK SEAL ENVELOPE CONTAINING PULLED HEAD HAIRS	
			☐ NCIC CHECK MADE

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY OBTAINED FROM: DECEASED

OWNER/DEFENDANT(S): _____

OWNER'S ADDRESS: _____

RECOVERED/RECEIVED BY: OFC JOHNSON DATE: 07-21-93 TIME: 1115

PROPERTY MAY BE: RELEASED: YES ( ) NO (X) ITEM(S): _____

DESTROYED: YES ( ) NO (X) ITEM(S): _____

CASE INVOLVES ASSET FORFEITURE: YES ( ) NO (X) ITEM(S): _____

CASE UNDER APPEAL: YES ( ) NO ( ) OFFICER/AUSA OR STATES ATTORNEY

USPP FORM 43-11
REV. 1-87

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

YR [redacted] INCIDENT NUMBER 93 [redacted] 2

LOCATION CODE

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY CONTROL RECEIPT

☒ EVIDENCE ☐ FOUND PROPERTY ☐ SAFEKEEPING

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: DEATH INVESTIGATION DATE: 7-20-93 TIME: 1504

LOCATION: FT MARCY OFFICER: [redacted] FORSTL BADGE#: ____

PROPERTY #: ____ NARCOTIC #: ____ DEA LAB #: ____ MCL #: 16.

ITEM #	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE/PROPERTY	LOCATION RECOVERED
1	1	ONE VILE-BLOOD	FROM VICTIM BY M.E.
			☐ NCIC CHECK MADE

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY OBTAINED FROM: DECEDENT

OWNER: ____ DEFENDANT(S): ____

OWNER'S ADDRESS: ____

RECOVERED/RECEIVED BY: [redacted] JOHNSTON DATE: 7-21-93 TIME: 11:15

ADDRESS: ____

PROPERTY MAY BE: RELEASED: YES ( ) NO ☒ ITEM(S): ____

DESTROYED: YES ( ) NO ☒ ITEM(S): ____

CASE INVOLVES ASSET FORFEITURE: YES ( ) NO ☒ ITEM(S): ____

CASE UNDER APPEAL: YES ( ) NO ( ) OFFICER/AUSA OR STATES ATTORNEY

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

MOBILE CRIME LAB REPORT SUPPLEMENT

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: Death Investigation — CASE NO: 30502-93

INCIDENT LOCATION: Ft Marcy GWMP Virginia — DATE: 7/20/93

DISTRICT/FIELD OFFICE: D-2 — TIME:

REPORTING OFFICER: — MCL#: 0166-93

C.I.B. INVESTIGATOR:

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On July 30, 1993, Capt. Hume requested that the original and the copies of the letter in the above case be turned over to him. I gave the copies and the original to Capt. Hume.Capt. Hume also made copies of the report from Sgt. Lockhart (US Capitol Police). I photographed the letter befor it was released using 135mm color film.

ID TECHNICIAN [illegible] DATE [illegible]

SUPERVISOR Sergeant Peter A. Gentile DATE 7-30-93

UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE
IDENTIFICATION SECTION
ROOM 103-B
119 D STREET, N.E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

PHONE: 202-224-0965

LABORATORY EXAMINATION RESULTS

****

CFN: Not Related/USCP

USPP: 30502-93

OFFENSE: EXAMINATION CONDUCTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF IDENTIFYING QUESTIONED WRITTING APPEARING ON A DOCUMENT.

DATE REC'D: 07-29-93 COMPL'D: 07-29-93

REC'D FROM: OFFICER P. J. SIMONELLO / ID SECTION

TYPE OF EXAMINATION REQUESTED

1. DOCUMENT EXAMINATION/HAND WRITTING

NAME(S): VINCENT W. FOSTER ELIM /XX/ SUSP /__/
ELIM /__/ SUSP /__/
ELIM /__/ SUSP /__/

DOCUMENT EXAMINATION RESULTS

STATEMENT OF EXAMINER: The examination consisted of studying the Standard Writings [Known] and locating writing characteristics that appear throughout the written words and letter characters which are unique to the writer. Then, the Signature Document [Questioned] were studied to locate those characteristics that are unique to a particular writer in the way alphabetical-characters, groups of alphabetical characters, numerical digits and written words are completed. The Questioned and Known documents are listed as:

Questioned Document:

1. Handwritten "note" with writing appearing on a yellow, lined paper which had been mutilated by tearing into several pieces. The note had been re-constructed by investigators of the United States Park Police. The note was written with a black in color ink.

Known Documents:

1. Vincent W. Foster

   a. A photostatic copy of a letter bearing the signature of the person that is the subject of the investigation. The signature is completed as "Vincent W. Foster".

   b. The photostatic copy represents a letter that was completed on a standard sheet of stationery without lines.

EXAMINER'S CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion as related to the Questioned and Known writings are:

1. The Known Document is a photostatic copy of a handwritten letter that is of excellent quality. The copied writing appears without reproduction flaws that would cause this examiner to question the characteristics as they relate to the author. The author's signature appears on the bottom of the document and is represented as "Vincent W. Foster"

2. Even though the Questioned Document has been re-constructed, the writing contains sufficient characteristics of the author to allow identification.

3. Both the Known and Questioned Documents were completed by the same writer/author and that writer/author is known as Vincent W. Foster.

The characteristics used to reach the final conclusion of the examiner were not marked on either the known or questioned document. After the examination, which was conducted at the Identification Division Office of the United States Park Police, the documents were released to Officer P. J. Simonello.

EXAMINER: [Sgt Larry G. Lockhart]
Sergeant Larry G. Lockhart

DATE: 7/29/93

HWEX/1762

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

MOBILE CRIME LAB REPORT SUPPLEMENT

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: Death Investigation — CASE NO: 30502 -93
INCIDENT LOCATION: Ft Marcy — DATE: 7-20-93
DISTRICT/FIELD OFFICE: D-2 — TIME:
REPORTING OFFICER: Fersrl — MCL#: 166-93
C.I.B. INVESTIGATOR: Markland

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION On 8-1-93,at 1400, hrs.I was advised by Capt. C.Hume and Det.Markla that the torn note written by Vincent Foster,(item #35), had been turned over to an agent of the F.B.I. The note was to have been processed for latent prints by the undersigned on this date.I also discovered a note in the MCL jacket (166-93) which indicated that the remaining 2 copies of the original note (item 35) which had been initialed,dated, and numbered 2 and 4, had been turned over to Capt.Hume.(Capt. Hume had received copy #3 on 7-28-93,and Det.Markland had received copy #1 on 7-29-93.)

On this date 8-1-93 ,I received from Capt. Hume 2 photocopies of item 35.They were number 2 and 4 and had written on them "copy from ID file CWH 7-30-93".

ID TECHNICIAN DATE SUPERVISOR DATE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

MOBILE CRIME LAB REPORT SUPPLEMENT

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: Death Investigation — CASE NO: 30502-93

INCIDENT LOCATION: Ft Marcy GWMP VA — DATE: 7/20/93

DISTRICT/FIELD OFFICE: D-2 — TIME:

REPORTING OFFICER: — MCL#: 0166-93

C.I.B. INVESTIGATOR:

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On July 23, 1993, I was requested by Sgt Rule to immediately process the weapon in the above case. I removed the weapon from a sealed bag and observed that the barrel of the weapon was covered with a piece of brown paper secured by rubber bands. I advised Capt. Rume of this. I collected and wrapped this piece of paper in an evidence bag. I then processed the weapon for latent prints which the Capt had requested. The results were negative.

ID TECHNICIAN: E J Smith 7/23/93 — DATE — SUPERVISOR — DATE: 7/25/93

JOHN C. SLOAN
ARCHITECT

Post-it™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671 | # of pages ▸ 1

To Capt. Charles Hume	From John Sloan
Co U.S. Park Police	Co WDPD
Dept. Criminal Investigation	Phone # 501 376 6681
Fax # 202 690.5100	Fax # 501 376 0231

Captain Charles W. Hume
United States Park Police
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, DC 20242

Dear Captain Hume,

Last night I visited with Mrs Sharon Foster Bowman and asked her if she could identify the pistol in the photograph you had given me last week.

Mrs. Bowman said it looked like a gun she had seen in her father's collection. She particularly pointed out the "wavelike" detailing at the base of the grip.

I asked if she remembered any other features. She did not.

I am returning the photograph along with this letter. I will provide copies of this letter to Mrs Bowman and Jim Hamilton.

Yours Truly

John C. Sloan

540 Savers Federal Building, Capitol & Spring Sts., Little Rock, Arkansas 72201, Telephone 501-376-6681
WITTENBERG, DELONY & DAVIDSON, INC.

PD 32 Rev. 11/88

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
Washington, D.C.

Certificate of Record/No Record of Firearms Registration Certificate

Quoted hereinafter, an order of the Chief of Police, as contained in General Order 902.1 relative to records under the control of the Chief of Police by reason of the Firearms Control Regulations Act of 1975:

> *"The responsibility and authority for establishing and maintaining records of a police nature relative to the issuance of a Firearms Registration Certificate pursuant to provisions of the Firearms Control Act of 1975 and the authority to provide the courts of the District of Columbia certification relating to such records is hereby vested in the Director, Identification and Records Division."*

This is to certify that the records of the Metropolitan Police Department relating to the issuance of Firearm Registration Certificates are in my custody and control pursuant to the above-quoted directive of the Chief of Police of which I certify the foregoing is a true and accurate copy, and state that a diligent search has been made of these records for information concerning the following described person:

Name	Sex	Age	Date of Birth
Foster, Vincent W.	M	48	1-15-45
Address	**Firearms Registration Number**		
3027 Cambridge Pl. NW.	none		

According to the records of this department, the above-named person ☐did ☒did not on 7-20-93 have a Firearms Registration Certificate issued or pending for the below-described firearm/ammunition:

FIREARMS ONLY		
Make	**Caliber**	**Action**
Colt	.38	Revolver
Number of Shots	**BBL Length**	**Serial Number**
6	4"	356555/355055
AMMUNITION ONLY		
Make	**Caliber**	
any	.38	

Certified as correct by: CWS

(SEAL)

Charles W. Lee
Signature of Employee Researching Records

Sgt Mysterious McLean
Supervisor, Firearms Registration Section
Identification and Records Division

8-5-93
Date

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

NATIONAL TRACING CENTER
REPORT OF FIREARMS TRACING

Headquarters, Office of
Law Enforcement
Washington, D.C. 20226

FAX: 1-800-578-7223
PHONE: 1-800-788-7133

A.T.F.
PAT HINES
WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION
607 4TH STREET, SUITE 620
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

PETER MARKLAND
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE
1100 OHIN DRIVE S.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20242

HISTORY OF FIREARM SERIAL NUMBER: 356555 FIREARM TYPE: PISTOL
MANUFACTURER: COLT COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: UNITED STATES O
MODEL: ARMY SPECIAL CALIBER/GAUGE: 38

THE FIREARM LISTED ABOVE WAS TRACED BASED ON YOUR REQUEST OF 07-22-93. THE FOLLOWING RESULTS WERE DETERMINED:

THE FIREARM WAS PURCHASED BY THE FOLLOWING DEALER ON 09-14-13:
DEALER NO: ZZZ
FFL DOES NOT EXIST IN THE ATF LICENSING SYSTEM.
SEATTLE HARDWARE CO., SEATTLE, WA
TELEPHONE: - - INVOICE NO:

NO FURTHER TRACE POSSIBLE.

TRACE WAS STOPPED BECAUSE OF THE FOLLOWING REASON:
MANUFACTURED PRIOR TO 1945

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
NATIONAL TRACING CENTER

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

NATIONAL TRACING CENTER
REPORT OF FIREARMS TRACING

Headquarters, Office of
Law Enforcement
Washington, D.C. 20226

FAX: 1-800-578-7223
PHONE: 1-800-788-7133

A.T.F.
MINES PAT
WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION
607 4TH STREET, SUITE 420
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

PETER MARKLAND
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE
1100 OHIH DRIVE S.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20242

HISTORY OF FIREARM SERIAL NUMBER: 353035 FIREARM TYPE: PISTOL
MANUFACTURER: COLT COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: UNITED STATES O
MODEL: ARMY SPECIAL CALIBER/GAUGE: 38

THE FIREARM LISTED ABOVE WAS TRACED BASED ON YOUR REQUEST OF 07-22-93. THE FOLLOWING RESULTS WERE DETERMINED:

THE FIREARM WAS PURCHASED BY THE FOLLOWING DEALER ON 12-29-13:
DEALER NO: ZZZ
FFL DOES NOT EXIST IN THE ATF LICENSING SYSTEM.
GUS HABICH CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IN
TELEPHONE: - - INVOICE NO:

NO FURTHER TRACE POSSIBLE.

TRACE WAS STOPPED BECAUSE OF THE FOLLOWING REASON:
MANUFACTURED PRIOR TO 1945

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
NATIONAL TRACING CENTER

ATF F 7540.2 (9-92)

76

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER
NORTHERN VIRGINIA DISTRICT
9797 BRADDOCK ROAD
SUITE 100
FAIRFAX, VA 22032-1700
PHONE (703) 764-4640

Autopsy No. 353/93
Date 7/21/93
Time 10:00 A.M.

REPORT OF AUTOPSY

DECEDENT VINCENT (First) (Middle) FOSTER (Last)

Autopsy Authorized by: Dr. Donald Haut - Fairfax County

Body Identified by: U.S. Park Police Tag - 7/20/93

Persons Present at Autopsy: James C. Beyer, M.D.; Det. James G. Morrissette, U.S. Park Police

Rigor: complete X jaw ____ neck ____ arms ____ legs ____
Livor: color pale red distribution: posterior
Age 48 Race W Sex M Length 76½" Weight 197 Eyes hazel Pupils: R RRE L RRE
Hair greying black Mustache no Beard no Circumcised yes Body Heat cool

Clothing, Personal Effects, External wounds, scars, tattoos, other identifying features: See attached sheet.

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS:

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM: Heart, no evidence of hypertrophy, valvular or congenital abnormalities. Epi and endocardium, no evidence of fibrosis or inflammation. Coronary arteries, normal orlgin and distribution; no significant alteration all segments. Myocardium, no evidence of fibrosis, inflammation or infarction. Aorta, minimal arteriosclerosis.
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: Larynx, trachea and bronchi, no evidence of trauma, obstruction or inflammation. Lungs, pulmonary congestion; aspiration or blood. No evidence of inflammation or pulmonary artery emboli. Hemidiaphragms intact.
LIVER: No evidence of trauma or inflammation.
SPLEEN: No evidence of trauma.
PANCREAS, ADRENAL AND THYROID GLANDS: No significant alteration.
G.I. TRACT: No evidence of trauma, hemorrhage or inflammation.
GENITOURINARY TRACT: Kidneys, no evidence of trauma or inflammation. Urinary bladder and genitalia, no significant alteration.
HEAD: Perforating gunshot wound - entrance in mouth in posterior oropharynx with wound track extending backward and upward with exit from back of head.

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY
CONTENTS NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

Cause of Death:
PERFORATING GUNSHOT WOUND MOUTH - HEAD

Provisional Report ____
Final Report ✓

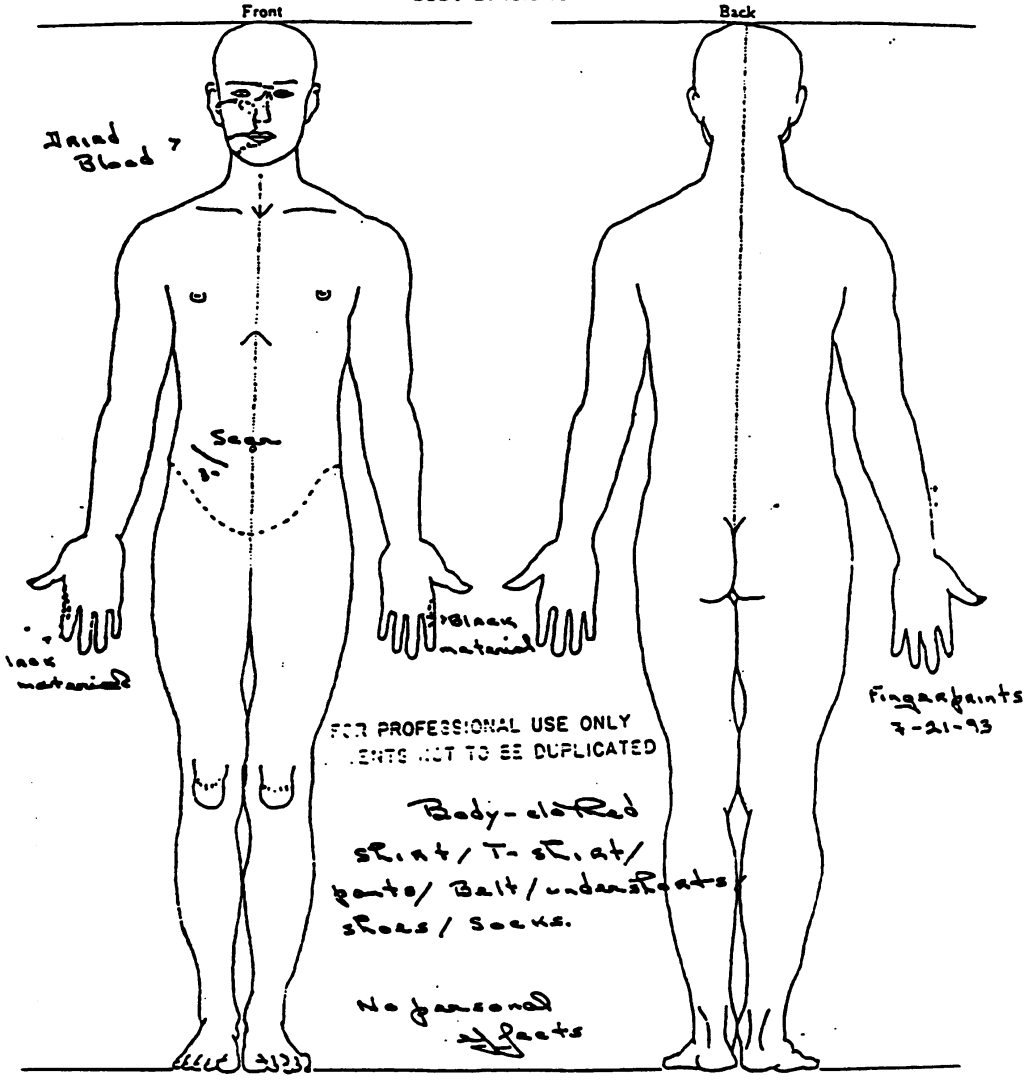
The facts stated herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

July 28, 1993 (Date Signed) | NO VA ME OFFICE (Place of Autopsy) | J. C. Beyer (Signature of Pathologist) James C. Beyer, M.D.

CME Form No. 10—Revised 6/89

A CÓPIA TESTE: JUL 28 1993
J. C. B. M.D.

BODY DIAGRAM



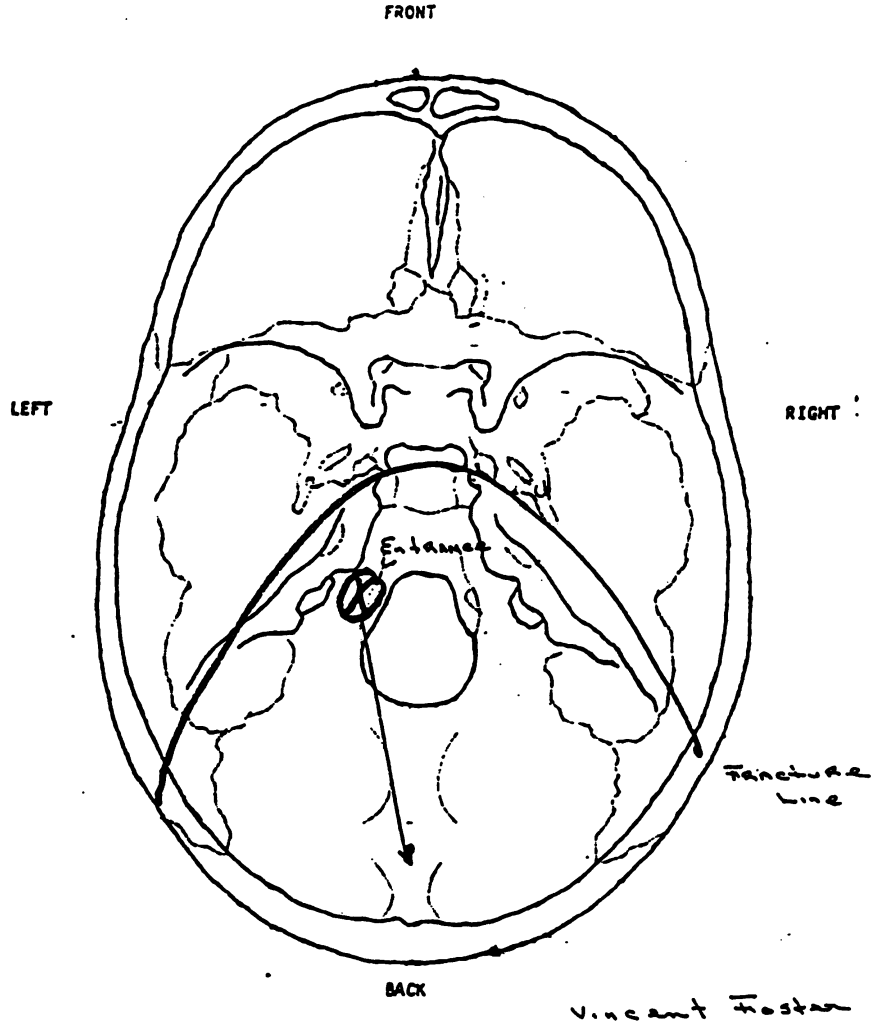
FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY
...ENTS NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

Decedent's Height 76½ inches

Name Vincent Foster

Examined By H.O. Banger Date 3-21-93

PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY
MAY NOT TO BE DUPLICATED



Vincent Foster

D. C. Bayn

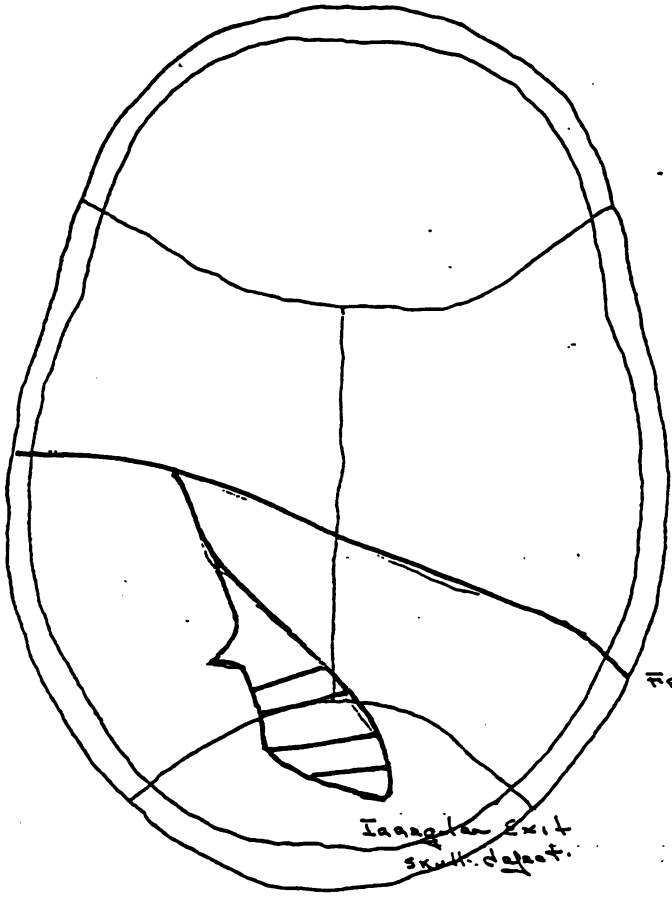
7-21-93

FRONT

PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY

LEFT

RIGHT

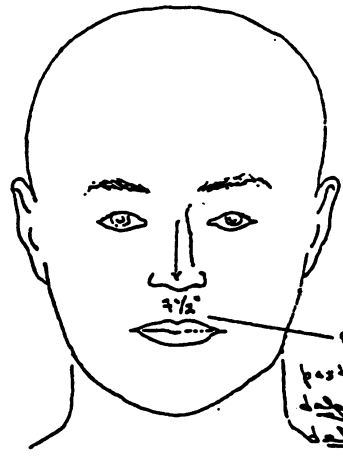


BACK

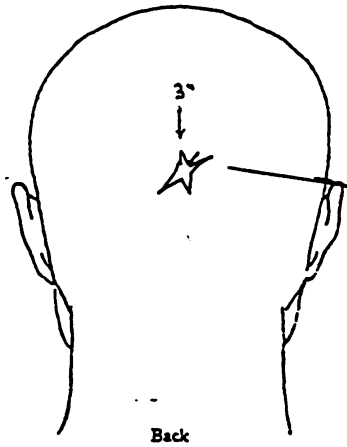
Vincent Foster

M.O. Beyer 7-21-93

BODY DIAGRAM—HEAD



Entrance - mouth - posterior oropharynx - large defect - soft palate defect / powder debris identified.



Perforating Gunshot wound

Exit wound - Irregular wound 1¼" x 1"

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY
CONTENTS NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

Decedent's Name Vincent Foster

Examined By R. C. Bergan Date 3-21-93

GUNSHOT WOUND CHART

Name Vincent Foster Clerk County Fairfax

		WOUND NO. 1 Est.	1 Ex.	2 Est.	2 Ex.	3 Est.	3 Ex.	4 Est.	4 Ex.	5 Est.	5 Ex.	6 Est.	6 Ex.
1. Location of wound:	Head	Front	Back										
	Neck												
	Chest												
	Abdomen												
	Back												
	Arm < Right												
	Arm < Left												
	Leg < Right												
	Leg < Left												
2. Size of wound:	Diam.												
	Width		1										
	Length		1 1/4										
3. Inches from wound to:	Top of head	7 1/2	3										
	Right of midline												
	Left of midline												
4. Powder burns:	On skin	Powder-burns											
	Clothing												
	Absent												
5. Direction of bullet through body:	Backward	✓											
	Forward												
	Downward												
	Upward	✓											
	To right												
	To left												
6. Bullet found:	Calibre	—	—										
	Shotgun												

Photographs made: Yes ✓ No ____ X-rays made: Yes ✓ No ____

REMARKS:

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY
DOCUMENT NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

Examined by: J. C. Beyer Date: 7-21-93

Department of General Services
DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

ORIGINAL
JUL 1993
Received
Northern Laboratory
9797 Braddock Road #200
Fairfax, Virginia 22032

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

July 26, 1993

Tel. No. (703) 764-4600
Fax: (703) 764-4633
TDD/Voice: (804) 786-6152

TO: DR JAMES C BEYER
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER
NORTHERN VIRGINIA DISTRICT
9797 BRADDOCK ROAD # 100
FAIRFAX VA 22032

cc: Dr. Haut

Your Case # 93-353 FS Lab # NL93-4271

Victim(s): FOSTER, Vincent

Suspect(s): - - -

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY
CONTENTS NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

Evidence Submitted By: Dr. J. C. Beyer Date Received: 7/21/93

All evidence had been sealed upon receipt.

1 vial blood, 1 vial vitreous humor, 1 container blood, 1 container urine, 1 container liver.

RESULTS:

BLOOD, VITREOUS HUMOR AND URINE: Negative for alcohols and ketones.

BLOOD: - Phencyclidine, Morphine, Cocaine and Benzoylecgonine: NOT DETECTED.

- Other alkaline extractable drugs (benzodiazepines, synthetic narcotics, tricyclic antidepressants and analgesics): NOT DETECTED.

- Acidic and neutral drugs (salicylates, barbiturates, hydantoins, carbamates and glutethimide): NOT DETECTED.

URINE: - Drug screen (salicylates, phenothiazines and ethchlorvynol): NOT DETECTED.

ATTEST:

I certify that I performed the above analysis or examination as an employee of the Division of Forensic Science and that the above is an accurate record of the results of that analysis or examination.

Anh N. Huynh, Pharm.D.
Toxicologist

ANH/pe

A COPY TESTE: JUL 29 1993
Assistant Chief Medical Examiner

UNIT FORM 43-11
Rev. 8/90

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

YR | INCIDENT NUMBER
93 | [redacted] 3 1 5 1 0

LOCATION CODE

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY CONTROL RECEIPT

☒ EVIDENCE ☐ FOUND PROPERTY ☐ SAFEKEEPING

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: Death Investigation DATE: 7-20-93 TIME:

INCIDENT LOCATION: Ft Marcy GWMP OFFICER:

PROPERTY #: NARCOTIC #: DEA LAB #: MCL #: 166-93

ITEM #	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE/PROPERTY	LOCATION RECOVERED
1.	1	Colt, Army Special, 38 Cal revolver, 4", 6 shot	right hand victim
		Serial 356555	
		355055	
E.C.	1	round 38 cal. r-p 38spl HV	from revolver
	1	casing 38 cal r-p 38spl HV	from revolver
	1pr	eyeglasses	

☐ NCIC CHECK MADE

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY OBTAINED FROM: scene

OWNER/DEFENDANT(S):

OWNER'S ADDRESS:

RECOVERED/RECEIVED BY: P Simonello DATE: 7-20-93 TIME: 1930

PROPERTY MAY BE: RELEASED: YES ( ) NO (X) ITEM(S):

DESTROYED: YES ( ) NO ( ) ITEM(S):

CASE INVOLVES ASSET FORFEITURE: YES ( ) NO ( ) ITEM(S):

CASE UNDER APPEAL: YES ( ) NO ( )

Peter J Simonello P Simonello 95 7-21-93

OFFICER/AUSA OR STATES ATTORNEY

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Item #	Relinquished	Sealed (Y/N)	Received by	Date	Time	Purpose of Transfer
	Tina Johnson	N	Evidence Room	7/6/12	1115	Drying
		—				

Property Clerk: _____ Date:_____ All Items Included: Y( ) N( )

Property Released to:_____ Address:_____
(Print)

_____ _____
(Signature)

Final Disposition of Evidence:_____ Date:

UNIT FORM 43-11
Rev. 5/90

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

YR	INCIDENT NUMBER
93	[redacted] 0130510 2

LOCATION CODE

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY CONTROL RECEIPT

☒ EVIDENCE ☐ FOUND PROPERTY ☐ SAFEKEEPING

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: Death Investigation DATE: 7/20/93 TIME: _____

INCIDENT LOCATION: Ft Marcy OFFICER: _____

PROPERTY #: _____ NARCOTIC #: _____ DEA LAB #: _____ MCL #: 0166-93

ITEM #	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE/PROPERTY	LOCATION RECOVERED
23	01	RAND McNally Washington DC Map	floor area right front area
24	02	sunglasses	on dashboard area in front of passenger seat
25	01	HAPPY Birthday Card to TOM	floor area right front
26	01	piece of white paper with red writing	right front seat
27	01	box of THE DeLUXE Check Printers with 4(four) check books numbered 251-350 in name of Laura B Foster	right front floor area
28	01	clear plastic envelope with Insurance Identification Card listed to Vincent or Elizabeth Foster Policy # 10094177-01 exp 8/6/90	right front floor area

☐ NCIC CHECK MADE

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY OBTAINED FROM: HONDA ACCORD with Arkansas Plate RCN 504

OWNER/DEFENDANT(S): _____

OWNER'S ADDRESS: _____

RECOVERED/RECEIVED BY: Smith E J DATE: 7/21/93 TIME: 1415

PROPERTY MAY BE: RELEASED: YES ( ) NO ( ) ITEM(S): _____

DESTROYED: YES ( ) NO ( ) ITEM(S): _____

CASE INVOLVES ASSET FORFEITURE: YES ( ) NO ( ) ITEM(S): _____

CASE UNDER APPEAL: YES ( ) NO ( )

OFFICER/AUSA OR STATES ATTORNEY

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Item #	Relinquished	Sealed (Y/N)	Received by	Date	Time	Purpose of Transfer

Property Clerk: _____ Date: _____ All Items Included: Y ( ) N ( )

Property Released to: _____ Address: _____
(Print)

_____ _____
(Signature)

Final Disposition of Evidence: _____ Date:

USPP FORM 43-11
Rev. 8/90

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

YR | INCIDENT NUMBER
9 3 | [redacted] 0 3 0 5 0 [illegible]

LOCATION CODE

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY CONTROL RECEIPT

☒ EVIDENCE ☐ FOUND PROPERTY ☐ SAFEKEEPING

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: Death Investigation DATE: 07/20/93 TIME: _____

INCIDENT LOCATION: _____ OFFICER: _____

PROPERTY #: _____ NARCOTIC #: _____ DEA LAB #: _____ MCL #: 0166-93

ITEM #	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE/PROPERTY	LOCATION RECOVERED
19	01	one SIERRA NEVADA PALE BOCK MALT LIQUOR 12 oz.	from White and Green bag on left rear seat
20	01	Miller Lite Beer 12 oz.	under right front seat
21	01	Marlboro Lights Cigarettes (empty)	under right front seat
22	01	Kaopectate 8 oz	under right front seat
23	01	cork screw CLOS DU BOIS	ON RIGHT REAR SEAT

☐ NCIC CHECK MADE

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY OBTAINED FROM: HONDA ACCORD with Arkansas Plate RCN 504

OWNER/DEFENDANT(S): _____

OWNER'S ADDRESS: _____

RECOVERED/RECEIVED BY: Smith E J DATE: 7/21/93 TIME: 1415

PROPERTY MAY BE: RELEASED: YES ( ) NO ( ) ITEM(S): _____

DESTROYED: YES ( ) NO ( ) ITEM(S): _____

CASE INVOLVES ASSET FORFEITURE: YES ( ) NO ( ) ITEM(S): _____

CASE UNDER APPEAL: YES ( ) NO ( )

OFFICER/AUSA OR STATES ATTORNEY

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Item #	Relinquished	Sealed (Y/N)	Received by	Date	Time	Purpose of Transfer

Property Clerk: _____ Date: _____ All Items Included: Y ( ) N ( )

Property Released to: _____ Address: _____
(Print)

_____ _____
(Signature)

Final Disposition of Evidence: _____ Date: _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

YR 93 INCIDENT NUMBER 013052

LOCATION CODE

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY CONTROL RECEIPT

☒ EVIDENCE ☐ FOUND PROPERTY ☐ SAFEKEEPING

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: Death Investigation DATE: 7/20/93 TIME:

INCIDENT LOCATION: Ft Marcy OFFICER:

PROPERTY #: NARCOTIC #: DEA LAB #: MCL #: 0166-93

ITEM #	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE/PROPERTY	LOCATION RECOVERED
34	1	contents of front ashtray to include the following: 35 pennies, 2 quarters, one nickel, a COMPTON'S FOODLAND disk one $100 coin ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS (dated 1985) CHEVRON USA INC NATIONAL TRAVEL CARD with name of Vincent W Foster Jr Texaco Gas CARD with name of V W Foster Jr one FENDER HEAVY GUITAR PICK	from ashtray of HONDA ACCORD with Arkansas plate [RCN 504] ☐ NCIC CHECK MADE

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY OBTAINED FROM: [HONDA ACCORD with Arkansas plate RCN 504]

OWNER/DEFENDANT(S):

OWNER'S ADDRESS:

RECOVERED/RECEIVED BY: [Smith E J] DATE: 7/21/93 TIME: 1415

PROPERTY MAY BE: RELEASED: YES ( ) NO ( ) ITEM(S):

DESTROYED: YES ( ) NO ( ) ITEM(S):

CASE INVOLVES ASSET FORFEITURE: YES ( ) NO ( ) ITEM(S):

CASE UNDER APPEAL: YES ( ) NO ( )

OFFICER/AUSA OR STATES ATTORNEY

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Item #	Relinquished	Sealed (Y/N)	Received by	Date	Time	Purpose of Transfer

Property Clerk: _____ Date: _____ All Items Included: Y( ) N( )

Property Released to: _____ Address: _____
(Print)

_____ _____
(Signature)

Final Disposition of Evidence: Date:

105

OPTIONAL FORM 43-11
Rev. 1-91

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

VR INCIDENT NUMBER
9 2 [redacted] 0 3 0 5 0

LOCATION CODE

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY CONTROL RECEIPT

PROPERTY MAY BE: RELEASED: YES ( ) NO ( ) ITEM(S): _____
DESTROYED: YES ( ) NO ( ) ITEM(S): _____
CASE INVOLVES ASSET FORFEITURE: YES ( ) NO ( ) ITEM(S): _____

CASE UNDER APPEAL: YES ( ) NO ( )

_____
OFFICER AUSA OR STATES ATTORNEY

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Item #	Relinquished	Received	Received by	Date/Time	Purpose of Transfer

Property Clerk: _____ Date: _____ All Items Included: Y ( ) N ( )

Property Released to: _____ Address: _____
(Print)

_____ _____
(Signature)

Last Document of Evidence

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

IMPOUNDED VEHICLE RECORD

Date: 07-20-93 Time: 1804 Case No: 30502

Impounded From: Fort Marcy Parking | Location Code: | HOLD: (Check Box)-> Yes

Impound Officer Use Only (Check Boxes) WALES Check: | USPP Computer Check:

Reason for Hold: Further Investigation | Hold Authorized By (Signature) | Badge#

Make	Model	Style	Year	Color	Tag Number	State	VIN
Honda	Accord	4DR			RCW 504	AR	JHMCA56 J0KC074057

Owner's Name: FOSTER, VINCENT | Address: | Phone Numbers: Residence: ( ) Business: ( )

Operator's Name: | Address: | Phone Numbers: Residence: ( ) Business: ( )

Reason for Impound:

- [ ] Abandoned
- [ ] Traffic Parking
- [ ] Traffic Moving
- [x] Other:
- [ ] Recovered Stolen
- [ ] Involved in MVA
- [ ] Involved in Crime

Vehicle Stored at: Keys [ ] Yes [ ] No Location:

- [ ] USPP Lot C&B
- [ ] Contract Crane

Address:

Vehicle Condition: (If yes, describe below)

Yes	No	
[x]	[ ]	Body Damage Minor Dents
[ ]	[x]	Broken Glass
[ ]	[ ]	Interior Damage
[ ]	[x]	Tire Damage (RF, LF, RR, LR)
[ ]		Other:

Vehicle Equipment:

Yes	No	
[x]	[ ]	Radio
[ ]	[x]	Tape Player (Separate)
[ ]	[x]	CB Radio
[ ]	[x]	Spare Tire
[ ]	[x]	Special Wheels/Rims/Tires
[ ]	[ ]	Property Removed from Vehicle
[ ]	[ ]	Property Remaining in Vehicle
[x]		Other: PERSONAL CD RACK

Impounded By (Signature)	Badge#	Supervisor (Signature)	Badge#
	554		

Released By (Signature)	Badge#	Date:	Time:
	333	7/20	1435

Released To (Signature): | Released To (Print Name): DAVID CRAIG LIVINGSTONE

Address: WHITE HOUSE SECURITY, THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHDC 20500

Copies: Original - Information Mgt. Sec. (After release); Blue - Information Mgt. Sec.; Pink - Worksite; Hard Copy - With Vehicle

USPP Form 43-04

STATE OF ARKANSAS

VEHICLE REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE AR-MV-433

LICENSE PLATE NUMBER	LIC. TYPE	LIC. YEAR	VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
TYR646.	PC	93	JT8VK13T9N0094638

MODEL YR.	MAKE	MODEL	BODY STYLE	COLOR	FUEL	TITLE NUMBER
92	LEXS	300	4D	BLK	G	9220231042

REGISTRATION COUNTY	WEIGHT CODE	CYL.	WEIGHT	AXLES	NEW EXPIRATION DATE
PULASKI.	60	6	3307		7/31/93

DECAL NUMBER

Y022464

REGISTRATION FEE 25.00

SPECIAL FEE

POSTAGE FEE

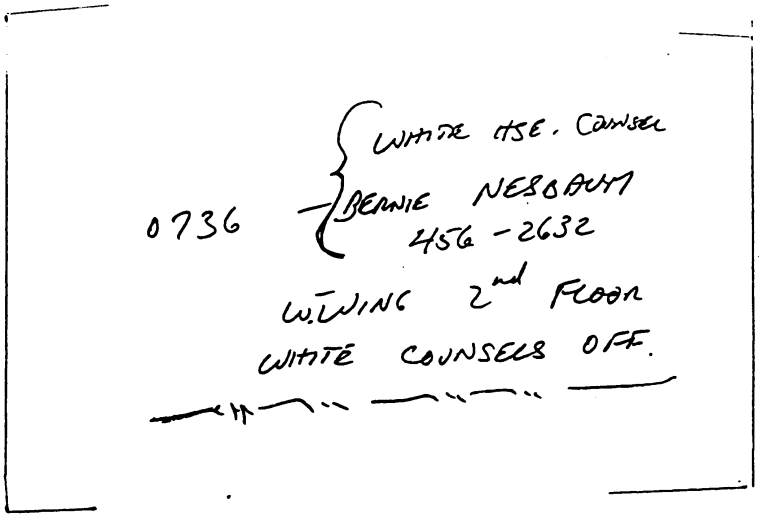
TOTAL FEES DUE

PENALTY

ADJUSTED TOTAL

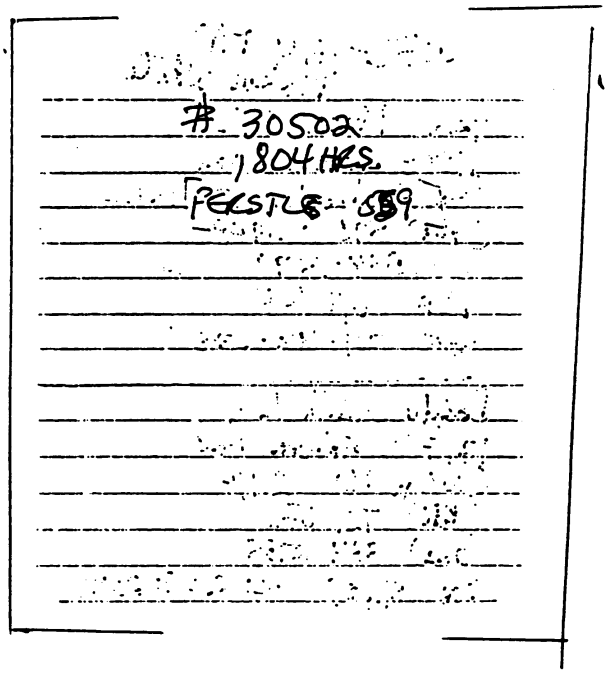
VINCENT W FOSTER JR
5414 STONEWALL RD
LITTLE ROCK AR 72207

KEEP IN YOUR VEHICLE
OWNER'S SIGNATURE Vincent W. Foster


0736
WHITE HSE. COUNSEL
BERNIE NEBOBAUM
456-2632
W. WING 2nd FLOOR
WHITE COUNSELS OFF.

W. DAVID WATKINS
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

THE WHITE HOUSE (202) 456-2861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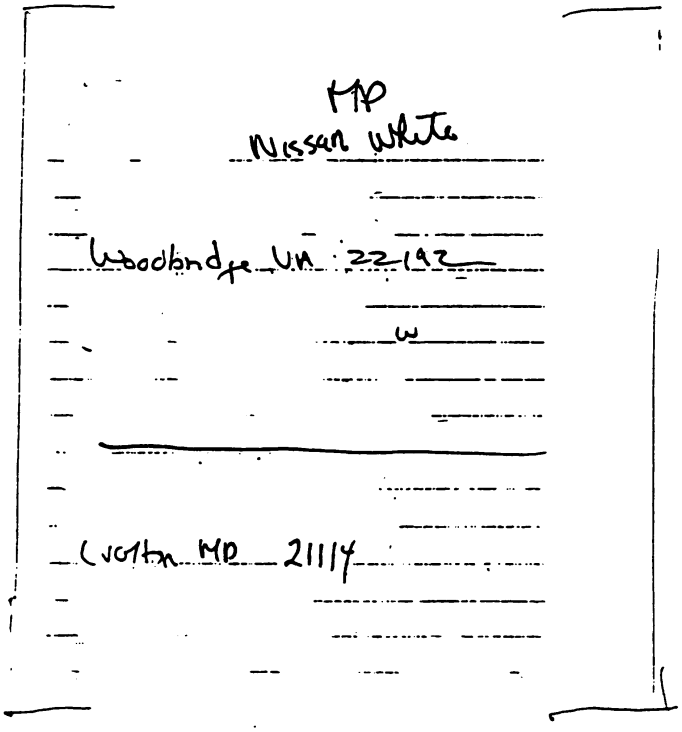
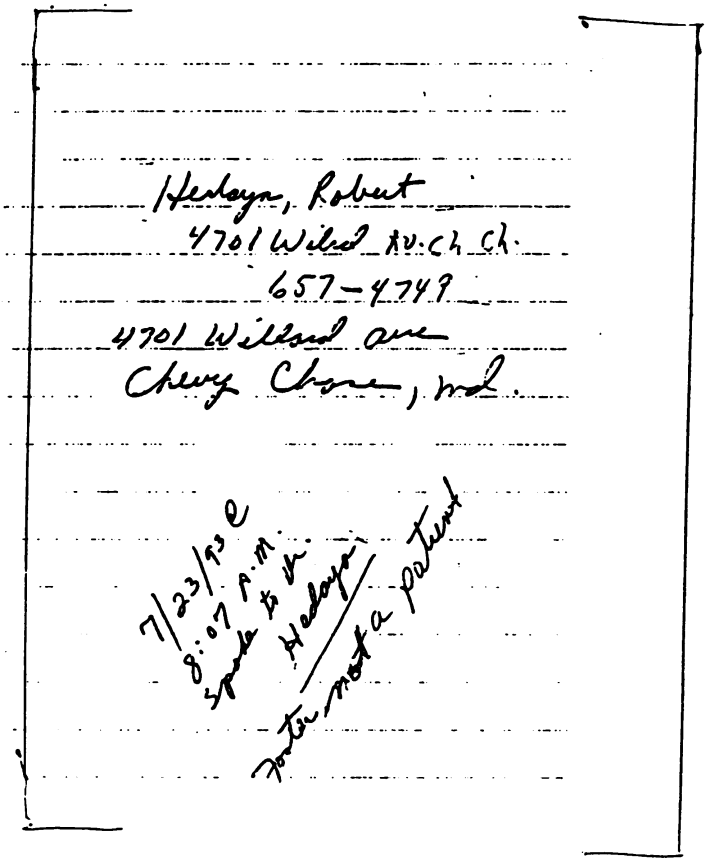
1804HRS
PEKSTLS 559


MP
Nissan White
Woodbridge VA 22193
W
Crofton MD 21114


Hedayo, Robert
4701 Willsd Av. Ch. Ch.
657-4749
4701 Willsd ave
Chevy Chase, Md.
7/23/93 e
8:07 P.M.
spoke to Mr.
Hedayo
Not a patient

7/22/93 1830hrs. (Rec'd)

Dr. Allen — listed with Approx. 10 Referral systems are being protocall.

2121 Wisconsin Ave

DC 20007

Hadaya
Paternak
Allen > Georgetown Faculty Dept. of Psych.

Hersh - other doctor in his office

Didn't recognize decedents name nor was he treating him.

Hadaya
Paternak
Allen > All listed with Georgetown M.D (Medical Directory Referrals)

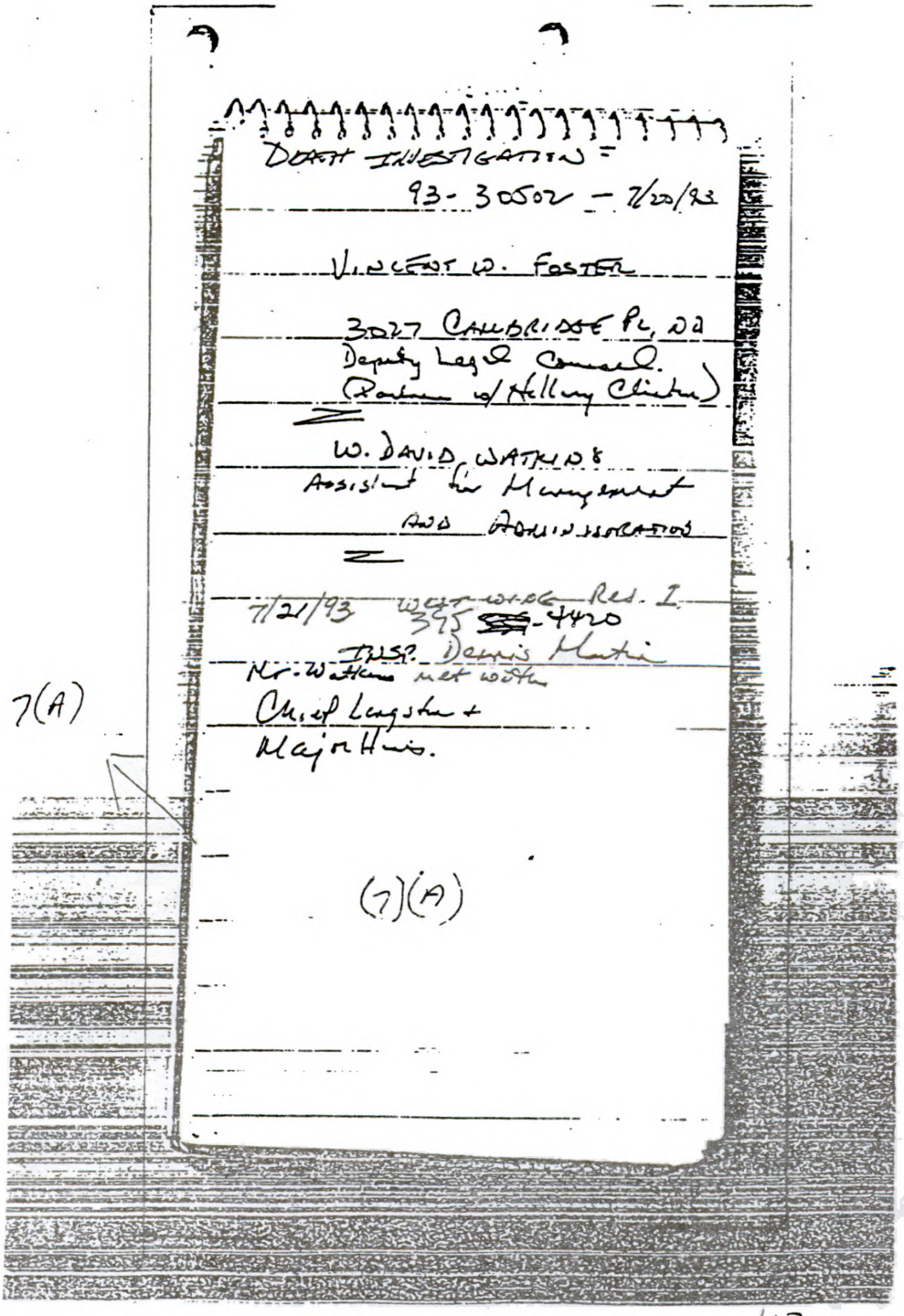
He is a preferred provider and possibly decedents insurance info would lead Allen in direction of where he obtained names

115

~~Dr. Allen - psychiatrist~~

Psychiatrist
Dr. Pasternak 202-965-9426
2121 Wisconsin Ave. NW -
Suite 280
Washington, D.C. 20007

Dr. Allen - psychiatrist



DEATH INVESTIGATION =

93-30502 – 7/20/93

VINCENT W. FOSTER

3027 CAMBRIDGE PL, NW
Deputy Legal Counsel.
Partner w/ Hilary Clinton)

=

W. DAVID WATKINS
Assistant for Management
AND ADMINISTRATION

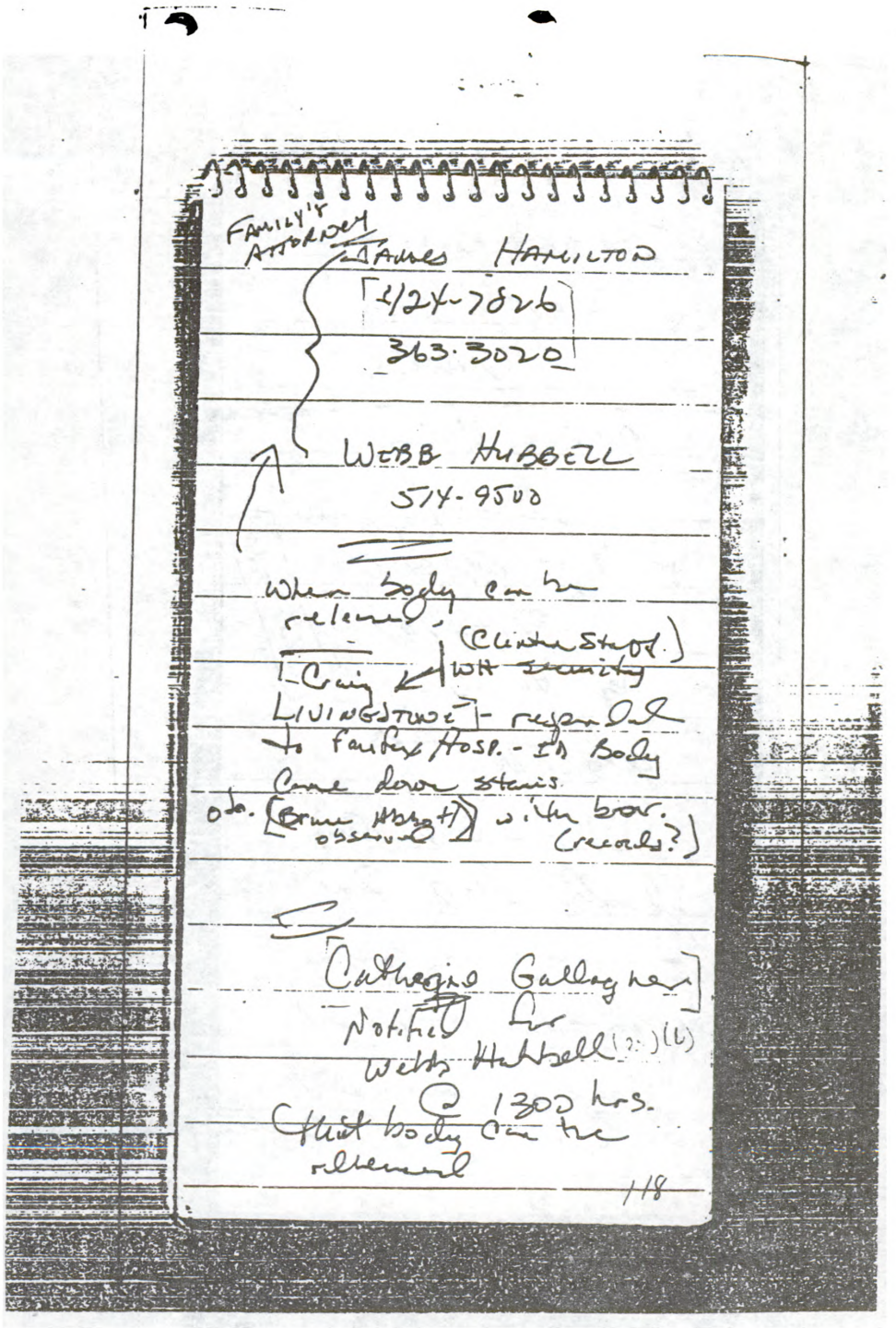
=

7/21/93 White House Res. I
395-4420
FBI? Dennis Martin
Mr. Watkins met with
Chief Langston +
Major Hume.

7(A)

(7)(A)

117



FAMILY'S ATTORNEY
JAMES HAMILTON
[424-7826]
363-3020

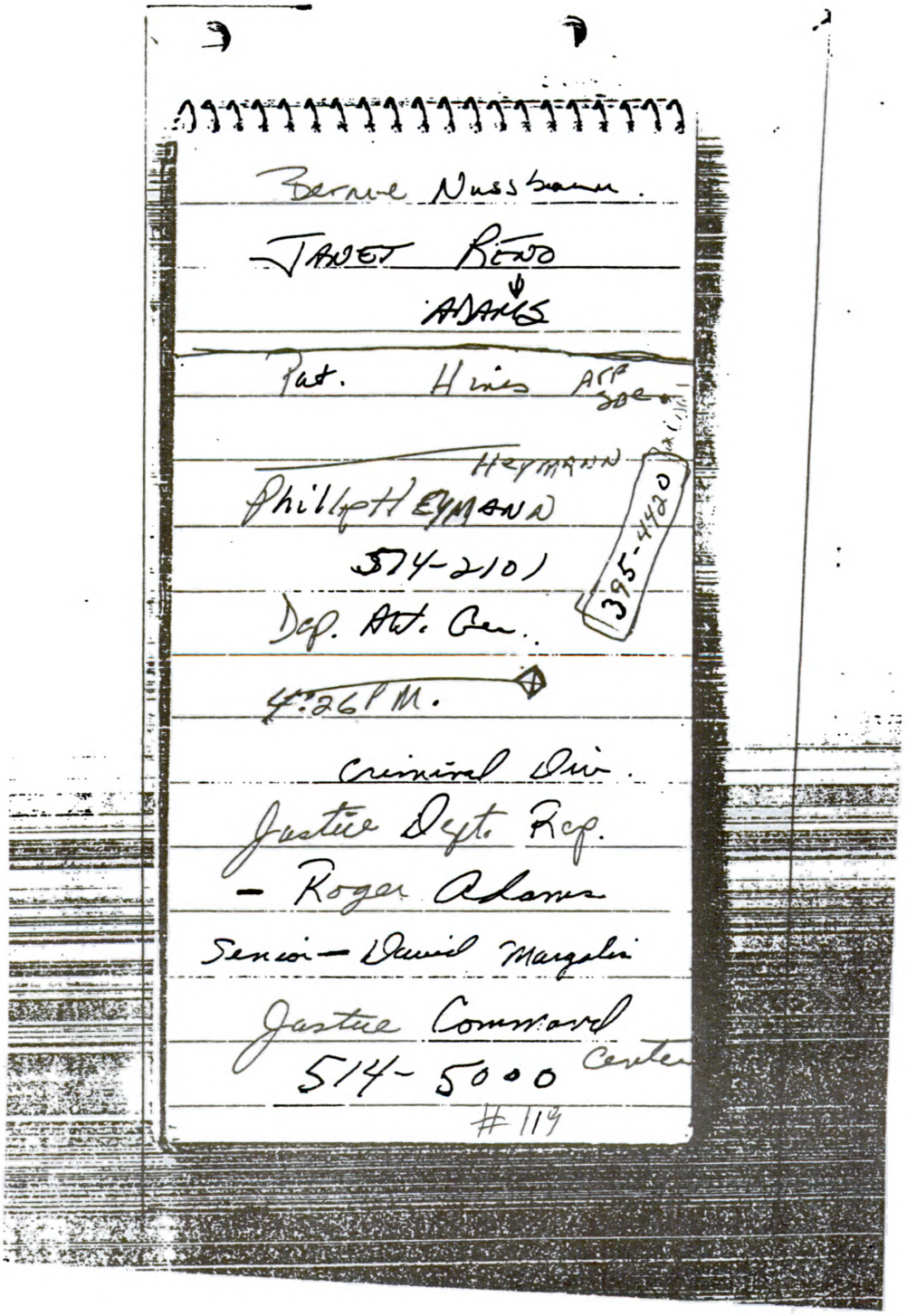
WEBB HUBBELL
514-9500

When body can be released.

[Craig LIVINGSTONE] - report to Fairfax Hosp. - Ed Body come down stairs
do. [Bruce Heyman observed] with box. (records?)

[Catherine Gallagher]
Notified for Webb Hubbell (2:)(6)
1300 hrs.
that body can be released

118



Bernie Nussbaum.

JANET RENO

ADAMS

Pat. Hines ASP DOE

HEYMANN

Philip H EYMANN

514-2101

Dep. Att. Gen.

395-4420

4:26 PM.

Criminal Div.

Justice Dept. Rep.

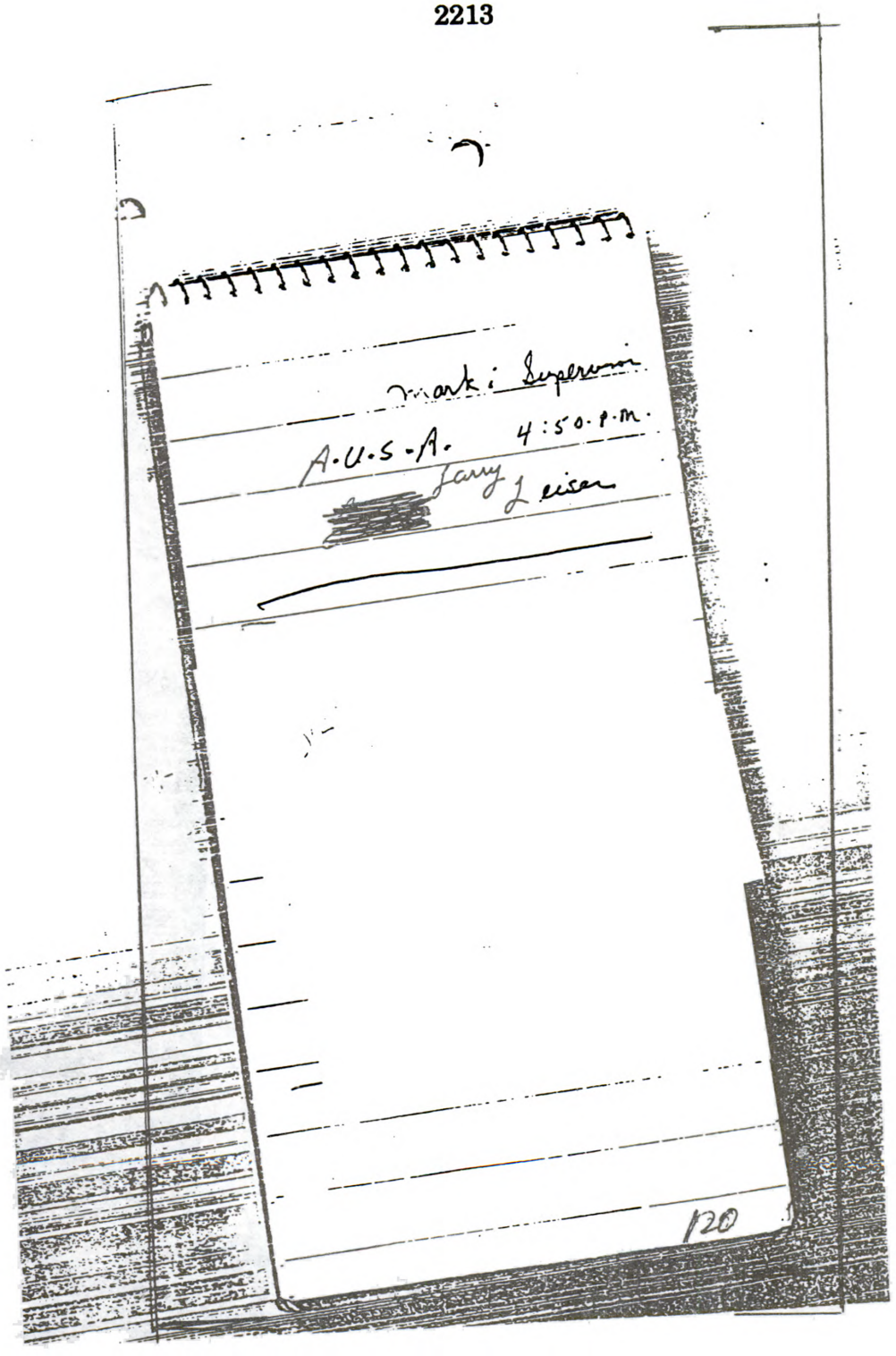
- Roger Adams

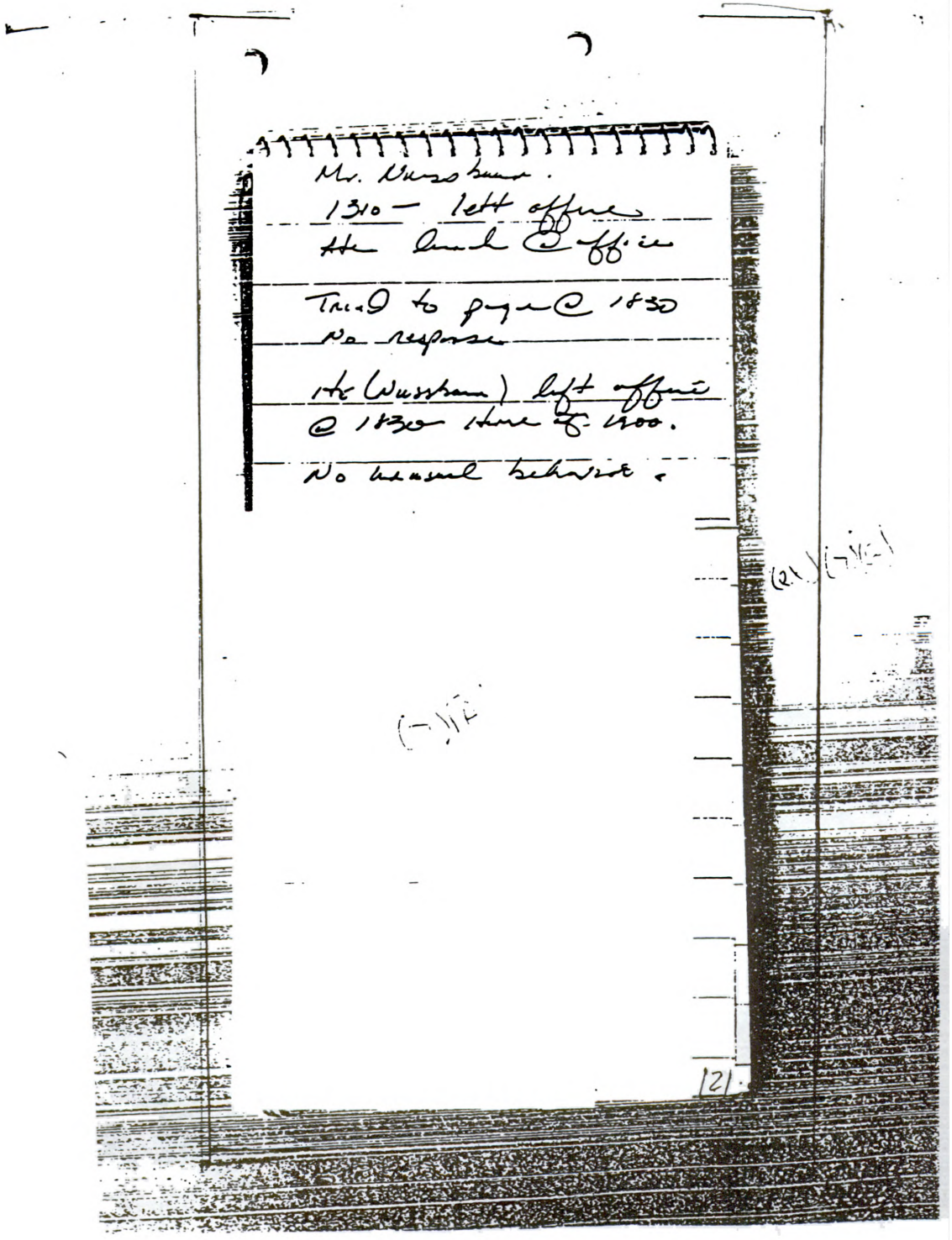
Senior - David Margolis

Justice Command Center

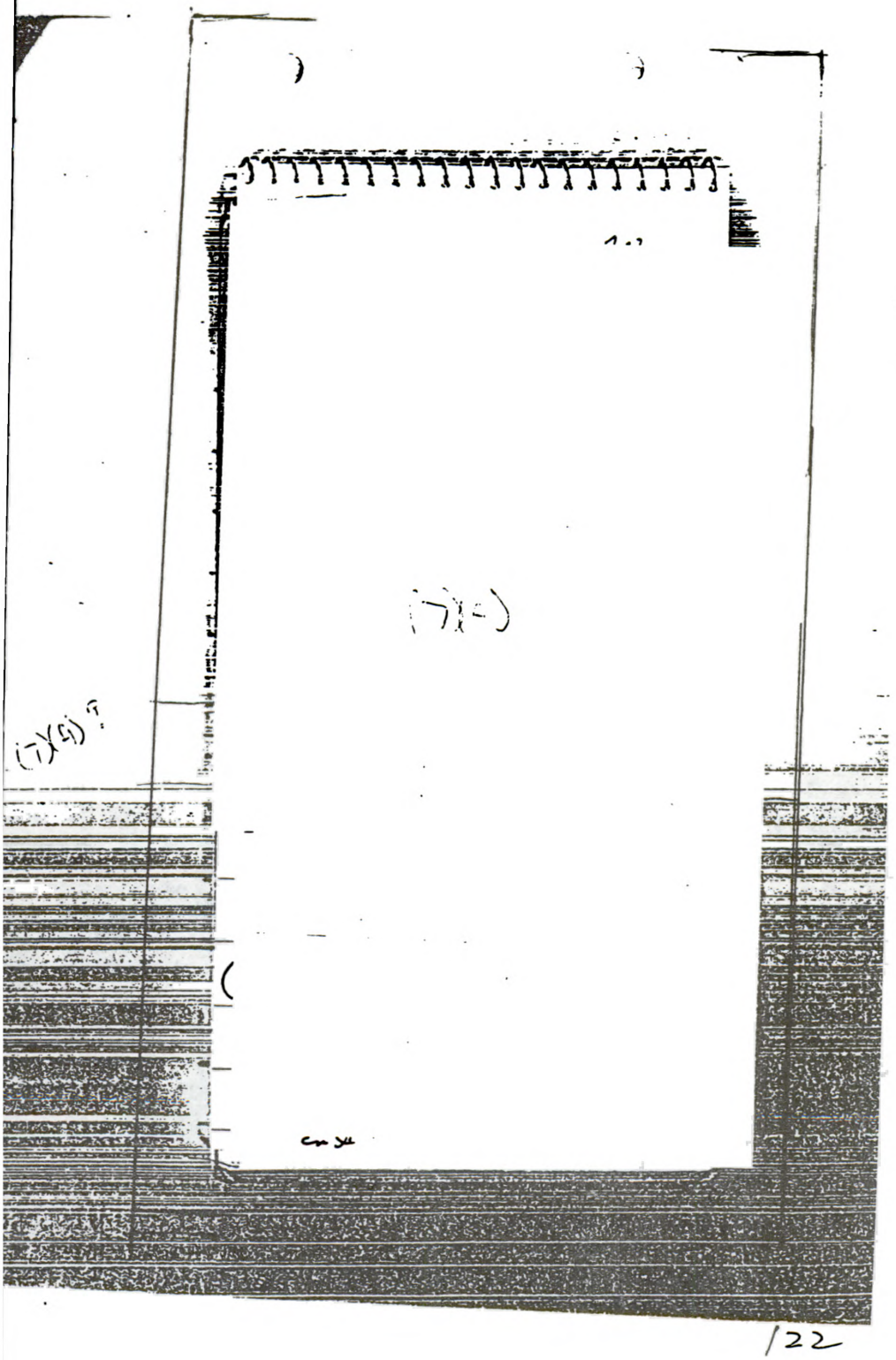
514-5000

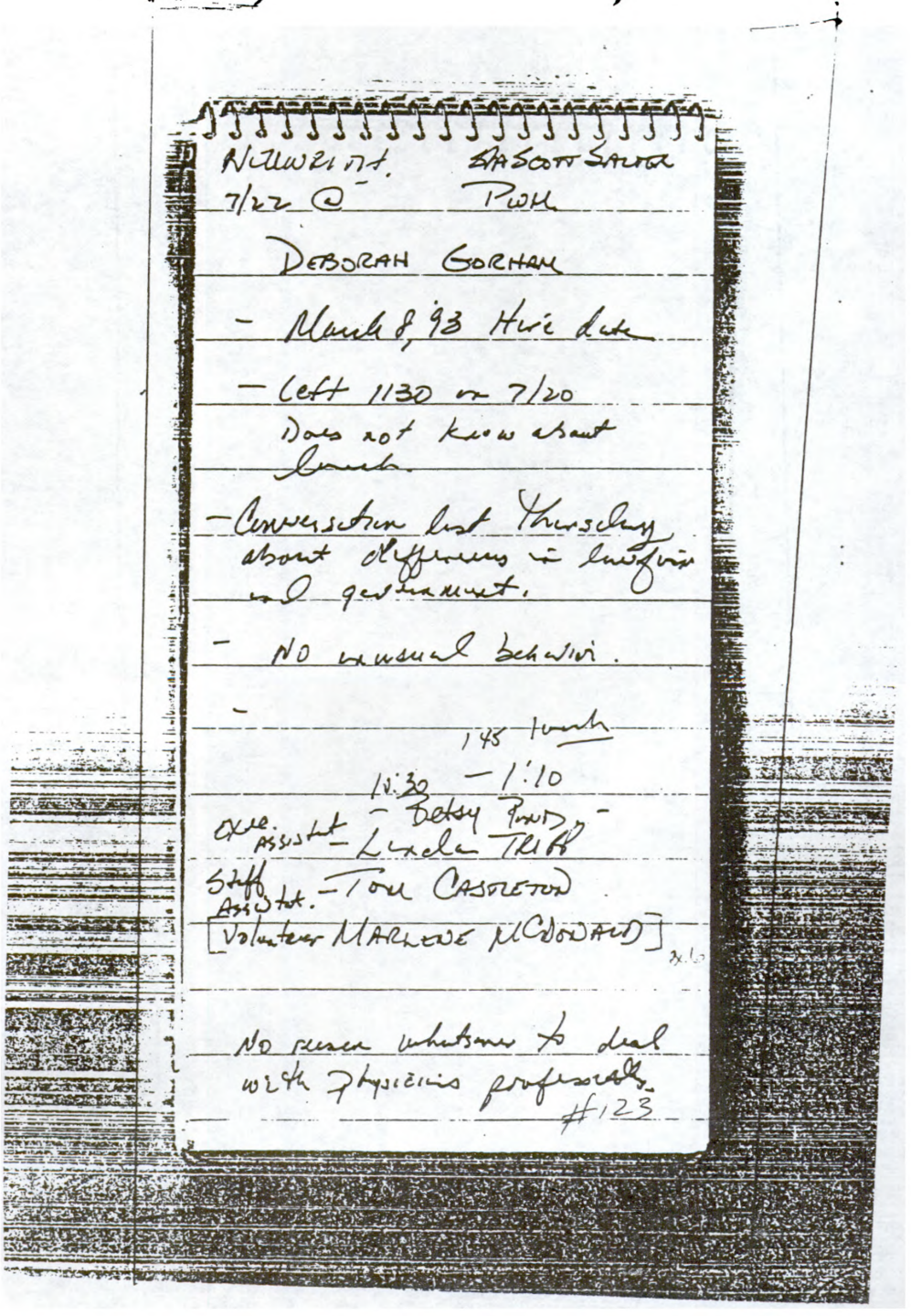
#119


Mark: Superman
A.U.S.A. 4:50 P.M.
Larry Leisen
120



Mr. Wussow.
1310 — left office
the Bank Office
Tried to page @ 1430
No response
Mr (Wussow) left office
@ 1830 Hrs E. 4100.
No unusual behavior.





NELLWELL INT. BY SCOTT SAYLOR
7/22 @ PWH

DEBORAH GORHAM

- March 8, 93 Hire date

- Left 1130 on 7/20
Does not know about bonus.

- Conversation last Thursday about differences in benefits and assignment.

- NO unusual behavior.

-

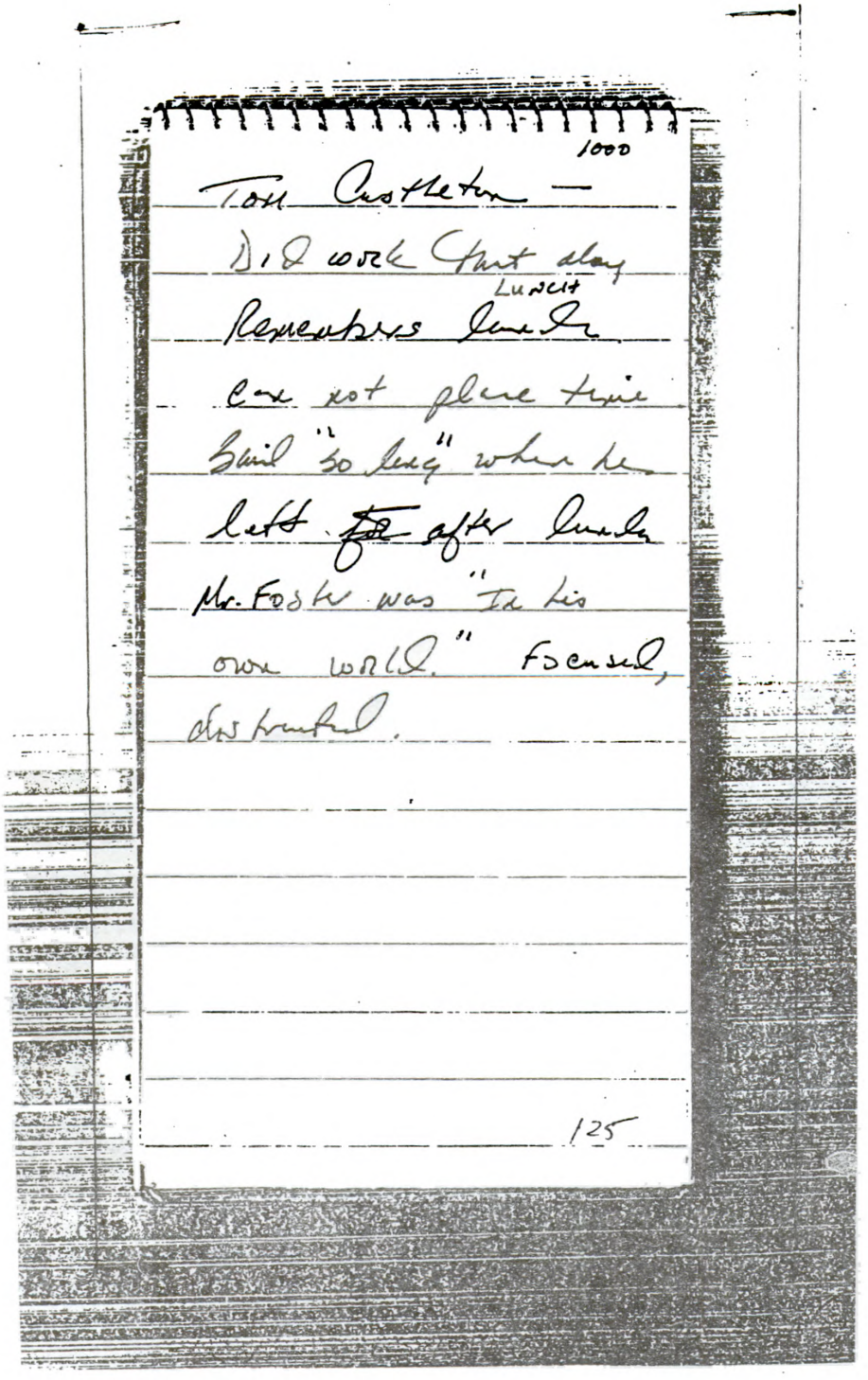
145 hours
11:30 - 1:10
Exec. Assistant - Betsy Pinto
Assistant - Linda Thrift
Staff Assistant - Tom Castleton
[Volunteer MARLENE MCDONALD]

NO person whatsoever to deal with Physicians professionally.
#123

Last Thursday Mrs. Foster asked for his pay schedule. She drew Checking account was overdrawn. Credit Union said they would work with Mrs. Foster. She was authorized by Mr. Foster to p.u. statement every Friday for Mrs. Foster.

Check stub for $60 — "all gone anyway"

#124



1000

Tom Castleton —

Did work first day

Lunch

Remembers Lunch

Can not place time

Said "so long" when he

left ~~for~~ after lunch

Mr. Foster was "In his

own world." Focused,

absorbed.

125

7/22 1150

LINDA TRIPP —

800 —

Demeanor - normal

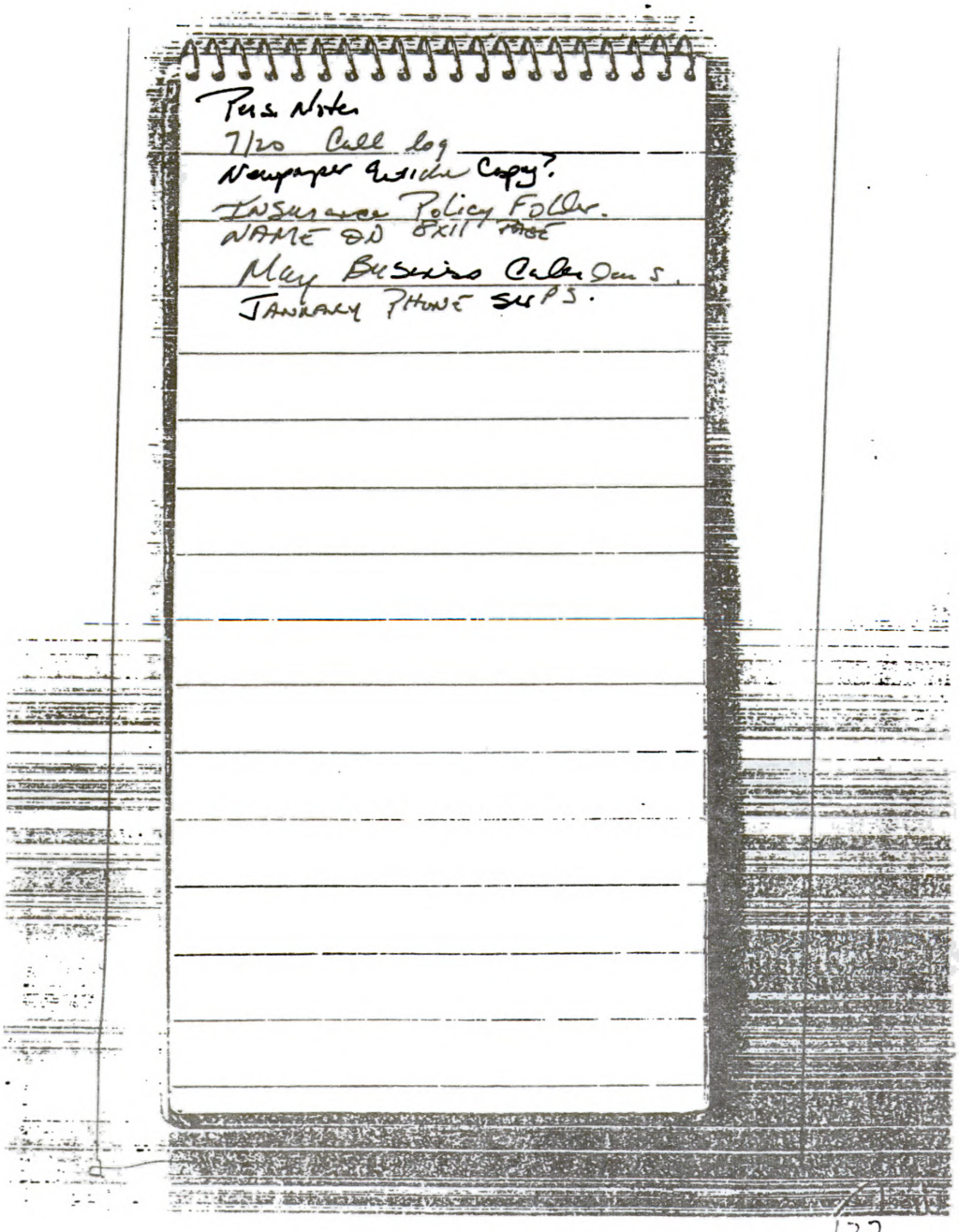
No personal dealings --

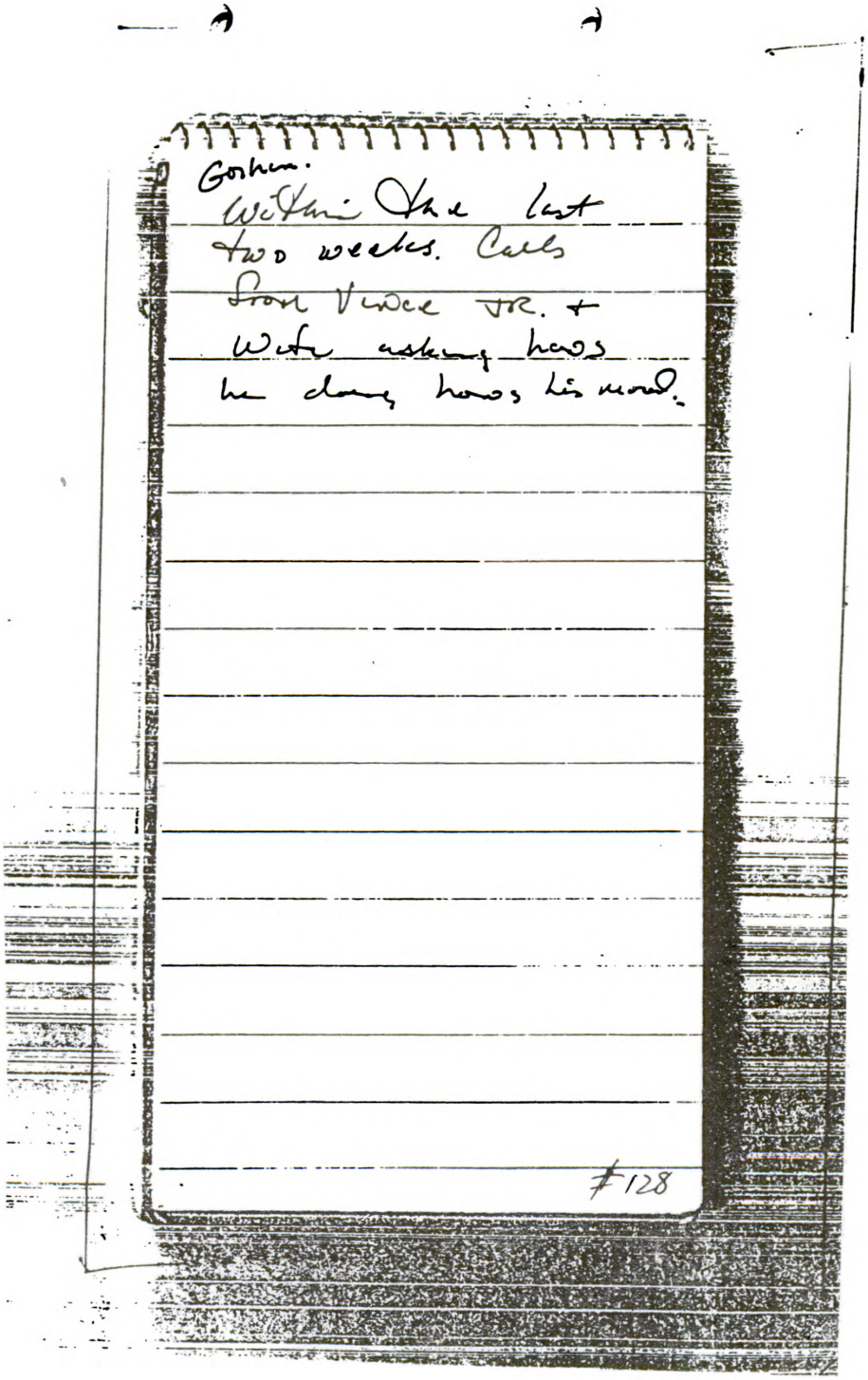
Did not have anything

(briefcase, bag etc..) with

him - absolutely.

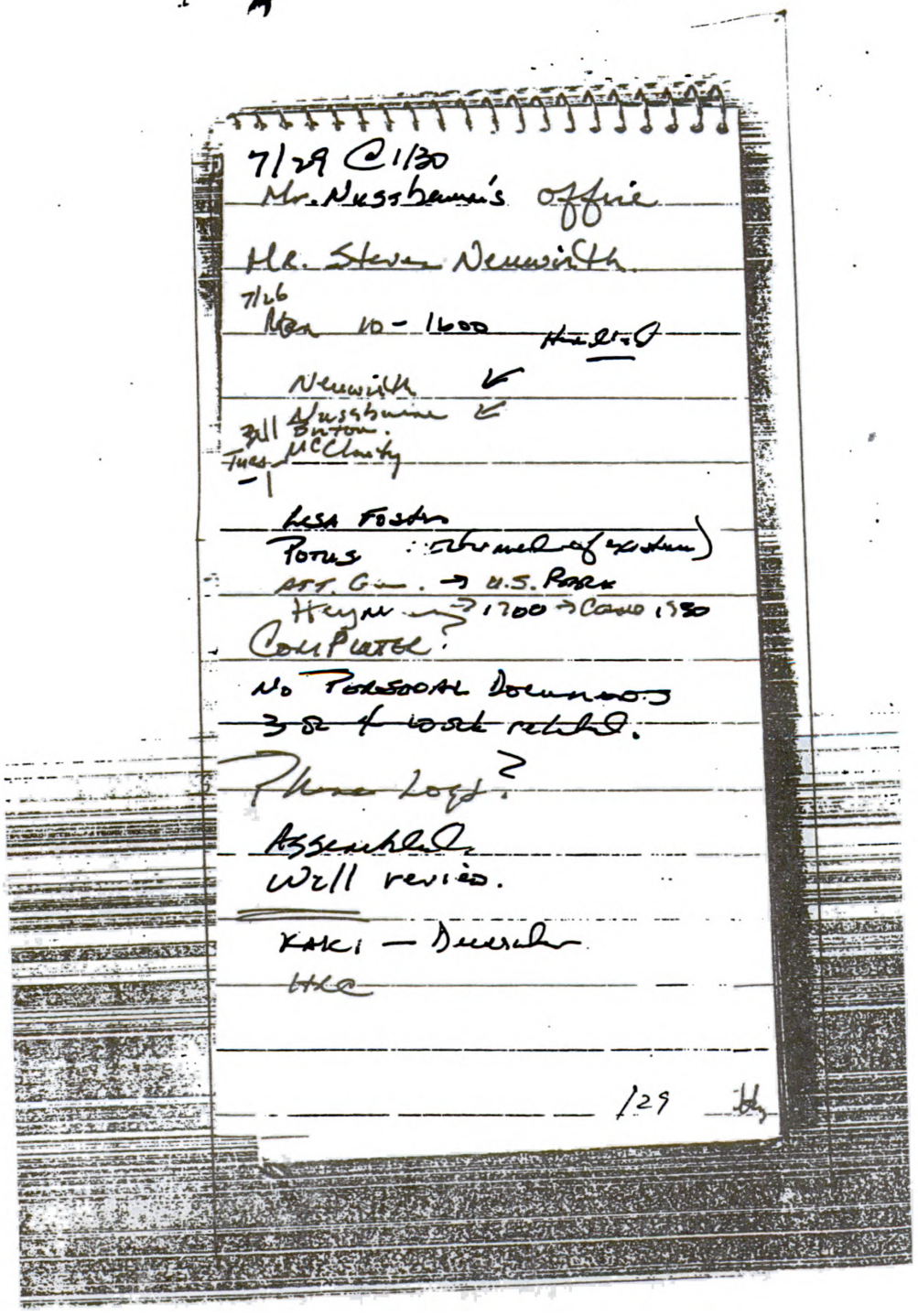
126


Press Notes
7/20 Call log
Newspaper article Copy?
Insurance Policy Folder.
NAME ID 8x11 PAGE
Mary Business Calendars.
JANUARY PHONE SLIPS.

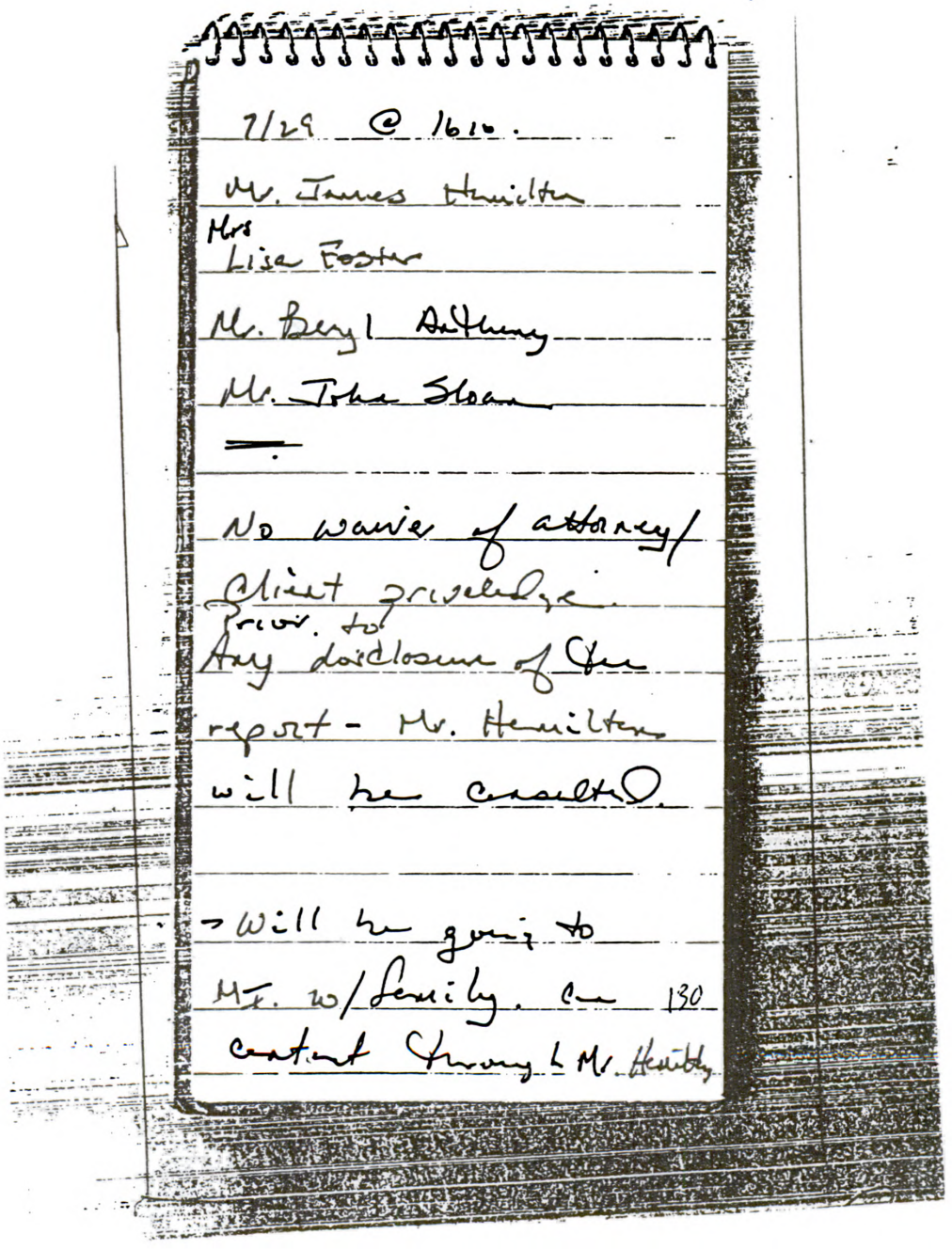


Gotham.
Within the last
two weeks. Calls
from Vince JR. +
Wife asking how
he doing how his mood.

#128



7/29 @ 1130
Mr. Nussbaum's Office
Hon. Steven Neuwirth
7/26
Mon 10 - 1600
Neuwirth
Nussbaum
Bruton.
Tues NCCluskey
Lisa Foster
POTUS
Att. Gen. → U.S. Post
Heyman → 1700 → Camp 1530
Computer?
No Personal Documents
Phone Logs?
Well revised.
KAKI — Neuwirth
HKC
/29



7/29 @ 1610.

Mr. James Hamilton

Mrs Lisa Foster

Mr. Beryl Anthony

Mr. John Sloan

No waiver of attorney/client privilege prior to any disclosure of the report - Mr. Hamilton will be consulted.

→ Will be going to Mt. w/ family. Can 130 contact Thomas & Mr. Hamilton

8:30 AM w/ Hunter

So many have been home
a bereavement in the offices,
and many not have known
of his return?

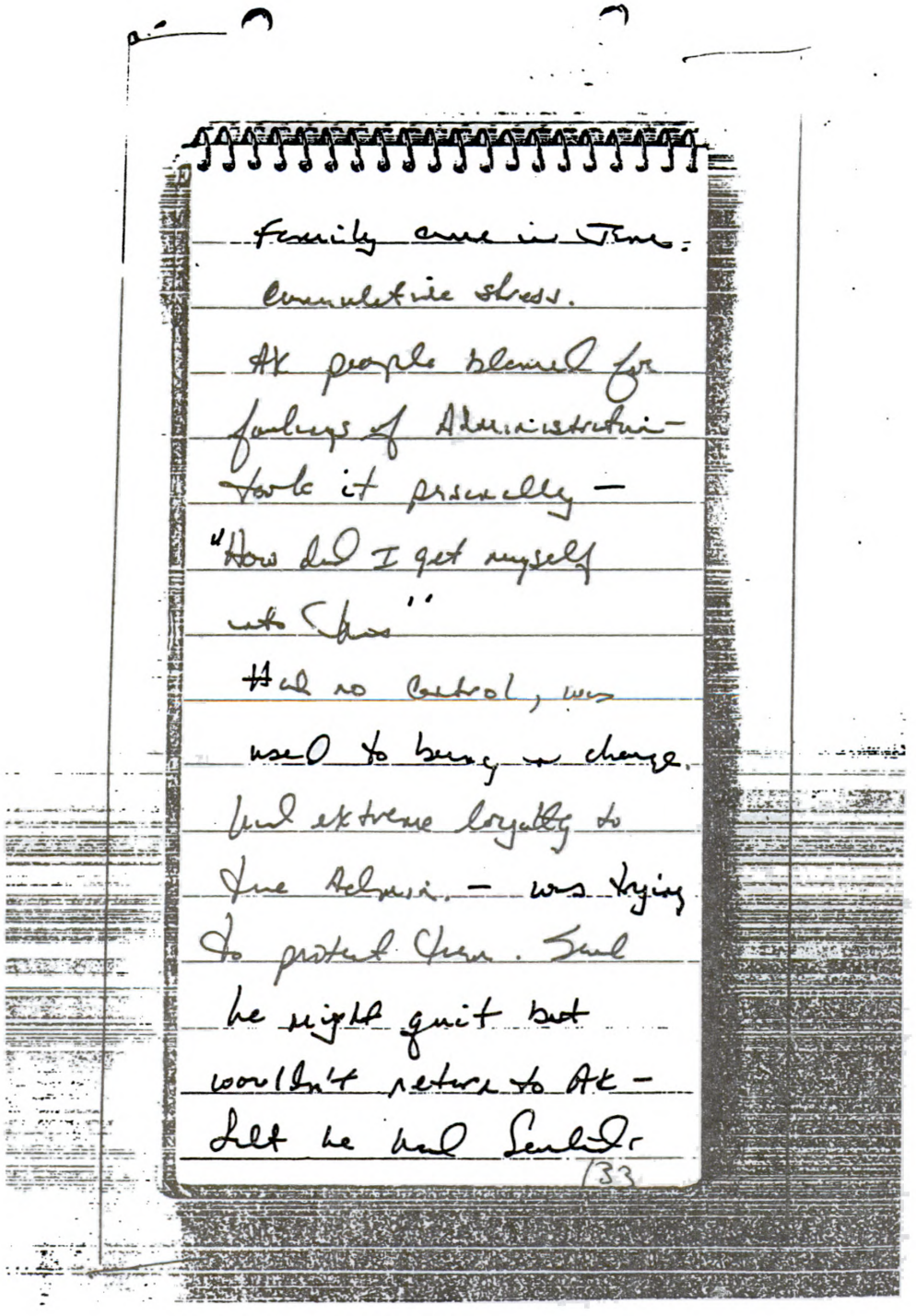
— Nov. 16 - DC
EASTER for Israel.

Pressures @ 12th. work
were affecting him adversely
especially the travel office
Investigation, Snowballing
his family, Gen. president.
etc. — not sleeping
well.

— That particular morning
he seemed better than
he had in a while. 131

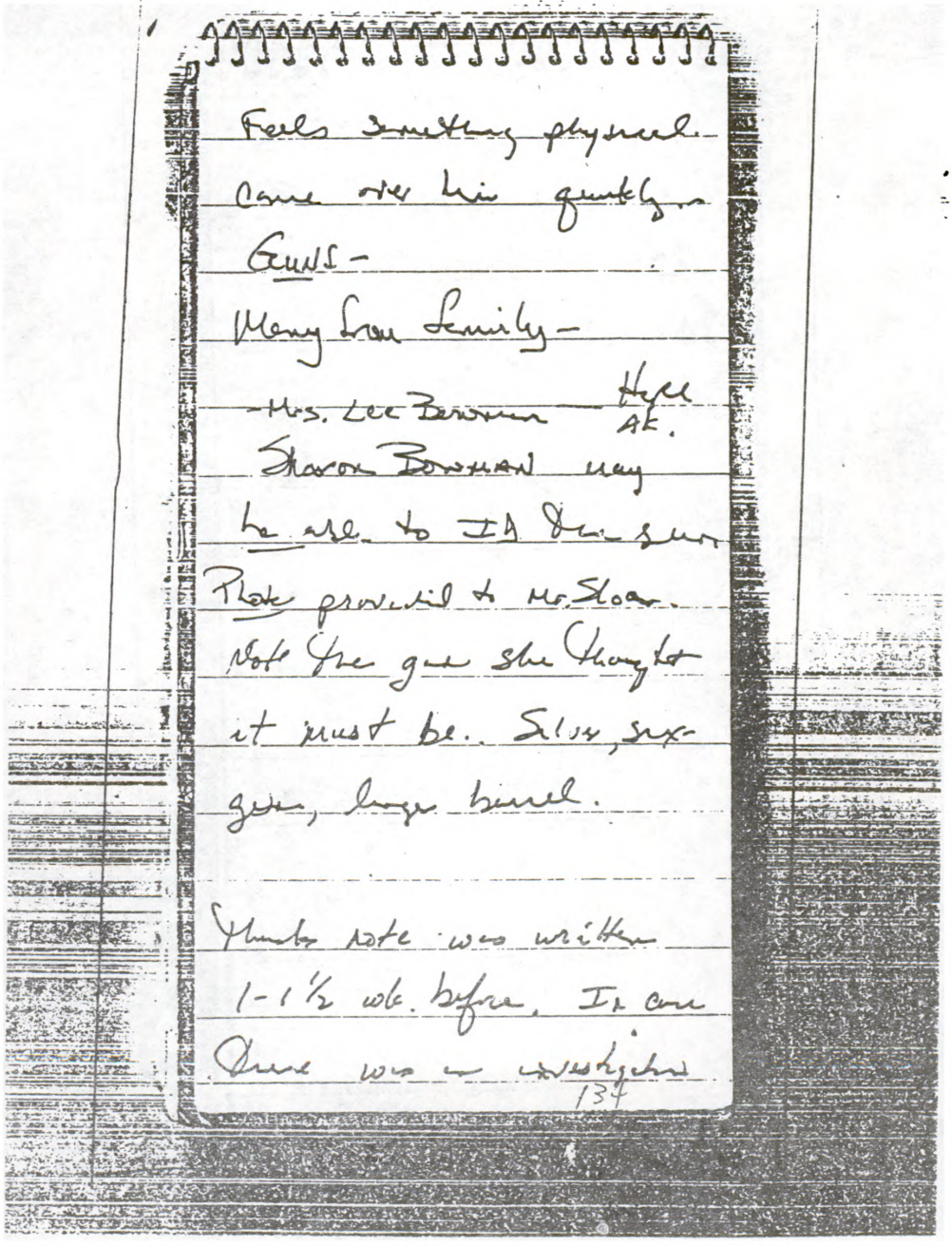
He had to stay while Husband was away. They were going to go away when he came back. - He talked to Sheila (Sheila Hathaway) to his sister - had high blood pressure, not feeling well. Had just been to the eastern shore. - His sister provided the names of the three doctors Larry Watkins from Ak- family doctor was contacted took one pill then right before "

132



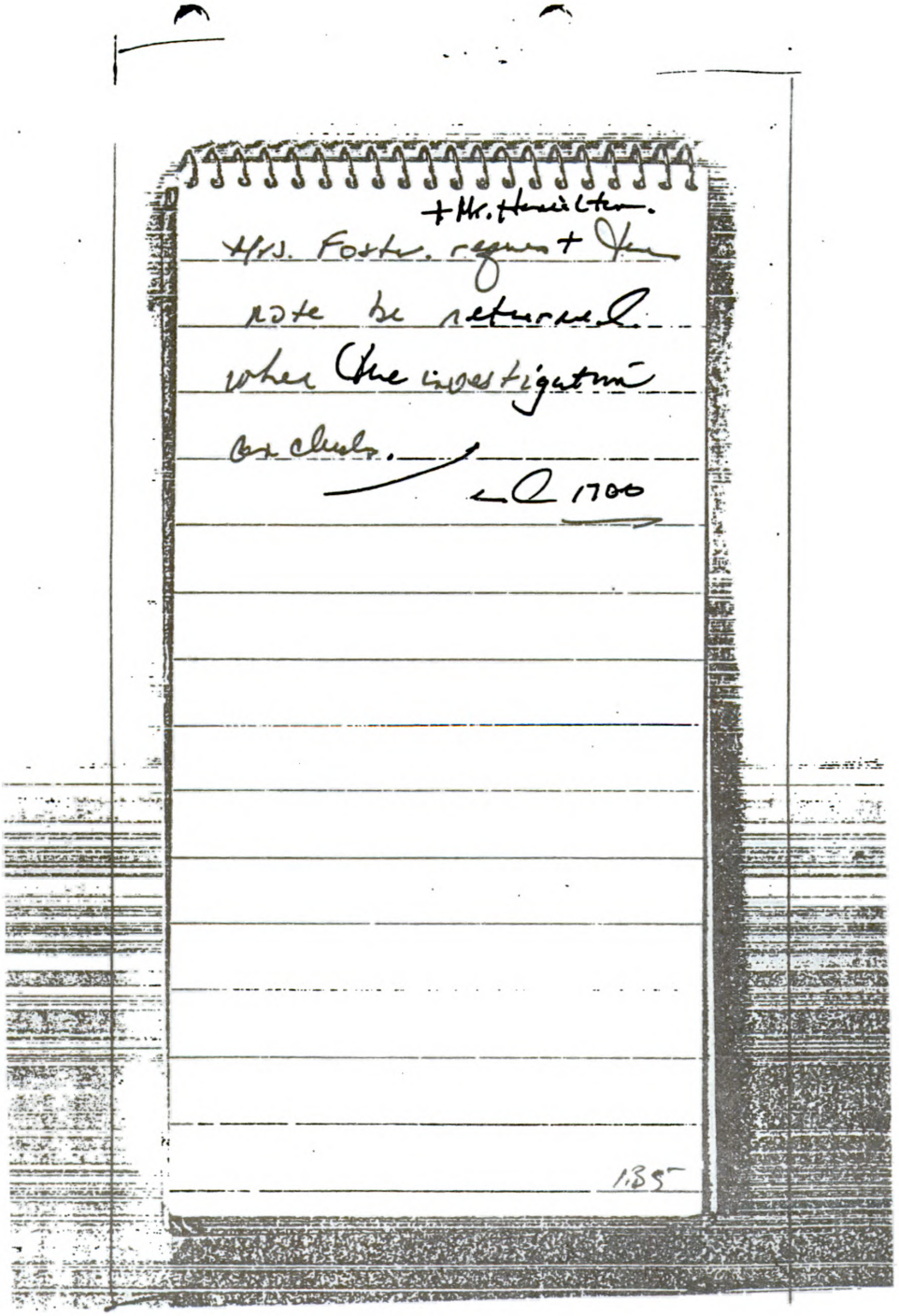
family came in time.
cumulative stress.
At people blamed for
failings of Administration-
took it personally -
"How did I get myself
into this"
Had no control, was
used to being in charge.
Had extreme loyalty to
the School. - was trying
to protect them. Said
he might quit but
wouldn't return to AK -
Left he had Senility.

133



Feels something physical.
Came over his quarters
Guns -
Many from family -
-Mrs. Lee Bowman Hyattsville
Sharon Bowman may
be able to ID the gun
Plate provided to Mr. Sloan.
Not sure gun she thought
it must be. Silver, sur-
gun, large barrel.

Thanks note was written
1-1½ wks. before. In one
there was a washcloth
134


+ Mr. Hamilton.

Mrs. Foster requests that
note be returned
when the investigation
is closed.

1700

185

3-4 weeks – Betsy has had personal tradegies – deaths in her family

456-2632
Betsy's phone #

(7)(A)

(7)(A)

(7)(A)

(Betsy saw Vin outside in Rose Garden for FBI Director ceremony. – She was part of ceremony. She was behind press.

Recalls no [illegible] Tues

Betsy "I" Ford
Staff assistance
Personnel Nussbaum Counsel's office

Betsy + Linda was in office when Vin came out @ 1:00 P.M.

9:00 – 9:45 – left the office in [illegible] staff meeting

2x (7)(C) (7)(C)

Tues Tues
6:45 – 6:50 left work on Tues
came in @ 9:00 A.M.

"No depression" No knowledge of weapons!

ate @ her desk.
Lunch – 12:00 – 12:30 – first conversation
medium rare cheese burger + coke
m+m's on tray (Linda wanted M+M's)
Sat on his sofa + ate lunch
Linda talked to him
1:00 PM Vin came out.
" " emotional state

Misdemeanor [illegible] NO

NO to seeing doctors.

unaware of any weight lost

(Linda Tripp works in Nussbaum office

"I'll be back – there are M+M's left in my office."

136

7/30/93 C2:251.m.

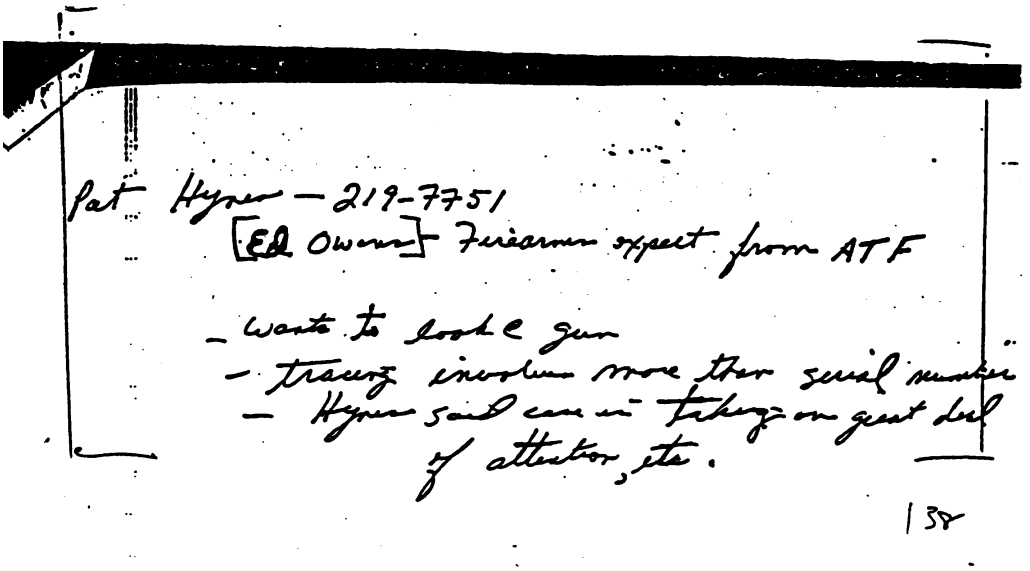
Dr. Byer

Tox report is ready — has been mailed
(Toxicologist Byer) negative for alcohol, cocaine, the usual.

"Everything is consistent with suicide" and everything is negative.

? Trazodone was not tested for and probably? Wouldn't show up. ?

137



Pat Hyper — 219-7751
[Ed Owens] Firearm expert from ATF

- Wants to look e gun
- tracing involves more than serial number
- Hyper said can in taking on great deal of attestor, etc.

138

7/30/93 @ 1:51

Jim [redacted] Hamilton called (PDR says antidepressant)
medicine - Trazodone
50 mg (Low dose says PDR)
Issued 7/19/93
number of pills - 30
1 missing
Jim said he took one pill - Mr. Foster took one pill according to Jim Foster.

Dr. called in Px ? DC?

Mr. Hamilton said he was very happy with the article about the gun on photo going to Arkansas. (Everyone will know who pilot is going to see - he doesn't want the press descending on the sister)

Davidson College - Foster + Hamilton both went to same college - Vince graduated seven years ahead of Jim

135

7-30-93 @
1114 hrs.

July 1st - July 20th Loop

Ch. Watkins 501-661-7740 7-17-93 1047

140

7/30/93
11:14 A.M. – 12:02 P.M.

Cliff says Linda Tripp says of phone –
Vince may have had a private line – But she doesn't think he ever got any private calls on a pvt. line – all came through outer office
if he did have a pvt line it would bypass phone log –
→ phone logs are a receipt of messages
if a call was put through no record made of calls
– if a family member called & left a message then it should have been put on log
– Brant Buck – attorney in Arkansas
– Maggie Williams, Chief of Staff for HRC
– Bill Kennedy – Associate Counsel in WH
– Cheryl Mills – Ass. Counsel in WH
– Jim Lyons – attorney in Denver who knew a lot of people in WH + campaign
– Gordon Rather –

(Sharon) Laura Bowman
Little Rock
659-9111

July 9th
David Watkins
11:42 A.M.
phone 2861

July 8th
Ref. Bill Kennedy
9:31 A.M.
David Watkins
2861

4:00 P.M. interview of Ms. Foster
address — 3,000 K St. (near waterfront)
Suite 300 on left in
shopping complex.

-0700
Mitchell - 1½ hrs A/L

~~Anthony is~~ — its
Beryl Anthony's jun
— Doctor in Arkansas sent
anti-depressor drugs to
Vince Foster (from NY
Times)

[John ATF)
Limbauch]
219-7751

ATF
~~[illegible]~~ Investor ~~[illegible]~~ [Brian Wilken]
927 7777
301-436-8159

counselor ~~[illegible]~~ Christon
142
ITC ~~[illegible]~~

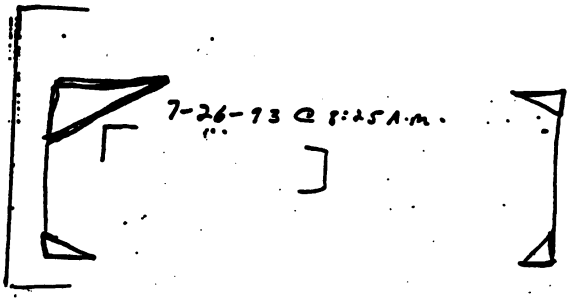
6:09 P.M. 7/28/93
Phillip Heymann

"Do what we normally do"

CBS inquiries - CBS seems to think White House turned matter over to USSS or DOJ.

7-29-93 Requested
ATF Mgt. Assn
[Brian Wildeman]
[301-436-8159] (NTC) National Training Center

143



3.92
Dec 14, 1990

-10-5100

Speed up lab testing

Bit of a Break

Also

Foster's guardian ad litem

Berglas Anthony
Winston & Strawn attorneys

his wife — Sheila Anthony - sister of Foster

→ may be able to ID gun.

→ Jury Out

7/26/93

Chief Toxicologist ◆
Chief Medical Examiner ◆ case reporting
804-786-3174

~~[illegible]~~
(lab in N. Va.)

I called [redacted] (LAB) 7/26/93 @ 11:42 A.M.

([764-4640] ME)

[redacted]

[redacted] → 764-4600 lab Phone #

Vincent Foster
Laurie — [(703) 764-4600]
[764-4602]

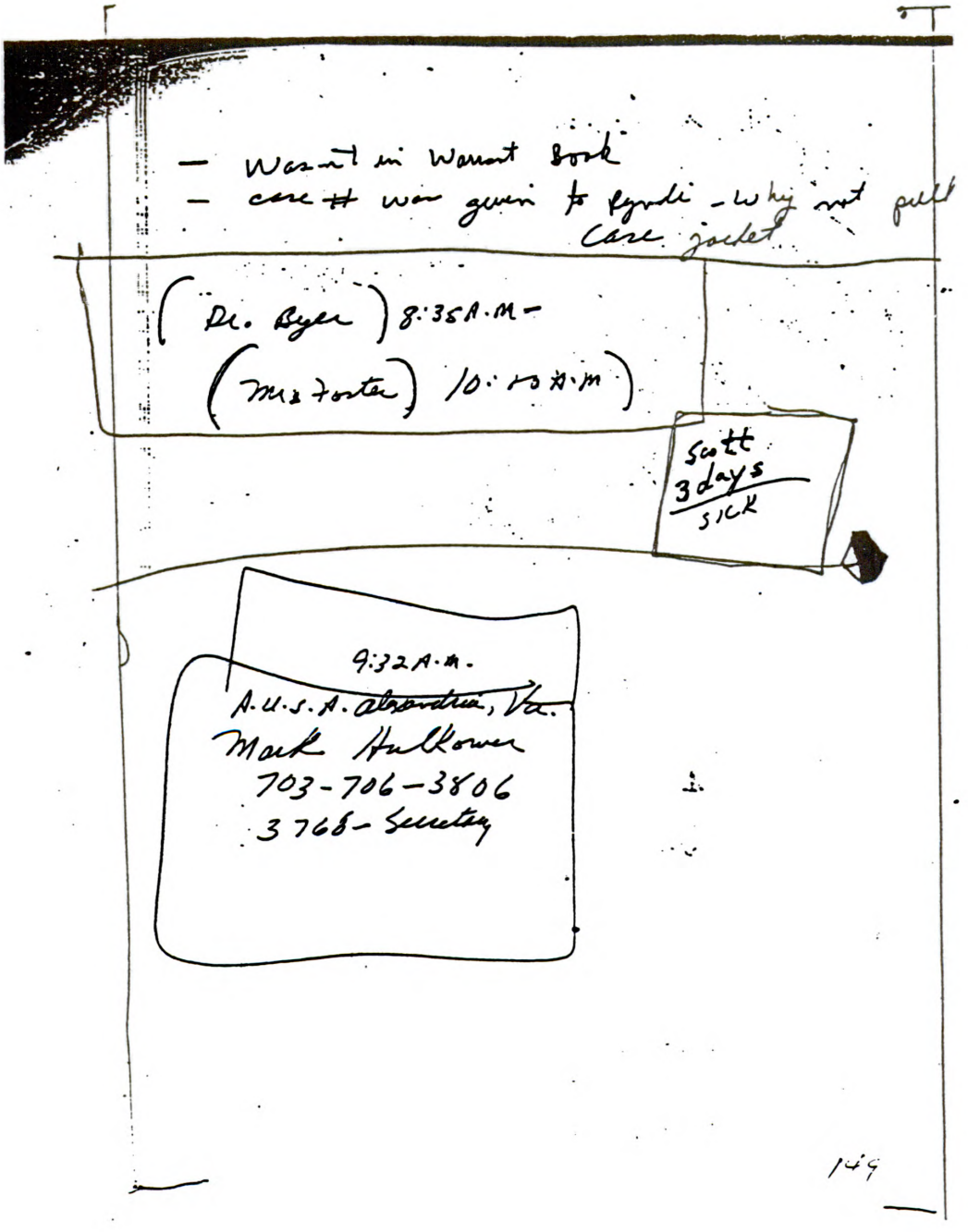
([redacted])

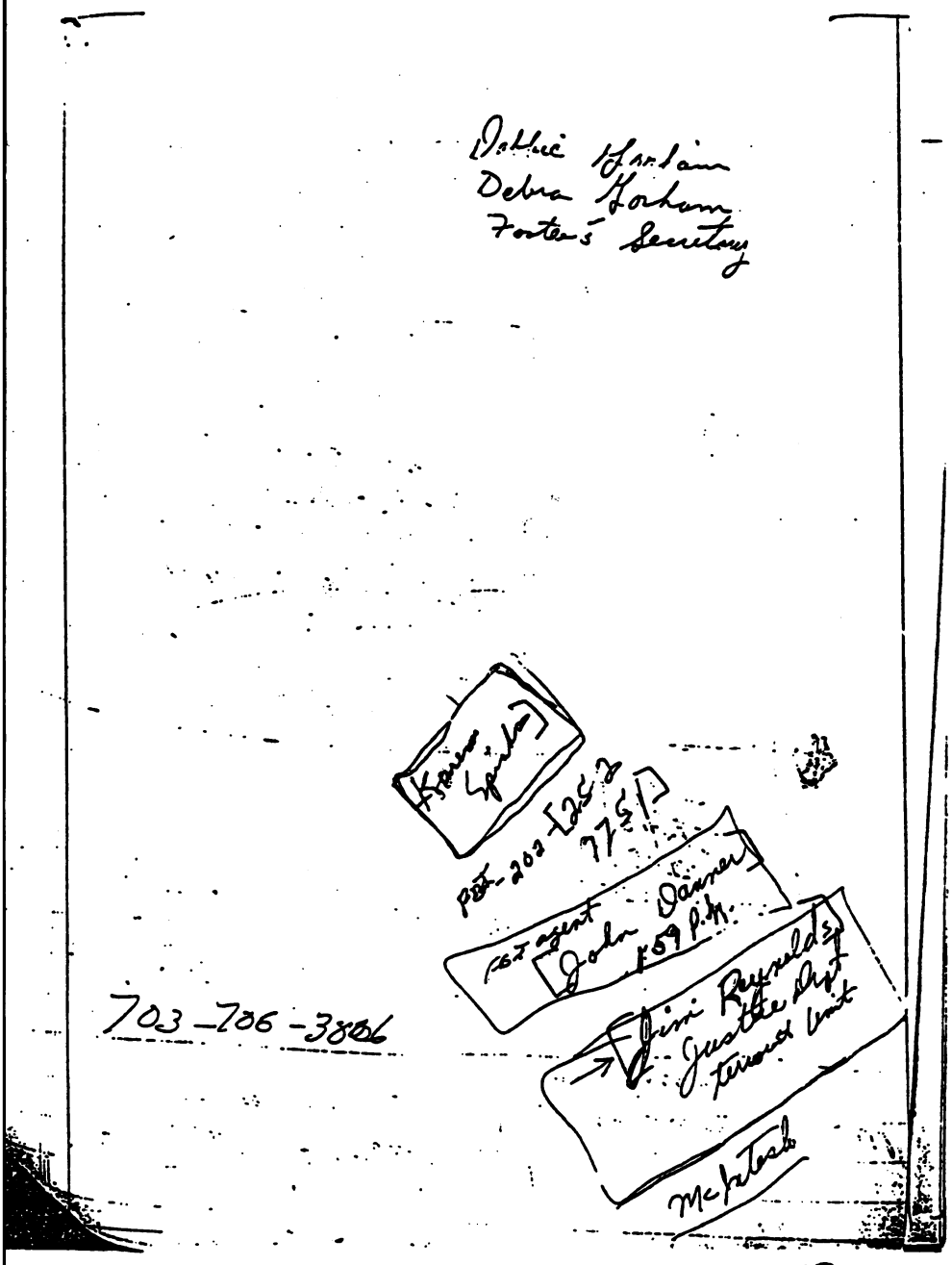
(toxicology report is done)

→ and test goes to Richmond 804-786-4640

→ Dr. Beyer ◆

⊛ Call Dr. Beyer on Friday ref. status on test.


– Warrant in Warrant Book
– case # was given to Lynda – why not pull case jacket
(Dr. Byer) 8:35 A.M –
(Mrs Foster) 10:10 A.M)
Scott
3 days
SICK
9:32 A.M.
A.U.S.A. Alexandria, Va.
Mark Hulkower
703-706-3806
3768 – Secretary
149


Debbie Hardaman
Debra Hardaman
Foster's Secretary
703-706-3806

8-2-93

[redacted] Dr. Watkins 501-661-9740

(7-19-93 @ 1047 AM
Was returning Vicki's call)

8/2/93 11:30 called Dr. Watkins - he was with a patient - secretary will have him return my call.

11:45 A.M. - phone interview of Doctor Watkins

Monday 7/19/93 → Vincent called Dr. Watkins said he had weight lost, lost of appetite, under a lot of stress. Vincent said he was under some depression

Vicki ~~said her [illegible]~~ said he was under some depression when asked by Dr. Watkins.

Lopid → Generic name is gemfibrozil

(11:30 P.M. on front)

Lena called around 10:20 PM on night of death to discuss her death

→ Internet (Internal Medicine) from Little Rock, Arkansas

Dec 31, 1992 complete physical given by Dr. Watkins Taking no Medication

Called Drug store in Wash. phone # 202-337-4100 ext 157

[illegible] called prescribed

8/2/93

Jeri Lyons - from message log
303-623-9000

12:21 P.M. call Jeri Lyons. (a secretary answered + said he was on the phone)

→ Rothgerber, Appel, Tower + Johnson
law firm in Denver

12:49 P.M. - left message on his voice mail

1:05 P.M. Jeri Lyons called me back

met through HRC [illegible] Jeri

Know each other from mid-to late 80's (87-88)

Jeri Lyons + Foster were friends
Worked together on campaign

(Jim was going to be in Wash.)

due to see each other on Wed 7/21/93
for Dinner + Jim was going
to pay off a wager from
a Basketball -

some question to Jeri's part of [illegible]

Foster + Lyons had spoken Sunday nite 7/18/93, Jim didn't
didn't know exactly when
he would leave, so he told
Foster he would call Jeri
+ let her know when he
would arrive -
This is why Jim called on

Time 8:09 P.M. EST

152

8/2/93

Brant Buck - from message log
501-377-0310

12:12 P.M. called Brant Buck
Buck is on vacation until 8/16/93 according to his secretary - Linda Johnston
Buck never reached Mr. Foster

Foster returned Buck's call at 11:17 (12:17 our time)
Mr. Buck had left his office
he may have still been in the Bldg, but away from his office

~~Buck~~ Buck is a partner @ Rose law Firm in Little Rock -
- Rose law is appx 50 attorneys
- Little Rock is .

Hope is in S/W Arkansas .

Linda Johnston
~~Secretary~~ said she (~~Linda Johnston~~) had a brief conversation with her (Foster) he appeared to be normal - nothing out of the ordinary.

8/2/93
Before 10:30 A.M.
Jim Hamilton called reference when we would close our case so the family can rest easy.

Also, he said he would call about the gun, as he hadn't heard anything yet.

154

8/2/93

12:25 P.M.

on way home from DC (work)
taken GW Pkwy home to Sterling. Park
approaches Ft Marcy @ 2:45-3:00 P.M.
near last bridge or 3:05 P.M.
in right hand lane
car pulled from left to right
+ went in Ft. Marcy.
out state tags
thought it was unusual to see
an out of state plates go into
~~[illegible]~~ Ft. Marcy
state name in lower right
hand corner of plate —
Charcoal-gray metallic - 4 dr sedan
single male occupant

8/2/93

Beryl F. Anthony, Jr.
Attorney

371-5754

I called him re: taking Mrs. Foster to Ft. Macy

8/4/93 @ 1:18 P.M - he was out of the office message was left for him to call me.

3:10 P.M. - called again for Mr. Anthony. - No answer got @ secretary

8/5/93 9:45AM - called again for Beryl.

8/5/93 9:43 am called + left message on his secretary's mail box.

8/5/93 before Noon - contact made - Beryl said he did not take Jean Foster to Fort Macy, he said he spoke to her sister-in-law + she identified the gun as part of her father's collection

156

8/4/93 @ 1:10 P.M EST

John Sloan

I left message with Secretary to have Sloan call me.

501-376-6681

~~[redacted]~~ Sharon Foster Bowman

Sloan showed her the picture last night she remembered picture of gun remembered curlicue on grips (bottom of grips)
(curlicue)

John Sloan called me @ 3:05 PM 8/4/93

Sharon Foster Bowman

address of [5510 Sherwood Rd
Little Rock, Arkansas.]

157

8/5/93 @ 10:30 A.M.

Gordon Rather - 501-371-0808
Known Vince for since he has been @ Rose law firm (approx 22 yrs)
- did not speak with him
- Vince's office did call back + wanted to know if its OK if Vince returned his call tomorrow.

No contact made with Foster

Rather's firm - Wright, Lindsey & Jennings
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Bruce Lindsey was a partner in Rather's firm

American board of trial advocates
= ABOTA
(Vince was no longer a member)

(personal matter -) agenda
① selected selection of nomination of Federal judges -
② Health reform
③ Arkansas chapter had a meeting in July in Memphis - wanted

Rather had met with Foster 11:00 a.m 3/12/93 West Wing in Vince's office
Don Shultz tomorrow

Vince was the same Vince he has always known. Very impressive person.

KS

Driver) Blue Mercury (94) which had broken down near Fort Marcy.

8/5/93

Driver) → @ 5:57 PM) spoke to her.

5:55 PM car broke down N/B (7/20/93)

] walked down to parking lot

- she saw 2 cars

2 parked cars { 1 - Blue - dark } dark blue
{ 1 - Grey or Silver } lighter Grey or Silver

She said they were parked - one closer to trail + one 4-5 spaces from the other one.

She heard the Fire + Ambulance vehicles when she was walking to McLean Exit.

155

20 July 1993

TO: [Lt Gavin]

FROM: [JH Ramsden]

SUBJECT: Sequence of calls + transmissions

TIME

180235 - Fairfax EOC called us to say they had Ambulance enroute to Ft. Marcy for dead body [(Sgt. Borden)]

180330 - NPS employee called to say a white Contractor-type van pulled into Turkey Run and a w/m advised them of a dead body by the last cannon in Ft. Marcy. Despite repeated requests by [Sgt Myers] - NPS employee refused to identify himself. [(Sgt Myers)]

180530 - Call broadcast to 211 (at D-2)

1900

191158 - 261 arrived at Ft Marcy - Fairfax Fire

Contractor-type van pulled into Turkey Run and a w/m advised them of a dead body by the last cannon in Ft. Marcy. Despite repeated regests by [Sgt Myers] - NPS employee refused to identify himself. [Sgt Myers]

180530 - Call broadcast to 211 (at D-2)

181158 - 261 arrived at Ft. Marcy - Fairfax Fire was already there searching

181432 - 261 found body and asked for CIB

181455 - 31 enroute to Ft Marcy

181509 - 618 enroute to Ft. Marcy

7/26 @ 1020

W-
H.

7:20. Driving home
right hand lane
on bridge before Ft. Marcy

not cutting
in front of
deliberately ← Car in left lane pulled abruptly
in front of him into ~~front~~ Ft. Marcy

Out of State tags. Michigan DLD
or AE. State letters lower
right corner, in blue.

Dark Metallic Grey, Japanese style

245- 300 Ave

Single white occupant.

7/26 @ 1057 JIM HAMILTON - Not D
W- 202.424-7826

7/26 @ 1058 - Brother In Law -
Beryl Anthony
W- 202-371-5700
Wilmer + Strauss
1400 L St., NW

- Wife -
Sheila Anthony
(Foster's Sister)

expects bank
Tues or Wed (27, 28)

62

7/26 —
Hamilton
@ 11 of -

Margolis

Hubbell - Interviewing.
Family very upset.
- Lisa is not coming back to Washington anytime soon.
- We have to find a time to interview in Little Rock.
- Nothing of importance @ office.
- Family interviews - don't know the availability of other family members - will check.

From FBI.

Sandra Phillips - Ch. 7

Head two bullets involved
.38 ~~in his temple~~.
.22 in his temple

Sharon Walsh Wash Post.

Called Justice BCCI case.
Foster associated with it

— [John Richardson] —
Check of all databases reg.
re: BCCI.

163 →

7/25

@ 1545 (202) 636-3155.
Washington Times. – Mike Hedges
Went to a store and bought
two bullets.

@ 1555 ~~Craig Foster~~ Livingston.
– Wants to pick up vehicle.
– Told him to go through transition.

@ 1640 [Kerry Case] [(501) 224-7896]
[429-80-4444]
[6-27-46]
[BX 5381]
Little Rock, Ark. 72215

NY Post – #340 Capital Hotel.
Interviewing people who have tape recordings
re: Vince Foster. + Hillary Clinton.

1988-90
[Conservative Freedom Network]
[ADAR]
Clinton files
They have a list of names
to: [Libby Nichols] [(501) 329-1159]
Copies of tapes are available.

[Nichols] has been contacted by
David Watkins
Mark McCarty
Bruce Lindsey
[Capt. Buddy Young] – Head of Gov. Ark State ICF

[redacted] [Nichols] heard connecting w/ people in Rose Law firm re relations between Vince + Hillary.

~~People in Rose Law firm involved~~ Credit

John ~~Hoppe~~ Lawson - CBS News Dallas..

Wash Post/Times. Mike Isikoff

[Nichols] ~~got~~ called Sunday / FBI on way to house to get tapes.

HAS contacted —
(202) 514-2000 Justice Dept.
Talked to a female
Said someone would call back.

* will send copy of tape & trans. to Nichols

165

1/26

1640-

Inherited gun from his father 2 years ago. after he passed away from Cancer.

Hempstead County (Hope, AK) Probate Records in the County would have Copies of the wills.
① Probate Clerk...-
② ~~first~~ draft of the will.

@ 1640 Benj Adkerson
Lost Foster saw gun at house.

Call 0930 on 7/27 shows @ 1000
Winston + Strawn
371-5754

Is under the impression that DOJ is interviewing him tomorrow. (Lidh)

166

(703) 764-9640 [Dr. Huynh]

Toxicology.

[AMY WONG.] —— TOXICOLOGY on FOSTER

BLOOD — Neg. PCP, morphine, cocaine, Benz. etc.

VITREOUS HUMOR — Acc./Keytars

5.

URINE - Neg.

LIVER -

167

7/29.

Phone Logs?
Gu
Cu

She has seen the notes; authenticated it.
will bring signature?
for comparison

HAMILTON - 424-7826 — will try to see if we brought — know what we were noting.

[Don FLYNN] 395-4112

456. 6798 Bill Burton

Steve. Neuwirth → W.H. OPERATOR

TEXACO CARD

↓

0425 WH Counsel's office - left message.

HAMILTON * Not waiving my marital privilege.

Neuwirth - 1130 - Nussbaum's office.

1055

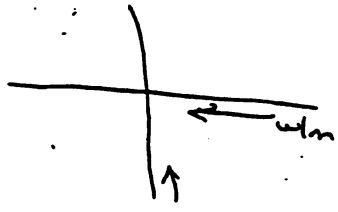
daughter saw
man walking thru park on monday thought
it was strange

- Hyde [McLean, VA]

walking toward Ft Marcy saw man
on path toward Ft Marcy - he didn't look at her
at all, although just a few yards away
dark slacks, white shirt and red tie 3:00pm
dark brown hair 30's-40's no hat if case
no jacket & suit wasn't able to get a
good look @ face because he didn't look at her.
leaving monday to Sidney = Australia + New Zealand

7/24/93 1110 h-s

RMA



From Jane Maigler 7-26-93 10:20 AM

Winston + Strawn attys.
1400 L st. NW 371-5700 5754

Beryl Anthony - Foster Brother in law
his wife (Beryl's) Sheila Anthony
~~[illegible]~~ his Foster Sister
He may be able to ID Gunn.

7-26-93
9:56 A.M.
Victoria Cook
Office of Security
703-482-7961
CIA ~~[illegible]~~
Bldg 213
one employee who works
in CIA.

Works near Work. Navy
Yard.

12

Pete

Pat Hines - ATF SAIC - called at 1545 hrs.

Both Ser #'s were checked with the following results -

355055

Manufacturer shipped to: GUS HALCH Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, IN

ON: 12-29-1913

SER# 356555

Manufacturer shipped to: SEATTELE HARDWARE CO.

9-14-1913

They will need a probable place of purchase of the weapons to do a further trace, if someone knows where the deceased purchased it.

Tim

7-21-93

1545 hrs. 171

7-21-93 @ 1830 hrs

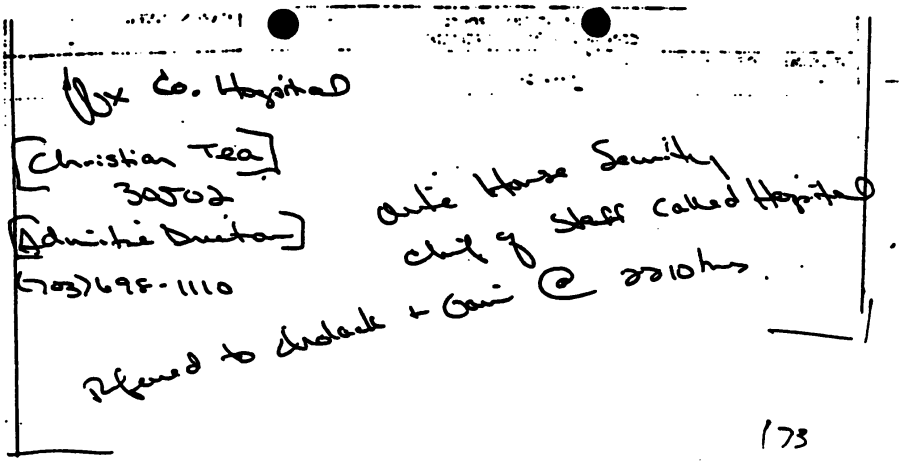
Phil @ Communications:

Received a phone call from:
Erwin Helman (703) 241-5506

Said he saw a well dressed female in the grassy area, but doesn't know if it coincided with the time of the suicide. He did not see any broken down vehicles in the area.

HAINES: Juan G. Campos
6142 Willston Dr.
Falls Church, Va.

172


Fx Co. Hospital
[Christian Tea]
30502
[Admitting Division]
(703)698-1110
Outside House Security
Chief of Staff called Hospital
Planned to Embark + Gone @ 2210hrs.
173

[Susan Spreader] owner of address — renting a room

7-21-93 / 3000 hrs

Erwin Wilbur Holman - 1809 Mac Arthur Dr. McLean, Va. 22101 / 63 yrs. old.

work for [Metro Realty & Seaford Co.] Landover, Md.

Works 7-5 P

left 5:15 P

usual: over 14th St. & up Parkway to 123 to Kirby.

last night - passed Ft. Marcy.

1745-1800 F on Rt. shoulder about 500 yds. past Ft. Marcy

56 - 5'7 - 5'8"

W/F black dress / black hair - little below shoulder.
w/ red mixed in top.
just below knee length. / slender (nice build, mid 30's

maybe a long shoulder strap hand bag.

→ did not see a 10-46 on rt. side of road before or after Ft. Marcy.

leaving for N.Y. Saturday for a week.

/1855Ø5377/VA
RATOR'S PERMIT RECORD
E :
RESS:
IRES: Ø5/28/91 TYPE: REGULAR
TRTN: GLASSES

PERMIT:
DOB: SEX: F SSN:
WASHINGTON

ES RECORD FOUND - NLETS INQUIRY NUMBER 8Ø678 INITIATED
SEARCH FOR CRIMINAL WARRANTS BY NAME, PRESS THE ENTER KEY

:M 8Ø678 NLET FROM VADMVRH99

PREVIOUS DWI: ØØ

.EAN,VA 221Ø1
/F. DOB, HGT, WGT, HAI/. EYE,
:/
VER: EXP Ø9 96
VER LICENSE STATUS - LICENSED CLASS: NONE
:TRICTIONS:
CORRECTIVE LENSES
NOTICE **
ORMATION OBTAINED FROM VCIN MAY BE USED FOR

TØDM 8Ø622 NLET FROM VADMVRH99
LIC. . . LIY/Ø794. ISS/Ø7Ø991.

1CLEAN VA 221Ø1
VIN/WDBEA3ØD2HA329Ø66. VYR/87. VMA/MERZ.
/ST/4D SD.SSN/ .
*EXP/Ø73194. WGT/ 322Ø. LIEN
** NOTICE **
INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM VCIN MAY BE USED FOR
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PURPOSES ONLY.

Male who answers says there is no

White 45 Dress Shirt top button open — Large blood pattern Rt shoulder + collar of shirt — Dried + liquid
White crew neck T-Shirt — Blk belt
Dk grey pinstripe long dress pants — Blk socks — Powder burns Rt hand — Blk shoes — Revolver + 2 rounds

W/m salt + pepper hair poss Hazel eyes 7-20-93
clean shaven 42-45 yoa 1910hrs

Head East — prone — #93-30502
feet ~~south~~ West — face up — Death Investigation
eyes open — (TMR)

glasses - down slope on west tortoise shell frame
13 ft from subjects feet

Silver colored Ring w "Diamond" Rt Ring finger
Seiko Quartz watch #300757 Brn leather band gold face
left wrist

motorola Bravo pager #052943 WHCA on belt Rt side
Turned off from Rt side belt

gold band Ring inscribed ZBA VWF 4-20-68

1943 hrs. Coroner Haut Ffx Co. Take to Ffx Co. Hosp to be pronounced. Rolled

2003 Ffx co. fire + Rescue Rescue one (McLean)
Ffx co fire + Rescue Truck one

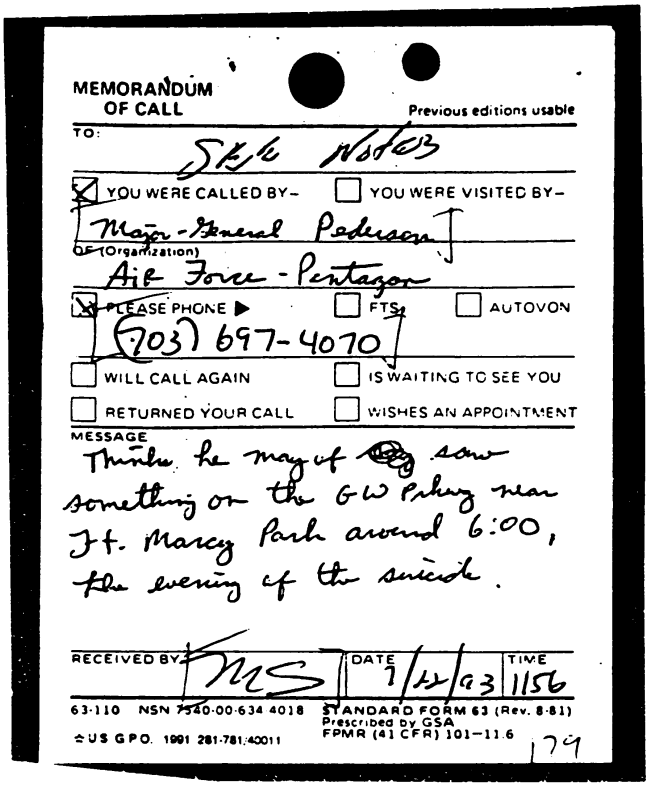
7-20-93
1910hrs.
#93-30502
Death Inv.

815 requested + responding (Braun, Rolla + myself)
835 arrival

personnel on scene [Hodakievic] #32 Lewis
3000 Edwards +20a
[24 Jenkins
2141 Kevin Fornshill located D.B. in Fairfax
913 Spetz
sealed & warm hood
[CZO 317] VA '94 300E 4Dr Merz entrance of
Lt. Marcy Rt. Turn Signal on was
[RCN 504] Ark. '93 (Hazards @ front) Hond. Accord. LX 4DR. Grey/Brown

Post arrival: Watson + intern

/78



MEMORANDUM OF CALL — Previous editions usable

TO: Kyle Nosler

☒ YOU WERE CALLED BY– ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY–

Major-General Pederson

OF (Organization)

Air Force - Pentagon

☒ PLEASE PHONE ▶ ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

(703) 697-4070

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

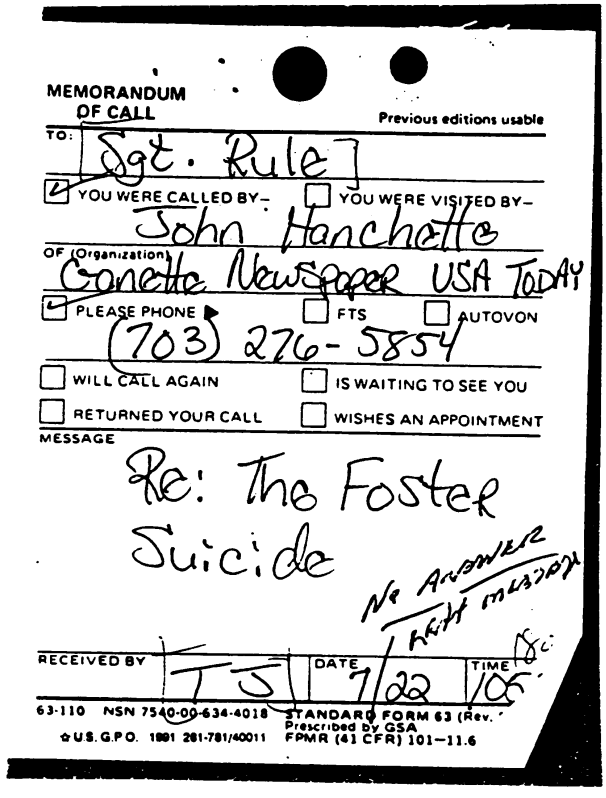
Thinks he may of seen something on the GW Pkwy near Ft. Marcy Park around 6:00, the evening of the suicide.

RECEIVED BY MS | DATE 7/22/93 | TIME 1156

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81) Prescribed by GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101–11.6

☆US GPO. 1991 281-781/40011

179



MEMORANDUM OF CALL — Previous editions usable

TO: Sgt. Rule

☒ YOU WERE CALLED BY– ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY–

John Hanchette

OF (Organization)

Gonette Newspaper USA Today

☒ PLEASE PHONE ▶ ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

(703) 276-5854

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

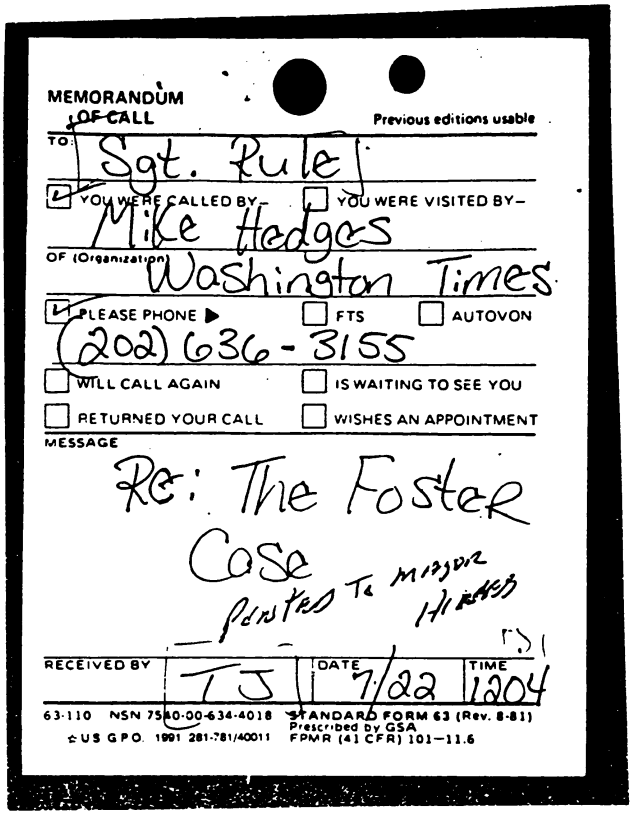
Re: The Foster Suicide

No answer left message

RECEIVED BY TS | DATE 7/22 | TIME 1105

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. Prescribed by GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101–11.6

☆U.S.G.P.O. 1991 281-781/40011



MEMORANDUM OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO: Sgt. Rule

☑ YOU WERE CALLED BY- ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY-

Mike Hedges

OF (Organization) Washington Times

☑ PLEASE PHONE ▶ ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

(202) 636-3155

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

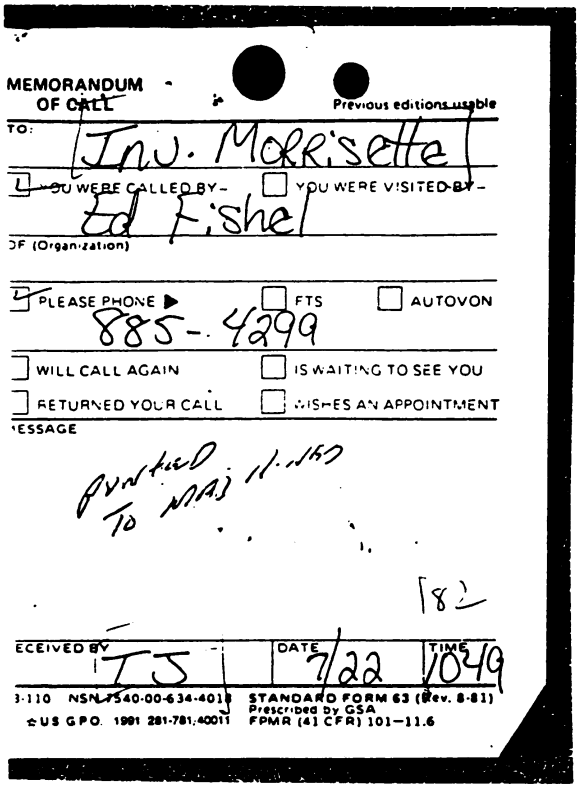
Re: The Foster Case

Passed To Major Hikes

TJ

RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME
TJ	7/22	1204

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)
Prescribed by GSA
☆US G.P.O. 1991 281-781/40011 FPMR (41 CFR) 101—11.6



MEMORANDUM OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO: Inv. Morrisette

☑ YOU WERE CALLED BY- ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY-

Ed Fishel

OF (Organization)

☑ PLEASE PHONE ▶ ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

885-4299

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

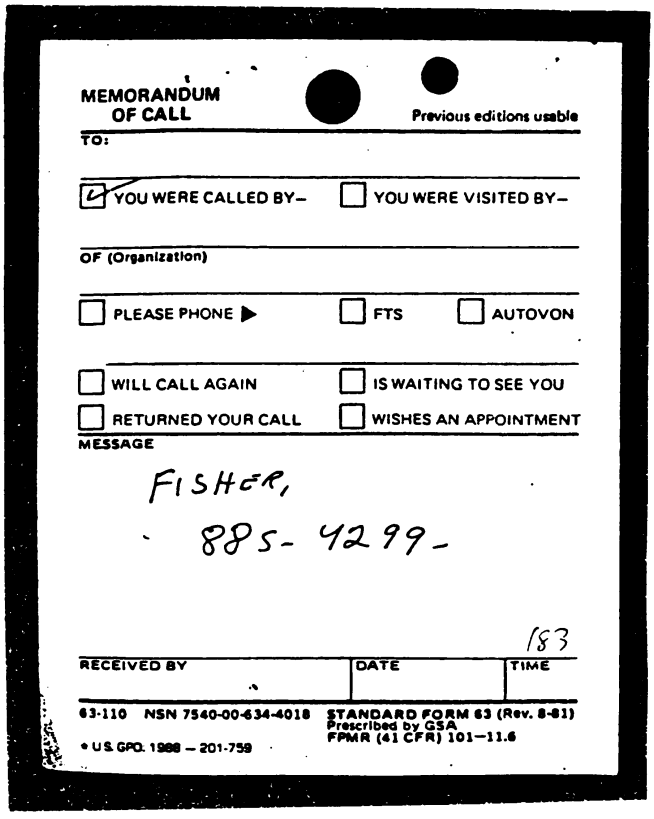
MESSAGE

Passed To Maj Hikes

TJ

RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME
TJ	7/22	1049

3-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)
Prescribed by GSA
☆US G.P.O. 1991 281-781/40011 FPMR (41 CFR) 101—11.6



MEMORANDUM OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

☑ YOU WERE CALLED BY— ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY—

OF (Organization)

☐ PLEASE PHONE ▶ ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

FISHER,

885-4299-

183

RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101—11.6

• U.S. GPO. 1988 — 201-759

Marriott

[MAJOR GENERAL Pederson]

[703-697-4070]

703 448-6024

6887 Churchill Hill Rd McLean

7/24/93 Driving home Rt 123 to McLean

Just past Marriott Entrance

"Good looking woman"

DRESSED very well

Business matching skirt/jacket

"Striking" "Good Looking"

DARK HAIR - BLK, DK BROWN

No 10-46 in AREA.

Looked "Disheveled" - "Distraught"
"Distraught"

Out of Place

High HEELS

Shoulder Length HAIR

30-40's W/F

SLENDER 5'6" 5'7"

110-120

"HEAD TURNER Woman"

NPS Employee who called USPP on tape.

Francis Swann
W 597 0384 (3-11)
W Jack. GWMP & Nat. Airport maintenance

He was with Chuck (Tree crew) @ 1750 hrs. & Hole. Turkey Run maintenance

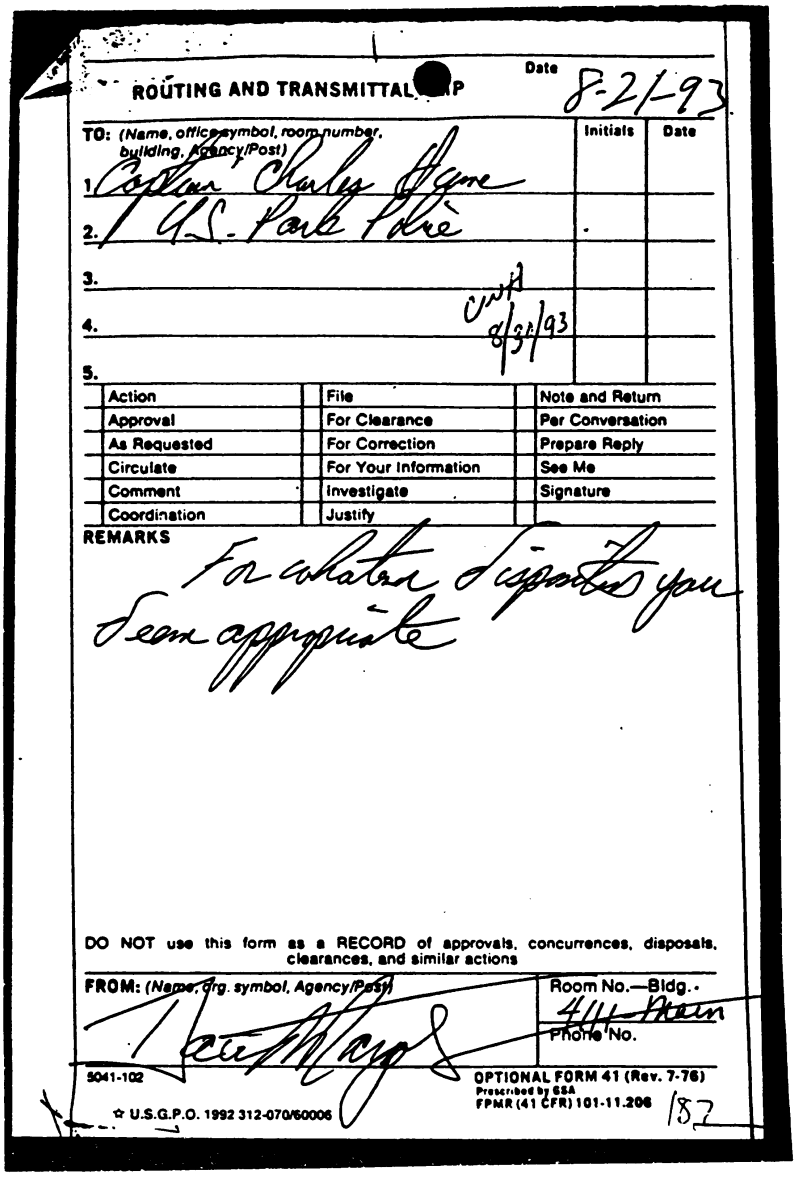
- 87-90 Chevy Van
- All white in color
- "Well used van"
- VA plates
- No windows
- construction writing and blue letters "possibly"

Driver
- W/M 47-50 yrs
- Chunky, heavy set
- 220-225 lbs 185
- gray hair, mostly gray
- Light sun tan
- ... ... w/ whiskers

ADVISED [SWANN] THAT HE SAW A BODY BY THE CANNON.

[Swann] called Fairfax PD & Then USPP.

186



ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

Date 8-2-93

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
1. Captain Charles Agnew		
2. U.S. Park Police		
3.		
4. Cont'd 8/3/93		
5.		

	Action		File		Note and Return
	Approval		For Clearance		Per Conversation
	As Requested		For Correction		Prepare Reply
	Circulate		For Your Information		See Me
	Comment		Investigate		Signature
	Coordination		Justify		

REMARKS

For whatever disposition you deem appropriate

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions

FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)

Room No.—Bldg. 444 Main

Phone No.

5041-102

OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.206

☆ U.S.G.P.O. 1992 312-070/60006

182

0-6 (Rev. 7-1-92)

From Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Date 8/18/93

RE:

- ☐ The Attorney General
- ☐ The Deputy Attorney General
- ☐ The Associate Attorney General
- ☐ The Solicitor General
- ☐ Assistant Attorney General
  - ☐ Antitrust Division
  - ☐ Civil Division
  - ☐ Civil Rights Division
  - ☐ Office of Legal Counsel
  - ☐ Office of Legal Policy
- ☐ Assistant Attorney General for Administration
  Justice Management Division
- ☐ Office of Intelligence Policy and Review
- ☐ Office of Professional Responsibility
- ☐ Office of Public Affairs
- ☐ Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys
- ☐ Director, Bureau of Prisons
- ☐ Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration
- ☐ Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service
- ☐ Director, U.S. Marshals Service
- ☐ Chairman, Board of Immigration Appeals
- ☐ Office of Pardon Attorney
- ☐ Chairman, U.S. Parole Commission
- ☐ Office of Justice Assistance, Research Statistics
- ☐ Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission
- ☐ Chief, U.S. National Central Bureau, Interpol
- ☐ Emergency Programs Center
- ☐ Community Relations Service
- ☐ Executive Secretariat, Room 4400AA
- ☐ Office of Legislative Affairs
- ☐ Tax Division
- ☐ Criminal Division *(Type in Particular Section as desired.)*
- ☐

- ☒ Betty Clark, Room B324, Main
- ☐ No further action will be taken in this case in the absence of a specific request from you.
- ☐ Please advise what further investigation, if any, is desired in this matter.
- ☐ For your information, I am enclosing a communication regarding the holder of a diplomatic or international organization visa.
- ☐ For your information.
- ☐ Please note change in caption of this case.
- ☐ Pursuant to your inquiry, attached information is being furnished.
- ☐ Investigation is continuing.
- ☒ The attached should be directed to David Margolis, Criminal Division, who is handling the Foster matter for DOJ.

cc:
- ☐ Attorney General
- ☐ Deputy Attorney General
- ☐ Associate Attorney General
- ☐ Antitrust Division
- ☐ Civil Division
- ☐ Civil Rights Division
- ☐ Criminal Division
- ☐ Emergency Programs Center

Enc.

Bufile:

188 FBI/DOJ

LAW OFFICES

KANANACK, MURGATROYD, BAUM & HEDLUND

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

J. CLARK ARNSTEIN*
MICHAEL LIN BAUM**
CARA LUTHER BELLE***
WILLIAM J. DOWNEY III*
ROBERT E. GUILFORD*
PAUL J. HEDLUND*
GEORGE W. MURGATROYD III**

OF COUNSEL
MICHAEL J. KANANACK*
DONALD D. MOSS*

*MEMBER OF CALIFORNIA BAR
**MEMBER OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR
***MEMBER OF MARYLAND BAR
****MEMBER OF PENNSYLVANIA BAR

LOS ANGELES OFFICE
SUITE 650
12100 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90025
TELEPHONE
(310) 207-3233
FACSIMILE
(310) 820-7444

WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE
SUITE 240
1250 24TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037
TELEPHONE
(202) 466-8286
FACSIMILE
(202) 466-8286

OFFICE MANAGER
MARLENE S. FOSS

PLEASE REPLY TO:
☒ LOS ANGELES OFFICE
☐ WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE

July 28, 1993

Department of Justice
Constitution Ave. and 10th St.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: Death of Vincent Foster

To whom it may concern:

This office has had extensive experience in investigating suicides and attempted suicides over the past few years, and we may have information which would be of use to your investigators looking into the death of Vincent Foster.

From the initial information we have received in news articles, it appears that Mr. Foster's behavior may be consistent with known side effects of the drug Prozac. Suicides induced by this drug have become common and are usually quite violent.

I have enclosed a paper on Prozac (fluoxetine hydrochloride) from a recent medical journal which explains the relationship between Prozac and emergent suicidal thoughts and actions. It may be helpful in your investigation if you can determine whether or not Mr. Foster was under the influence of Prozac at the time of his death.

Should you need any other information, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

George W. Murgatroyd III, Esq.

GWM/rim
enclosures

Akathisia, Suicidality, and Fluoxetine

Margaret S. Hamilton, M.D., and Lewis A. Opler, M.D., Ph.D.

Background: The proposed link between fluoxetine and suicidal ideation is explained by fluoxetine-induced akathisia and other dysphoric extrapyramidal reactions.

Method: The following literature is reviewed: (1) the subjective response of schizophrenics to akathisia, including evidence that akathisia gives rise to suicidal ideation; (2) the subjective reports of patients taking fluoxetine; and (3) preclinical studies describing the role of serotonin in the extrapyramidal system and suggesting a mechanism whereby fluoxetine can induce extrapyramidal side effects.

Results: The literature suggests that fluoxetine-induced extrapyramidal reactions may be a mediator of de novo suicidal ideation.

Conclusion: We propose a syndrome which we name Extrapyramidal-Induced Dysphoric Reactions, one extreme manifestation of which is the emergence of suicidal ideation. We further propose a heuristic "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" in which increased serotonin activity, by inhibiting the nigrostriatal dopamine tract, is capable of inducing extrapyramidal side effects.

(J Clin Psychiatry 1992;53:401–406)

Received Dec. 30, 1991; accepted April 23, 1992. From the Department of Psychiatry, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York, and the Department of Psychiatry, Presbyterian Hospital, New York (Drs. Hamilton and Opler), and the New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York (Dr. Hamilton).

The authors thank Mr. David Lane for technical assistance.

Reprint requests to: Lewis A. Opler, M.D., Ph.D., Neurological Institute (Room 617), 710 West 168th Street, New York, NY 10032.

Since the publication of the article by Teicher et al.[1] in February 1990 suggesting a causal relationship between the initiation of fluoxetine therapy and the emergence of de novo suicidal ideation, the psychiatric literature as well as the lay press has put forth numerous opinions, case reports, and articles, some consistent with these ideas while others claim to discount the proposed link between fluoxetine and suicidal ideation. In reviewing the cases of Teicher et al. as well as subsequent case reports, we have been impressed that many of the cases described had in common a change in psychomotor status, specifically either the emergence of purposeless motor restlessness or the induction of psychomotor retardation in those fluoxetine-treated patients who were also experiencing suicidal ideation. We hypothesize that this is due to fluoxetine's ability to affect the extrapyramidal motor system with either a de novo induction or a worsening of extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS) in general, and of akathisia in particular.

Our hypothesis is built upon two separate literatures derived from searching MEDLINE (1966 to present) and Excerpta Medica Psychiatry (1980 to present) data bases: (1) a clinical literature describing mainly schizophrenic patients in whom the induction of EPS (akathisia in particular) led to profound changes in ideation and behavior, including both suicidal ideation and homicidal thinking. Thus, we argue, "adverse reactions" to fluoxetine may be in many instances the result of fluoxetine-induced extrapyramidal side effects (akathisia or akinesia in particular) with resultant suicidal ideation and behavior. Therefore the suicidal ideation reported with fluoxetine may represent an extreme behavioral response to the unpleasant sensation of EPS. This may be an extreme example of the syndrome of "behavioral toxicity" as previously described by Van Putten et al.,[2] which might more aptly be described as Extrapyramidal-Induced Dysphoric Reaction, an extreme manifestation of which is suicidal ideation; and (2) a preclinical literature documenting anatomical and pharmacologic mechanisms whereby serotonergic agents can interact with the dopaminergic nigrostriatal tract, thereby causing extrapyramidal effects (this will be elaborated below both in our literature review and in our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System"). In addition, as an example, we wish to report a similar case of a patient in whom this syndrome developed during treatment with fluoxetine.

CLINICAL EVIDENCE OF A LINK BETWEEN EPS AND SUICIDAL IDEATION

Several reports already exist in the literature documenting the development of EPS in association with fluoxetine, but without necessarily linking this to an increased incidence in suicidal ideation. Specifically, Lipinski et al.[4] first reported the occurrence of akathisia in five patients treated with fluoxetine. Bouchard et al.[5] reported that EPS developed in several of their patients while they were being treated with fluoxetine and in other patients the baseline levels of EPS worsened during fluoxetine treatment. Symptoms noted included bradykinesia, cogwheel rigidity, and akathisia. Tate[6] reported that a patient who had previously tolerated haloperidol alone had an increase of EPS (including parkinsonism and akathisia) when fluoxetine was added. Stein[7] reported a case of tardive dyskinesia that developed when a low dose

of haloperidol was added to fluoxetine. In the cases reported by Teicher et al.,[1] four of the six patients described complained of an inner restlessness which Opler[9] has previously argued could reflect that they were experiencing akathisia. Wirshing et al.[9p472] recently reported that five patients treated with fluoxetine experienced "agitation, restless motor movement, dysphoria, pacing, an internal sense of desperation, and suicidal ideation," and they too suggest "that fluoxetine-induced akathisia can lead to suicidal ruminations."

A separate clinical literature suggests that akathisia can at times lead to emergence of suicidal ideation. Akathisia is defined as an "inner sense of restlessness" and an "inability to sit still." Patients who experience this often give reports such as "I feel like I'm jumping out of my skin." As akathisia is a common side effect of neuroleptic medications, information regarding subjective response to akathisia exists primarily, although not exclusively, in the literature on schizophrenia. In 1974 Van Putten et al.[2] noted that nine schizophrenics treated with high-potency neuroleptics showed "behavioral toxicity" associated with akathisia. Three of these patients developed de novo suicidal ideation. Schulte[10] reported five cases of violent behavior, including completed suicides, as a result of akathisia in patients treated with neuroleptics. Shear et al.[11] reported two cases of completed suicide by jumping in patients who the authors argue were suffering from akathisia. Drake and Ehrlich[12] also reported two cases of suicidal ideation secondary to akathisia. In one case the patient stated that he did not intend to die but that he would do anything to escape the intolerable feeling of restlessness. Drake and Ehrlich noted that these patients were unable to distinguish the akathisia from the ongoing symptoms of their psychiatric illness. Weiden[13] reported that the use of prochlorperazine for nausea in a patient receiving chemotherapy led to akathisia which was very distressing to the patient. In 1986 Weddington and Banner[14] successfully used chlorpromazine and metoclopramide to treat intractable hiccups but found that after 3 days of treatment the patient became restless, felt like he was "going crazy," and began obsessing about suicide. During a crossover study involving haloperidol and BW2344-U (which is characterized by the absence of dopamine receptor affinity), Shaw et al.[15] noted that during haloperidol treatment the patients experienced a clinical decline characterized by severe akathisia and an increase in violent behaviors, as well as suicidal ideation and homicidal thinking. None of the symptoms were present with BW2344-U. In a 1987 review article, Van Putten et al.[2] cite several studies in which it was noted that akathisia leads to suicidal ideation or homicidal thinking. They called this the "behavioral toxicity" of antipsychotic medication. By 1988 Hermesh et al.[4] began studying the use of propranolol to treat akathisia because of the authors' familiarity with the above literature and their concern that akathisia might lead to suicide attempts.

Case Report

A 32-year-old woman, with a history of major depression and panic attacks, presented complaining of depressed mood, decreased sleep, increased appetite, and anhedonia, but notably without suicidal ideation, for 4 months. Three years earlier, she had been successfully treated with desipramine but had found the side effects of this medication highly unpleasant and preferred not to take a tricyclic antidepressant at this time. During the earlier episode, she had experienced mild-to-moderate suicidal ideation but without intent and without any attempts, and she did not require hospitalization. The patient was started on fluoxetine 20 mg/day. Within 10 days she began complaining of panic-like symptoms, anxiety, and palpitations, but at that point was without suicidal ideation; the fluoxetine was reduced to 5 mg/day with resolution of these symptoms. She was maintained on this dose for 3 weeks and her depression began to resolve. At this point, however, the patient started complaining of symptoms she had never experienced before, specifically feeling restless and out of control. "I feel like I need to hold onto my chair or else I'll jump out the window." The patient stated that although her mood was good, she was afraid that she would kill herself because of these restless and out-of-control feelings. She was emphatic that the way she was feeling now was different from and more frightening than the previous time that she had experienced suicidal ideation as part of a depressive episode, but that nonetheless she was experiencing suicidal ideation. As the emergence of suicidal ideation seemed linked to fluoxetine treatment, fluoxetine was immediately discontinued; after several days the feelings of restlessness as well as the suicidal ideation thoughts simultaneously ceased. She subsequently responded well to nortriptyline.

PRECLINICAL EVIDENCE OF A LINK BETWEEN SEROTONERGIC AGENTS AND EXTRAPYRAMIDAL EFFECTS

How might an agent like fluoxetine, believed to act primarily as a potent serotonergic reuptake inhibitor, induce and/or worsen extrapyramidal side effects? In a 1991 paper, Opler[7] proposed a heuristically useful "Three Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" in which he describes mechanisms whereby dopaminergic, cholinergic, and GABAergic agents can have effects on the extrapyramidal motor system. In this model, the first neuron represents the major input into the basal ganglia, the inhibitory nigrostiatal dopamine tract. The second neuron represents the excitatory cholinergic interneurons, and the third neuron represents the major inhibitory GABAergic outflow tract that modulates voluntary motor activity. In this model, the use of neuroleptic agents that block dopamine at the first synapse causes a disinhibition or increased firing of the second neuron and subsequently an increased firing of the third neuron (releasing GABA). As the GABA system inhibits the voluntary motor system, an increase in GABAergic output leads to an increase in tonic inhibition of voluntary motor activity, translating clinically into the bradykinesia observed in both idiopathic and neuroleptic-induced parkinsonism.

While the "Three Neuron Model" is heuristically useful for understanding the dopaminergic, cholinergic, and

GABAergic interactions, to address the influence of serotonergic agents on the extrapyramidal motor system, we will in this paper develop the rationale for and propose a "Four Neuron Model," in which we add a new first neuron that is serotonergic, depicting the raphe-striatal tract, functioning to inhibit firing of the nigrostriatal tract, and therefore itself capable of inducing extrapyramidal side effects (Figure 1).

What is the basis for proposing such an inhibitory serotonergic input? Much of the evidence is found in the preclinical literature describing both (1) anatomical projections from the raphe to the nigrostriatal tract and (2) the effects of different pharmacologic agents on catalepsy in rats.

Neuroleptic-induced catalepsy in rats remains the most widely used animal model for neuroleptic-induced parkinsonism in humans. We acknowledge at the outset that there is no adequate animal model for akathisia and that, while EPS and akathisia are related phenomena, adrenergic as well as dopaminergic and serotonergic mechanisms have been suggested as possible mechanisms for akathisia. The well-documented response of akathisia, but not parkinsonism, to propranolol[16] of course argues for their dissimilarity. For purposes of generating testable hypotheses, and in the absence of a more precise animal model, with the above caveat, we will utilize catalepsy in rats as a model for EPS, including akathisia.

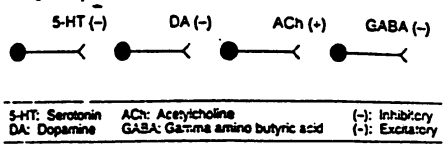
ANATOMICAL EVIDENCE FOR A RAPHE-STRIATAL PROJECTION

Azmitia[17] has summarized evidence for the presence of serotonergic projections from the raphe to the substantia nigra: Histochemical techniques have been used to demonstrate that the midbrain raphe neurons contain serotonin and that these neurons have very long projections into the forebrain that disappear when the raphe cell bodies are destroyed; anatomical studies show that fibers from the dorsal raphe arcuate tract project directly to the substantia nigra; and neurophysiologic studies demonstrate that serotonin-containing fibers inhibit the firing of caudate-putamen cells and may also innervate the substantia nigra as well as other forebrain nuclei. Thus the extensive innervation of the extrapyramidal system by serotonergic fibers has been well documented.

PHARMACOLOGIC EVIDENCE FOR EFFECTS OF SEROTONERGIC AGENTS ON THE EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYSTEM

In 1975 Maj et al.[18] demonstrated that cyproheptadine (a serotonin antagonist) antagonizes the catalepsy induced by neuroleptics and potentiates the anticataleptic activity of levodopa and amantadine. Costall et al.[19] demonstrated that serotonergic mechanisms are important in the mediation of catalepsy. It was thought that the actions of cerebral serotonin and dopamine might be related. Carter and Pycock[20] showed that treatment with serotonin antagonists leads to a decrease in the cataleptic effect of haloperidol in rodents. They also noted that increased levels of serotonin

Figure 1. The Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System



transmission enhances catalepsy in rodents only after the blockade of dopamine receptors has been established. Davies and Tonogroach[21] used electrical stimulation in rat brains to elucidate possible pathways. They suggest that serotonin may mediate dorsal raphe nucleus–evoked inhibition of striatal neurons and found that this inhibition is antagonized by methysergide, a serotonin antagonist. This is evidence of a raphe-striatal serotonergic pathway, suggesting a location for the fourth neuron in our model. Westfall and Tittermary[22] studied rat brain striatal tissues and found that serotonin has inhibitory effects on the depolarization-induced release of dopamine from dopamine terminals in the striatum, again suggesting that serotonin modulates dopaminergic transmission. In 1985 Ceulemans et al.[23] reported a pilot study of setoperone, an antipsychotic medication that antagonizes the action of both dopamine and serotonin. They found that patients treated with this medication experienced less EPS, which supports the hypothesis that serotonin blockade permits a reduction in the amount of dopamine blockade needed for antipsychotic effects. In a recent letter Baldessarini and Marsh[24] reported that fluoxetine inhibits synthesis of catecholamines in dopamine-rich areas of forebrain and this effect persists in hippocampus and striatum. This finding suggests that serotonin inhibits dopamine neurons and can therefore lead to decreased stimulation of dopamine and thus cause EPS.

SEROTONERGIC-DOPAMINERGIC INTERACTIONS: AN EVOLVING STORY

We are aware that the evidence cited in support of our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" does not do full justice to the complexity of serotonergic-dopaminergic interactions within the central nervous system, a topic beyond the scope of this paper. Preclinical research regarding serotonergic-dopaminergic interactions is presently an area of intense interest and productivity. This is an exciting development that promises to enrich our understanding of basic brain mechanisms. Additionally, the ability of serotonergic drugs to affect dopaminergic systems opens new vistas as regards their potential use in the treatment of psychotic and substance abuse disorders.

We wish to acquaint the reader with some of this exciting new research. Since we have until now selectively focused on anatomical and pharmacologic evidence supporting our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System," in the interest of balance, we will fo-

cus in this section on some recent findings that do not easily fit our model. As with all heuristics, refinements will be required to incorporate what at present seem like contradictory findings.

Recent work by Chen and colleagues[28] and Gardner (March 1992. Personal communication) suggests that in general 5-HT$_1$- and 5-HT$_2$-mediated effects appear to stimulate dopaminergic function while 5-HT$_2$-mediated effects appear to be much more heterogeneous, although the bulk of evidence to date indicates that they are usually inhibitory.

Yi et al.[27] found that serotonin leads to an increase in both spontaneous and calcium-evoked dopamine release from striatal synaptosomes. This serotonin-induced increase in dopamine release was not blocked by the selective 5-HT$_2$ receptor antagonists MDL-72222 or GR-38032F, but it was antagonized by both cocaine and the selective dopamine uptake inhibitor nomifensine, leading Yi and colleagues to conclude that in the rat striatum serotonin induces the release of dopamine via a presynaptic mechanism, e.g., the transport of serotonin into the dopaminergic terminal, rather than by a postsynaptic mechanism, e.g., activating 5-HT$_2$ receptors.

In contrast, Costall et al.[29] found that the 5-HT$_3$ receptor antagonists ICS 205-930, granisetron, and zacopride blocked the hyperactivity caused by mesolimbic dopamine infusion in rats. Interestingly, antagonism decreased with the use of higher doses, leading the authors to comment that the ability of low doses of the 5-HT$_3$ receptor antagonists to inhibit dopamine-induced behavioral changes is similar to the inhibitory profile of known antipsychotic agents and to suggest that 5-HT$_3$ receptor antagonists may represent a new class of atypical antipsychotic agents.

Schmidt et al.[30] found that the 5-HT$_2$ receptor antagonist MDL 11,939 blocks the acute stimulation of striatal dopamine synthesis induced by 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), although this protective effect could be overcome by the coadministration of the dopamine precursor L-dopa with MDMA. This finding suggests that complex presynaptic mechanisms underlie both MDMA-induced stimulation of dopamine synthesis and its blockade by MDL 11,939.

Chen et al.[28] found that the 5-HT$_3$ agonist 1-phenylbiguanide causes a robust dose-dependent enhancement of extracellular dopamine content in rat nucleus accumbens as measured by in vivo microdialysis and that this action is antagonized by coperfusion with 5-HT$_3$ antagonists, specifically zacopride or GR 38032. As similar effects were observed in serotonin-denervated rats, the authors concluded that the dopaminergic effects of 1-phenylbiguanide are most likely mediated by 5-HT$_3$ receptors located on presynaptic mesolimbic dopamine terminals.

Jiang et al.,[31] using in vivo chronocoulometric recording in rats, similarly demonstrated that intraventricular administration of the 5-HT$_3$ agonist 2-methylserotonin leads to increased dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens. This effect is blocked by the selective 5-HT$_3$ antagonist BRL-43694 (granisetron).

Imperato and Angelucci[32] utilized in vivo brain microdialysis to study dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens. Morphine-stimulated dopamine release is blocked by the selective 5-HT$_3$ receptor antagonist ICS 205-930, suggesting a possible role for 5-HT$_3$ antagonists in the treatment of addiction.

Blandina et al.[33] demonstrated that both serotonin and the selective 5-HT$_3$ agonist 2-methylserotonin increase the spontaneous release of endogenous dopamine from superfused rat striatal slices in a persistent, concentration-dependent manner. The highly selective 5-HT$_3$ antagonist ICS 205-930 inhibits the effect of both agonists. The authors concluded that in rat striatum 5-HT$_3$ receptors modulate release of dopamine.

Sorensen et al.[34] demonstrated that amphetamine-induced reduction in firing rate of A10 dopamine neurons in chloral hydrate–anesthetized rats is blocked in animals pretreated with the selective 5-HT$_2$ receptor antagonists MDL 23, 133A and ritanserin. In a separate series of experiments, they also showed that rats who were serotonin-depleted by being pretreated for 2 days with the tryptophan hydroxylase inhibitor *p*-chlorophenylalanine similarly fail to show amphetamine-induced reduction in the firing rate of A10 neurons. The authors concluded that serotonergic input via activation of 5-HT$_2$ receptors may in some conditions regulate the availability of the pool of dopamine that is subject to amphetamine release.

DISCUSSION

In this paper we argue that fluoxetine can induce EPS via serotonergic interactions with the dopaminergic nigrostriatal tract, citing a preclinical literature that documents the pharmacologic and anatomical innervation of the dopaminergic nigrostriatal tract by serotonin. Our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" offers a heuristic model of these interactions. The subjective reaction of schizophrenics to neuroleptic-induced akathisia, including the emergence of "de novo" suicidal ideation, has been described in the literature as documented above. What is striking in these cases is that the violent behaviors, including suicidal ideation and homicidal ideation described in these cases, upon further investigation can be seen as a response to the feeling of akathisia and are distinct from suicidal ideation occurring in other contexts.

We suggest that the "suicidal ideation" reported in the patients taking fluoxetine described in this article as well as in our own patient is really a reaction to the side effect of akathisia and not true suicidal ideation as is typically described by depressed patients experiencing suicidal ideation. In our case, fluoxetine-induced akathisia appeared to induce de novo suicidal ideation in that the patient could not sit still and feared she might jump out the window; however, she could distinguish this state from suicidal ideation that had emerged during a previous depressive episode. Therefore the use of the term "suicidal ideation" by itself is misleading; what is really occurring is a syndrome that includes EPS and suicidal ideation. Thus it would be more descriptive and clinically useful to rename this effect as "Extrapyramidal-Induced Dysphoric Reaction," the extreme form of which would include suicidal ideation.

Fluoxetine is a potent serotonin agonist, and the mechanism of fluoxetine-induced akathisia, as we have postulated in this paper, would be via serotonin-induced inhibition of the dopaminergic neurons. This of course raises questions about the interaction of fluoxetine and neuroleptic agents. According to our model, the combination of these agents could lead to an increased amount of dopamine blockade and an exacerbation of EPS and akathisia. Clinically this appears to hold true as many of the previously cited cases included patients taking neuroleptics who did experience an increase in EPS when fluoxetine and neuroleptics were combined.[1,6,7] Whether this effect is due to a dual effect of the two agents at the receptor level or a fluoxetine-induced increase in neuroleptic levels or both remains to be elucidated. However, clinical experience and theoretical concerns similar to ours prompted Chouinard[25] to argue that fluoxetine and neuroleptics should never be combined.

One striking feature in our case is that our patient experienced these symptoms even at a very low dose of fluoxetine and in the absence of concurrent medications. In the previously cited case reports, dysphoric effects and subsequent suicidal ideation occurred only at high doses of fluoxetine and/or when standard doses of fluoxetine were combined with neuroleptics.

Other mechanisms have been proposed to account for the reported potential of fluoxetine to induce de novo suicidal ideation (e.g., Papp and Gorman[26] argue that increased serotonergic transmission could lead to a paradoxical induction of obsessional thoughts). While a broad differential diagnosis is always in order, this paper argues that fluoxetine-induced EPS must be entertained as a major factor should de novo suicidal ideation emerge in a patient beginning fluoxetine treatment. While we are aware that our model is preliminary, we offer this case report, our explanation of the link between fluoxetine treatment and suicidal ideation, and our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" not as the "last word," but rather in the hopes of both inspiring further research and providing the basis for a rational discourse regarding fluoxetine's potential for inducing de novo suicidal ideation.

Drug names: amantadine (Symmetrel), chlorpromazine (Thorazine and others), cyproheptadine (Periactin and others), desipramine (Norpramin and others), fluoxetine (Prozac), haloperidol (Haldol and others), levodopa (Larodopa), metoclopramide (Reglan and others), nortriptyline (Pamelor and others), prochlorperazine (Compazine), propranolol (Inderal and others).

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From : FAA"A" INC Aug.10.1993 01:02 PM P01

To Manage is to Foresee

2-4C, INC.

CONSULTANTS

Stewart T. Smythe
President

Cont'd 8/16/93

August 10, 1993

Attention Sergeant Markland
National Park Service
VIA FAX: 301-492-5564

Re: Our second FAX of August 9, 1993

Based on discussions with certain outside advisers, we have rewritten the subject FAX, i.e. letter. The revised letter is transmitted below.

Sincerely,

2-4C, INC.

Stewart T. Smythe
President

To Manage is to Foresee

2-4C, INC.

CONSULTANTS

Stewart T. Smythe
President

August 9, 1993

Attention Sergeant Markland
National Park Service
VIA FAX: 301-492-5564

Re: The death of Vincent Foster

Earlier today, we FAXED to you 20 pages of information in regard to the sequential, cause and effect, relationship between the supposed "firing" of William Sessions and the suicide of Vincent Foster. As we explained, the reason for sending you that information is that we suspect that Foster chose the Fort Marcy site in order to leave you a non-destructible "suicide note." In pursuing this line of reasoning, we asked ourselves the following questions:

(1) Since Foster died between 1:00 P.M. and 6:00 P.M., it had to be daylight when he killed himself. Why did he shoot himself in broad daylight where someone could see him, and, perhaps, stop him?

(2) Since Fort Marcy closes at sundown (which means a Park Policeman shows up to close it), it can be deduced that it was more important to Foster that he be found in Fort Marcy than it was that his suicide be conducted in private or under the cover of darkness. Why was it so important to Foster that he be found in Fort Marcy?

(3) Why didn't Foster shoot himself in the privacy of his car? Why did he walk 200 yards?

(3) Why didn't Foster go into the woods? After walking the distance of two football fields, why would he shoot himself right in front of a tourist attraction--a Civil War cannon? If you examine the picture of the cannon in the August 2nd, 1993 NEWSWEEK, you will see that, after walking 200 yards from his car, Foster was a matter of feet from full seclusion in the forest.

(4) Why did Foster arrange his position so that his body would be found in broad daylight "slumped over" a Civil War cannon?

(5) Why did Foster choose a Civil War site rather than a site having to do with the founding of our country, the Constituition or the Declaration of Independence, e.g. a Revolutionary War site?

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Our July 23rd FAX to Janet Reno (which was FAXED to you earlier today) describes our theory that Foster killed himself in protest over the payment of "hush money" to William Sessions. If that theory is correct, we believe that Vincent Foster would have left a "statement" as to why he martyred himself. Foster was a very bright man. He would have forseen that Bernard Nussbaum would destroy any note left by Foster. Therefore, Foster knew that he must leave a "suicide note" which couldn't be "shredded" by those involved in the cover-up.

Webster's Dictionary defines "martyr" as: "One who by his death bears witness to the truth." We believe that Vincent Foster left us an instruction as he martyred himself. The instruction was:

"See Sessions."

"See the matter of William Steele Sessions," if you want to know the truth."

The choice of the Civil War Fort and the Civil War cannon was to tell us the reason for Foster's martyrdom <u>even if Bernard Nussbaum and his gang destroyed any note which Foster left.</u> The Civil War was the clue. The Civil War was fought to prevent the "secession" of the South from the Union. In addition to being called the "War between the States," that war was also called the "War of Secession."

"secession"

"See Sessions"

Were it not for the other information which we have transmitted to you this date, we would consider the above a rather "obtuse" theory. However, when viewed in the light of the timing, i.e. the timing of Foster's death in relation to the supposed "firing" of William Sessions (within 24 hours), we think that it is clear why Vincent Foster chose a <u>Civil War</u> site and why he chose to be found "slumped" over a <u>Civil War</u> cannon.

It will be fascinating to see what route this information takes in finding its way to Bernard Nussbaum and Webster Hubbell. The minimum sentence for OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE under the Federal Guidelines is four years and nine months without parole. We would suggest that you hand deliver this information to Janet Reno.

We notice that THE NEW YORK TIMES refers to you professionals as the "keep-off-the-grass-cops."

Sincerely,

2-4C, INC.

Stewart Traub

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2-4C, INC.
CONSULTANTS

Stewart T. Smythe
President

August 9, 1993

Attention Sergeant Markland
National Park Service
VIA FAX: 301-492-5564

Re: The death of Vincent Foster

We FAXED the information to you this date in regard to the sequential, cause and effect, relationship between the supposed "firing" of William Sessions and the suicide of Vincent Foster because we suspected that Foster chose the Fort Marcy site in order to leave us a clue. We asked ourselves the following questions:

(1) Since Foster died between 1:00 P.M. and 6:00 P.M., it had to be daylight when he killed himself. Why did he shoot himself in broad daylight where someone could see him, and, perhaps, stop him?

(2) Why didn't Foster shoot himself in his car? Why did he walk 200 feet?

(3) Why didn't Foster go into the woods? Why would he shoot himself right in front of a tourist attraction?

(4) Why did Foster arrange his position so that his body would be found "slumped over" a civil war cannon?

If our theory is correct (as described in our July 23rd FAX to Janet Reno) that Foster killed himself in protest over the payment of "hush money" to William Sessions, we believe that Vincent Foster would have left a clue as to why he martyred himself. Foster was a very bright man. He would have forseen that Bernard Nussbaum would destroy any note left by Foster. Therefore, Foster knew that he must leave a clue which couldn't be "shredded" by those involved in the cover-up.

Webster's Dictionary defines "martyr" as: One who by his death bears witness to the truth.

We believe that Vincent Foster left us an instruction as he martyred himself. The instruction was:

"See Sessions."

"In the matter of William Steele Sessions" if you

The choice of the Civil War Fort and the Civil War cannon was to tell us the reason for Foster's martyrdom even if Bernard Nussbaum and his gang destroyed any note which Foster left. The Civil War was the clue. The Civil War was fought to prevent the "secession" of the South from the Union.

"secession"

"See Sessions"

Were it not for the other information which we have transmitted to you this date, we would consider the above a rather "obtuse" theory. However, when viewed in the light of the timing, i.e. the timing of Foster's death in relation to the supposed "firing" of William Sessions, we think that it is clear why Vincent Foster chose a Civil War site and why he chose to be found "slumped" over a Civil War cannon.

It will be fascinating to see what route this information takes in finding its way to Bernard Nussbaum and Webster Hubbell. The minimum sentence for OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE under the Federal Guidelines is four years and nine months without parole. We would suggest that you hand deliver this information to Janet Reno.

Sincerely,

2-4C, INC.

Stewart T. Smythe
President

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To Manage is to Foresee

2-4C, INC.

CONSULTANTS

Stewart T. Smythe
President

August 2, 1993

Jann S. Wenner
ROLLING STONE
VIA FAX: 212-767-8200

Dear Mr. Wenner,

The documents transmitted below seek to explain (1) Why Vincent Foster killed himself, and (2) why Vincent Foster killed himself within 24 hours of the supposed "firing" of William Sessions.

The two documents have previously been FAXED to:

July 23, 1993-Janet Reno
July 27, 1993-Ronald Ostrow- LOS ANGELES TIMES
July 28, 1993-Michael Kramer-TIME
July 28, 1993-Ken Bacon-THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
July 28, 1993- Douglas Jehl-THE NEW YORK TIMES
July 30, 1993-Michael Isikoff-THE WASHINGTON POST
July 30, 1993- Howard Fineman and Bob Cohn-NEWSWEEK
July 30, 1993-Ken Walsh-U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT

Each of the above, except Janet Reno, is employed by one of the 23 companies which James Squires, former Publisher of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, says control "all major media from newspapers to movies" in the United States. Virtually all of the 23 companies and their well-paid Chief Executive Officers have a reason why they would want to cover-up the crimes committed over the last 14 years by the media companies in creating illegal monopoly newspapers. Therefore, not one of them has even mentioned to the American public:

(1) The possibility that Foster's death had a relationship to the supposed "firing" of William Sessions which "firing" occurred within the 24 hours of Foster's suicide.

(2) The possibility that William Sessions was "paid-off" to accept the humiliation of being the only Director of the F.B.I. ever to be fired. The pay-off was "hush-money" so that Sessions wouldn't squeal on those media companies which have been involved in the creation of illegal newspaper monopolies.

We suggest that the documents below explain all too clearly the statement which TIME attributed to the now dead Foster:
"Before we came here, we thought of ourselves as good

To Manage Is to Foresee
2-4C, INC.
CONSULTANTS

Stewart T. Smythe
President

August 2, 1993J

General Janet Reno
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
VIA FAX: 202-514-4371

Dear General Reno,

It seems to us that you have three choices:

(1) You can resign like Elliot Richardson did in "The Saturday Night Massacre." In his book BORN AGAIN, Colson says of that event: "A storm of public outrage swept the nation. The impeachment machinery was unleashed amidst a rising clamor for Nixon's resignation."

(2) You can expose the fact that all of our Attorneys General who succeeded Griffin Bell have been crooks. If you choose this alternative, you will take a place in history comparable to that enjoyed by Patrick Henry.

(3) You can join in the cover-up. Before you choose this alternative, we suggest that you read the letter transmitted below which was FAXED not only to ROLLING STONE, but to all of the obvious political journals not controlled by one of the "media giants."

Sincerely,

2-4C, INC.

Stewart T. Smythe
President

career professional in the U.S. Justice Department, Antitrust Divison, who does not know damn well that the deal in San Antonio did not meet the standards of "the failing firm defense." All you have to do is to take the testimony of those career professionals, and the American public will make certain that Webster L. Hubbell is not confirmed.

There is no one who deserves to be a U.S. Senator who shouldn't be able to understand what happened in San Antonio and why it is a crime under our country's antitrust laws. We, who are laymen, are going to explain why Mr. Hubbell is alleged to have committed a crime by "permitting" a $185 million combination in restraint of trade in San Antonio. Mr. Hubbell and his crowd would like to confuse the non-lawyer Senators and the public with unfamiliar phrases like "the failing firm defense." We are going to try to simplify the explanation of what occurred by using a simple analogy and by using words which are familiar to every citizen.

ANALOGY

For the purpose of this explanation, suppose that a new disease epidemic (like A.I.D.S.) results in 90% of the women being unable to have babies. Thus, new births would drop by approximately 90%. Now, suppose that, as a result, people become willing to pay millions of dollars to adopt a baby. Naturally, we would expect our government to step in to make sure that it isn't "just the greedy rich" who are able to adopt babies. So, suppose Congress passes a law which says that no one who has parented a living child can adopt a baby. The new law is called "the Sherman Anti-greed Adoption Act."

Time goes by, and it turns out that there are too many seriously retarded and deformed babies being put up for adoption which are not adopted. So, the Supreme Court rules that it's OK for a family that has parented a living child to adopt a baby, if and only if, the baby to be adopted is a seriously deformed and retarded baby. This compassionate ruling by the Supreme Court is called "the failing baby defense."

In California, there is a rich married couple with the last name of Hearst. Mr. and Mrs. Hearst are fortunate because Mrs. Hearst has borne a child. However, the newborn is a seriously deformed and retarded baby. The Hearst family names the baby "Light."

Mr. and Mrs. Hearst decide that they would rather have a "normal" baby than the one God has given them. They would like to "get rid of" their own baby and to adopt a "normal" baby. However, the Sherman Anti-greed Adoption Act prevents them from legally adopting because they have parented a baby which is still living.

Since the Hearsts are rich, they decide that the Sherman

Anti-greed Adoption law doesn't apply to people like them. So, they pay $185 million to adopt a "normal" baby. In addition, they send a $5 million "retainer" to the "acting" Attorney General's "old" law firm, the MASSA' JACK LAW FIRM. The "acting" Attorney General announces, as though he is King, that he is going to "permit" the Hearsts to violate the Sherman Anti-greed Adoption law.

Once the Hearst family takes their newly adopted, $185 million baby safely home, they no longer have any use for the baby which they parented, the deformed and retarded baby named "Light." So, they torture "Light" to death. Some pesky trade journal asks the "acting" Attorney General about the gruesome death of "Light," and the "acting" Attorney General says that the murder of "Light" met the "failing baby defense."

The Chairman of the United States Senate Judiciary Committee finds out about the death of "Light." This Senator is a lawyer who has been on the Senate Judiciary Committee for many years. He suspects that the "acting" Attorney General is mistaken about whether or not the rigid standards of the "failing baby defense" were met in the case of the Hearst baby. The Chairman suspects that the Hearsts have committed a $185 million crime with the "permission" of the "acting" Attorney General. The suspicious Senator asks the "acting" Attorney General the following questions at a confirmation hearing:

(1) The Supreme Court provided "the failing baby defense" in order to allow a family to adopt a seriously deformed and retarded baby. How can it be used by the Hearsts, who had a living child which they parented, to justify the adoption of a baby which is <u>not</u> deformed and <u>not</u> retarded?

(2) The Supreme Court provided "the failing baby defense" to make certain that <u>both</u> babies survive. How can you, as "acting" Attorney General of the United States, possibly use this compassionate ruling of the Supreme Court as justification for killing one of the babies?

(3) Since when is the Attorney General some type of despotic ruler who hands out "permits?" Our understanding is that the Attorney General can only decide whether or not to prosecute the Hearsts criminally on behalf of the American people. How could you represent to the American people that your decision is the law in these United States?

The "acting" Attorney General says that he doesn't give a damn about the Supreme Court or baby "Light." He says that what he cares about is the $5 million "retainer" which was sent to his "old" law firm. The Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee asks him:

The use of "the failing firm defense" to justify what happened in San Antonio is so preposterous that it is difficult for us to believe that President Clinton could propose Webster L. Hubbell as an "extra gun" on a posse--much less propose him as one of the top law enforcement officials in the United States. The Supreme Court allowed INTERNATIONAL SHOE to acquire McELWAIN ("the failing firm") because two requirements were satisfied, A and B. "A" was the requirement by the Court that the merger not "result in substantial lessening of competition." "B" was the requirement of proof that "the failing firm" being acquired "faced the grave probability of a business failure." Any lawyer who concludes that closing the SAN ANTONIO LIGHT did not lessen competition in the newspaper business in San Antonio should check into John Mitchell's old cell at Federal Corrections. Any lawyer who argues that The SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, the firm being acquired, was a "failing firm" (it had just spent $47 million on new printing presses) ought to get a job doing "Green Card" research for Zoe Baird.

We conclude that Webster L. Hubbell was a co-conspirator in a $185 million crime. Please do not insult the American people by confirming him as ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sincerely,

2-4U, INC.

Stewart T. Smythe, President

cc: Masa' Jack Stephens, ATTORNEY GENERAL IN FACT

P.S. In his perceptive article in THE AMERICAN SPECTATOR (October, 1992), James Ring Adams comments on the importance of the Stephens family to then candidate Clinton's campaign:

> The Stephens family and friends raised more than $100,000 in crucial early money. In January, 1992, the Stephens-controlled WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK OF ARKANSAS granted the campaign a $2 million line of credit. On the eve of the triumphant Democratic national convention, Clinton's campaign owed $4 million, much of it to Worthen.

We suspect that the $5 million or so "retainer" usually paid to the Attorney General's "old" law firm in the creation of an illegal newspaper monopoly may have gone to retire the debt at Worthen National Bank of Arkansas. We would not be surprised if an investigation were to prove that the payment was channeled as a "retainer" through the ROSE LAW FIRM. That firm was Hillary Clinton's and Webster L. Hubbell's prevous employer. We call [illegible] "MASA" JACK'S LAW FIRM because it served as Masa' [illegible] who [illegible] the crooks at BCCI

disgraced and the time the Janet Reno was confirmed. It was during that period that the "no action letter" was issued allowing the illegal monopoly in San Antonio.

Prior to serving as "acting Attorney General" (without Senate approval), Webster Hubbell was the managing partner of the law firm which had employed Hillary Clinton, the ROSE LAW FIRM in Little Rock, Arkansas. Hubbell is now the second in command at the Justice Department serving as ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL under Janet Reno.

We enclose herewith a copy of a letter which we sent to each of the eighteen members of the Senate Judiciary Committee and to ten reporters at THE NEW YORK TIMES before Hubbell was confirmed as ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL. The letter, which begins on the reverse side of this page, describes the crime in San Antonio in non-lawyer language which even Al Neuharth could understand. Hubbell was confirmed despite our warning. No Senator, Republican or Democrat, asked Hubbell a single question during his confirmation hearing about illegal newspaper monopolies. Mr. Hubbell is now in charge of all "civil matters" at the United States Department of Justice which means that he is in position to sell "freedom from prosecution" to all white collar criminals, such as Al Neuharth and the current officers of GANNETT. Of course, you, as a shareholder of GANNETT, may have to send several million dollars as a "retainer" to the ROSE LAW FIRM to keep Al Neuharth, et al. out of jail.

It is interesting to note that Janet Reno was not allowed the privelege granted to virtually all other Generals of choosing her own second in command. Before Janet Reno was even announced as a possible nominee for the office of Attorney General, Webster Hubbell was named by President Clinton as the President's nominee for ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Isn't this a wonderful system of government which we have left for our kids? Don't you think your clients or principals will be proud when they learn that you have faithfully backed GANNETT CO., INC.? They will learn all about GANNETT from our soon-to-be-published book entitled FREEDOM OF THE PRESS WITHOUT PAROLE.

Sincerely,

2-4Q, INC.

Stewart T. Smythe
President

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To Manage is to Foresee

2-4C, INC.

CONSULTANTS

Stewart T. Smythe
President

April 12, 1993

Senator Joseph R. Biden
CHAIRMAN, Senate Judiciary Committee
221 Senate Russell Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510-0802

Dear Senator Biden,

Webster L. Hubbell is an alleged co-conspirator in a $185 million crime. If the Senate Judiciary Committee confirms Mr. Hubbell as ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL, it may as well have all 18 Senators stand-up before C-SPAN's cameras and give the American citizens an internationally famous obscene gesture.

After President Clinton was inaugurated and before THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote its article on January 24, 1993, Mr. Hubbell made it quite clear to THE NEW YORK TIMES that he was in charge at the Justice Department. The crime in which Mr. Hubbell appears to be a co-conspirator was committed at about 11 a.m. on January 27, 1993. At that time, Mr. Hubbell was "working out of the Attorney General's suite of offices." He cannot deny responsibility, if for no other reason, because he did not lift a finger to stop the crime. Furthermore, he did not take the only action left for a shocked and outraged citizen in these days of monopoly newspapers--he did not inform the broadcast press that a crime was in progress. As was demonstrated in the Zoe Baird disgrace, the American people, if informed by the electronic media in time, will step in to correct a problem at "Justice" if the politicians are too cowardly so to do.

The alleged crime is a criminal violation by the HEARST CORPORATION of the Celler-Kefauver Act. The crime occurred:

> "At about 11 a.m., Texas time when the U.S. Justice Department announced it would permit HEARST CORP. to buy the rival SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS from Rupert Murdoch's NEWS CORP. LTD, and to fold the LIGHT" (the SAN ANTONIO LIGHT newspaper). The amount criminally transferred was $185 million. EDITOR & PUBLISHER, which is responsible for the above quote, went on to say: The Justice Department said the LIGHT "meets the requirements of the 'failing firm defense'" under antitrust law.

In her confirmation hearings, Janet Reno said that she hadn't been involved with antitrust law since law school. Therefore, she, like you Senator, may not know what "the failing firm defense" is under antitrust [illegible]

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(1) Don't you think that "retainer" was really a bribe?

(2) Don't you think we should have a law against such bribes?

The "acting" Attorney General says that he is only an "expert" on civil matters, and that the Senator should pose the two questions above to Attorney General Reno who is an expert on criminal matters.

(end of ANALOGY)

Now, Senator, we are not going to insult your intelligence by substituting the names of the newspapers in the above analogy. However, we do think we should explain why the death of the SAN ANTONIO LIGHT can be described as a "gruesome torture-murder."

It is interesting to note that in the 1930 case which first allowed "the failing firm defense," the INTERNATIONAL SHOE v. F.T.C. case, the Supreme Court made the following statement: "If aid be needed to fortify the conclusion, it may be found in the familiar presumption of rightfulness which attaches to human conduct in general." We wonder what that 1930 Court would have to say about the "rightfulness" of the "human conduct" of the heirs of William Randolph Hearst.

The Hearst family had owned the SAN ANTONIO LIGHT for seventy years. The LIGHT employees, some of whom had served the family for most of that time, were fired a few hours after Mr. Hubbell and his crowd made their announcement. The employees were not even allowed to print a "deathbed edition." Virtually no LIGHT journalists were hired by the surviving EXPRESS-NEWS. This is in complete contrast to the case of INTERNATIONAL SHOE where the Supreme Court stated that it was a "vitally important" consideration that the "personnel and organization of the McELWAIN factories could be retained." (McELWAIN was "the failing firm.")

In order to gain monopoly profits and to eliminate that dreadful human conduct known as "competition," the HEARST CORPORATION entered into an illegal contract with Rupert Murdoch, owner of the SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS. Murdoch agreed that he would sell his newspaper to HEARST, if and only if, HEARST would agree not to fire any of Mr. Murdoch's employees. Mr. Murdoch seems to have walked away as a co-conspirator in a crime with $185 million of illegally earned money in his pocket. However, at least he showed some evidence of what the 1930 Supreme Court referred to as the "rightfulness which attaches to human conduct in general." Murdoch made certain that his employees still had their jobs. The heirs of William Randolph Hearst walked away on the backs of 600 loyal employees who were "put on the street." That is what Webster L. Hubbell considers to be the "rightfulness of human conduct."

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2-4C, INC.
CONSULTANTS

Stewart T. Smythe
President

August 4, 1993

Mr. Robert Reno
FAX: 212-696-0396

Vincent Foster died because he couldn't stand to see the good in the Clinton administration destroyed by the bad. So far, Vincent Foster's death means nothing. However, you will be pleased to know that a LETTER OF INTENT has been signed between our company and one of the South's most famous authors, a man with a legal background. Under the contract, which is currently being drafted, he will become co-author of our book FREEDOM OF THE PRESS WITHOUT PAROLE. We are almost certain, therefore, that Vincent Foster did not die in vain.

However, as long as the word "almost" is in the above paragraph, we cannot put down our pens. We are reminded of the magnificent quote which is attributed to Ben Bradlee of THE WASHINGTON POST: "There ain't no quit in me." Please be on notice, Washington, there ain't no quit in us!

We now have a situation where two divisions of our government are trying to cover-up the crime that resulted in Foster's death:

(1) The Executive branch: Clinton faces impeachment if it is proven that "hush money" was paid to William Sessions.

Webster Hubbell and possibly even Janet Reno face jail terms if it is proven that the Justice Department sold "freedom from prosecution" to THE HEARST CORPORATION.

(2) The Fourth Estate: All of the 23 giant media companies are afraid that disclosure of the sale of "freedom from prosecution" to THE HEARST CORPORATION will cause the stocks of GANNETT, KNIGHT-RIDDER, DOW JONES, NEW YORK TIMES, WASHINGTON POST, TIMES-MIRROR, TRIBUNE CO., SCRIPPS, ETC., ETC., ETC. to come crashing down. All of these companies will find it difficult to prove that they, too, didn't buy "freedom from prosecution" in creating illegal newspaper monopolies. The statute of limitations on sherman Act crimes does not begin until the crime has been discovered.

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Since the giant media companies have found out that the pay-off of Sessions was the reason for Vincent Foster's death, they

have promptly silenced their cowardly reporters. THE NEW YORK TIMES has gone so far as to instruct the American press to "shut-up" about Vincent Foster. According to the TIMES, we should simply "assume" that Foster blew his brains out because of "travelgate." We should simply "assume" that the torn-up note supposedly found in Foster's brief case explains that Foster couldn't take the "heat" of two sentences of criticism in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, so, at age 48, with three children, he killed himself.

The most outrageous advice of the THE mighty NEW YORK TIMES is that we should wait until a special prosecutor is miraculously appointed to investigate "travelgate." Then, after that sage makes his or her report public, will be, in the opinion of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the appropriate time for the citizens to find out what's in the torn-up note that has been playing "hide-and-seek"for eight days with master-sleuth Bernard Nussbaum.

We are now seeing the yellow streak which we all suspected was like a double-yellow line on the backs of the syndicated columnists and the great journalists. For the last 14 years, those revered champions of the First Amendment have told us that the monopoly profit motive influenced only the high-paid executives--not the journalists. (Of course we refer to the "journalists" who "made the cut" after Al Neuharth and his clones fired all but a skeleton staff of reporters.) Now we see, don't we? The cowards are wiping their floppy discs clean as the maintenance men at Fort Marcy wipe the blood off the Civil War cannon on which Vincent Foster's body slumped as he died.

Like the gallant soldiers of the Civil War, Foster made his last argument with a loaded gun. He was an Officer of the Court who gave up on our system of justice. Twenty-four hours after he saw the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation walk away with bags of illegal monopoly newspaper money, Vince Foster ceased to be.

Yesterday, we sent the FAX below to the publications which seem to think they control public opinion in the United States. Today, we are sending it to you because we know that the "money-boys" at those publications will kill any effort to expose the pay-off of William Sessions. Soon, we will know whether that is true of your publication as well.

Sincerely,

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2-4C, INC.

Stewart T. Smythe

It is incredible to us that a scheming lawyer like Bernard Nussbaum could think that he is so smart and the American public so dumb that he, Nussbaum, could persuade the American public that the "torn paper caper" explains why Vincent Foster put a 38 pistol in his mouth and squirted his brains over Fort Marcy National Park.

It is incredible to us that THE NEW YORK TIMES could join the deception by printing the following conclusion of William Safire:

> Someone who has read the reconstructed page of notes assures me that it reveals no fear of any new scandal. When the page is released--preferably by special counsel looking into Travlegate and its sad aftermath--it will merely show a careworn man listing reasons for quitting his job.

We, the American public, are being set up by Mr. Safire and others in the press who are used to manipulating the American public. Mr. Safire sees the citizens as being children looking under their pillows to see what he and the other journalists have left for them today. There was a day when Mr. Safire and his ilk could get away with that. No more! Mr. Safire is no Tooth Fairy!

Likewise, Bernard Nussbaum and his gang of slimy lawyers are not the Tooth Fairy, either. The American public could care less about the manufactured notes which we suspect that Nussbaum tore-up and placed in Foster's brief case eight days after his death. What the American public wants to know is what policy decision was made immediately before Foster's death which decision Foster vehemently opposed.

Obviously, we cannot count on THE NEW YORK TIMES to interview the White House staff and learn the answer. However, there is somewhere in that White House a "Deep Throat," a patriot, who will arrange to pass the information to a journalist who will serve his countrymen. We can only hope that our 1993 "Deep Throat" has sense enough to see from the above that he cannot trust THE NEW YORK TIMES or any of the other "giant media companies." That does not necessarily mean that he cannot trust one of the journalists who works for one of those firms. Such a journalist could take the information to the proper publisher. We can only hope that "Deep Throat" finds a truly independent journalist.

Are you, Mr. Reno, that journalist?

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Sincerely,

2-4C, INC.

Stewart C. Swyter, President

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2-4C, INC.
CONSULTANTS

Stewart T. Smythe
President

August 3, 1993

Robert Reno
VIA FAX: 212-696-0396

On July 20th, while we were writing a letter to the Institutional Investors at Gannett (copy to you Mr. Reno) Vincent Foster was at Fort Marcy putting a .38 caliber Colt revolver in his mouth. We believe our letter and Mr. Foster's suicide concerned the same subject.

When we learned of Mr. Foster's death, we FAXED the letter transmitted below together with the GANNETT letter (which you, Mr. Reno, should have received on the same day) to the Attorney General.

We suspect that Webster Hubbell is intercepting all of our letters to General Reno. Therefore, we a FAXING below the letter which we sent to General Reno Yesterday.

We are also FAXING below a letter which was FAXED today to all journalists such a you, Mr. Reno, who had received a copy of the July 20 GANNETT letter.

Sincerely,

2-4C, INC.

Stewart T. Smythe
President

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2-4C, INC.
CONSULTANTS

Stewart T. Smythe
President

August 3, 1993

Robert Reno, Business Desk, NEWSDAY
VIA FAX: 212-696-0396

Suppose you, Mr. Limbaugh, were an American citizen who wondered why Vincent Foster killed himself. Wouldn't you ask the following questions?

(1) We understand that the President's White House Counsel, Bernard Nussbaum, was in charge of looking for an explanation for Foster's suicide on the night of Foster's death.* Doesn't it make sense that Nussbaum would have looked almost immediately in Foster's brief case--not wait eight days to look there?

(2) Wouldn't it make common sense that Nussbaum would examine all of the documents in the brief case--not just some of them? Wouldn't Nussbaum be particularly suspicious of a document torn into 20 pieces?*

(3) Why would Foster write notes which indicate that he is contemplating resignation, tear-up the notes, and place the twenty pieces in the "bottom" of his brief case? Why wouldn't Foster throw the garbage in a waste basket? Or, since Foster's office must have had a shredder, why wouldn't he shred the notes?

(4) "Available Jones" Gergen has told us on national television that Foster's notes were "undated and unsigned." Why haven't we been told whether or not the notes were handwritten? If they were not handwritten, isn't it highly probable that they have been "manufactured" in an effort to cover-up the true reason for Foster's death?

(5) Why was Foster's office "not sealed until midmorning of the day after his body was found?"*

(6) Isn't it true that the reason for the eight day delay in telling us about the torn-up note was that it took that long to "manufacture" the story of torn-up notes? Isn't the true purpose of the torn-up note to "throw us off the track" as to the true reason why Foster thought that he would rather die than face what Nussbaum is trying to cover-up?

We can understand why Foster would have difficulty living with himself after being a reluctant participant in the pay-off of William Sessions, the Director of the F.B.I.

It appears to us that it will be up to you to explain the documents below to the American public. The first document is a FAX received by Janet Reno on July 23rd. The second is a letter received on the same day by 250 of the institutional investors who own 79% of GANNETT CO., INC. The GANNETT letter is one of a series of seven letters received by that mailing list describing criminal activity on the part of GANNETT CO., INC. in creating illegal monoplies in Nashville, Tennessee and Cincinnati, Ohio.

To our knowledge, none of the publications whose reporters have received the two documents below has mentioned in print the possibility of a connection between the "firing" of William Sessions and Foster's suicide. It is also interesting that none of the papers has mentioned whether or not Foster's torn-up note was handwritten. "Available Jones" Gergen has told us on television that the note was undated and unsigned. If it is not handwritten, then we would be tempted to conclude that it was "manufactured" by the White House to assist in covering-up the true reason why Foster took his own life. THE NEW YORK TIMES and others seem to be joining in an effort to make us believe that whatever that note says is **THE** reason, possibly a manufactured reason, why Foster killed himself. A NEW YORK TIMES essay by William Safire published today seems to be "setting us up" to accept whatever that note says, whether or not handwritten, as gospel. Safire writes:

> Someone who has read the reconstructed page of notes assures me that it reveals no fear of any new scandal. When the page is released--preferably by special counsel looking into Travelgate and its sad aftermath--it will merely show a careworn man listing reasons for quitting his job.

If you, as one of the few journalists not controlled by the 23 media giants, let down the American public by **NOT** calling attention to possibility of the Sessions' firing being the reason for Foster's death, you need not feel as though you have deprived the American public of their last hope. We have made sure that the "little people" in the Justice Department will bore from within to bring the responsible parties to justice. There is nothing easier to destroy than an organization which knows that its chief executive is covering up a crime.

Sincerely,

2-4C, INC.

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2-4C, INC.

CONSULTANTS

Stewart T. Smythe
President

August 9, 1993

Attention Sergeant Markland
National Park Service
VIA FAX: 301-492-5564

Re: The death of Vincent Foster

It is our opinion that the absolutely last thing in the world that Bernard Nussbaum, Philip Heymann and Webster Hubbell want is for you to discover the real reason why Vincent Foster took his own life. If you discover the true reason, you will uncover crimes involving not one, but all, of the major newspaper chains in the United States. Fear of this possibility has resulted in the newspapers shutting down any further articles on Foster's death. However, before they muzzled their reporters, the monopoly newspapers printed nationwide and article by William Safire of THE NEW YORK TIMES describing the Park Police as "adept at catching parkway speeders and removing cats from trees, but ill-equipped for White House confrontation."

The first document FAXED below is a FAX that was received by Janet Reno on Friday, July 23rd. That same day, the second document below was received by 250 of the institutional investors who own 79% of GANNETT CO., INC. That company, GANNETT, publishes U.S.A. TODAY and 81 daily monopoly newspapers. The GANNETT letter was the seventh of a series of seven letters which were sent by the undersigned to the owners of GANNETT describing criminal activity on the part of GANNETT in creating illegal monopolies.

The other documents transmitted are self-explanatory.

We are at your service, if there is anything we can do. If nothing else, we hope our contribution is to call your attention to an oversight on the part of the press. The press has failed to call the public's attention to the fact that Vincent Foster killed himself WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS of the supposed "firing" of William Sessions.

Sincerely,

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2-4C, INC.

Stewart T. Smythe
President

2-4C, INC.
CONSULTANTS

Stewart T. Smythe
President

July 23, 1993

General Janet Reno
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
VIA FAX: 202-514-4371

Dear General Reno,

The attached letter dated July 20, 1993 was written before Vincent Foster committed suicide. We think the information in the letter could explain Mr. Foster's death.

The obvious explanation for Foster's death is that Foster thought the President was making a mistake which Foster thought would "bring down the Presidency." When President Clinton chose to ignore Foster's advice and risk impeachment, Foster thought that the only way he could "save the presidency" was by committing suicide. Foster reasoned:

(1) Foster's suicide would bring the President to his senses and result in the President "saving his Presidency."

(2) Assuming the President didn't change his collision course with destruction of the Presidency, Foster didn't want to be around to face the tragedy, as was the fate of Colson, Ehrlichmann and Haldemann.

We believe that Foster drew his conclusions from WATERGATE. We believe that Foster advised the President of the wisdom which is common to those who lived through WATERGATE. That wisdom is the following:

> If Nixon had stopped WATERGATE at the earliest possible moment by firing Mitchell, Nixon would have finished his term. Firing Mitchell may have led to the firing of Ehrlichmann, Haldeman, Colson, etc., but it would have "saved Nixon's Presidency."

We think that Foster thought that President Clinton should fire Webster Hubbell (and, perhaps, even himself, i.e. Foster) for actions taken by the Justice Department between the inauguration and the swearing in of you, General Reno. One such action is described in the attached letter. We believe that Foster thought "paying off" William Sessions was just another effort at covering up a crime which had already been discovered. Vincent Foster committed suicide within 24 hours of Clinton's decision to decieve the American public about Sessions' "firing."

Sincerely,

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F.B.I. Director Sessions. We think Sessions demanded a "cut." The Republicans not only didn't want to pay Sessions, they wanted to fire the greedy S.O.B. But, they had to deal with the reality that if Sessions were fired in disgrace, thus ending Sessions' career, Sessions would probably "rat" on the crooked Attorneys General.

Obviously, the way to solve the Sessions problem was the age-old method used by organized crime to solve such problems, i.e. to pay Sessions some "hush money." Insatiable greed on the part of the Republican strategists prevented them from taking that obvious way out.

Some brilliant Republican strategist, a guy almost as smart as John Mitchell, concluded: "Why should WE pay off Sessions? Let's make the Democrats do it!"

So, the Republicans "sand-bagged" Sessions as they left office, and left it up to the Clinton administration to pay him off.

Wait! You readers are mentally asking the obvious question. Wouldn't the Democrats love to have Sessions "spill the beans" on the criminality of the Bush and Reagan administrations? Wouldn't that disclosure destroy any chance of the Republicans winning in 1996?

The bright lawyers on the Bush team foresaw that problem. The obvious solution was for the Republicans to make certain that the new Clinton administration sold "freedom from prosecution" while Sessions was still in office. In other words, make sure that Sessions "knew too much" about the Democrats, also. Then, if Sessions were not paid the hush money by the Democrats, Sessions would be in position to destroy the Clinton administration during Clinton's first term--a much bigger threat than whatever Sessions' testimony would do to the "out of office" Republicans.

So, it is our opinion that the Republicans made a deal with the new Democratic administration. The plan was that the Republican Attorney General would postpone from the Bush term to the Clinton term one gigantic sale of "freedom from prosecution," worth $5 million or more. The "condition" for the postponement was that the Democrats must complete the sale while Sessions was still in office. The Democrats, instead of the Republicans, would get the $5 million from the sale of a "no action letter" (which is another way to describe "freedom from prosecution") to the HEARST CORPORATION. The Democrats needed this money immediately to retire Clinton's campaign debt at WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK OF ARKANSAS. (More about that later.)

The "condition" meant that the Democrats would inherit the obligation to buy Sessions' silence. The Republicans informed the Democrats that they were going to "sand-bag" Sessions just as they left office. We believe that Attorney General William

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2-4C, INC.
CONSULTANTS

Stewart T. Smythe
President

July 20, 1993

Dear Institutional Investor in GANNETT CO., INC.,

The DIRECTOR OF THE F.B.I., William Sessions, got fired! Do you believe that? We don't!

Just before leaving office the Republicans "set up" William Sessions. We can understand why the Democrats would want to get rid of a Republican, but why did both the Republicans and the Democrats want to "can" William Sessions?

To say that the Republicans were concerned about Sessions' alleged "personal use" of government funds and airplanes is ridiculous. Attorney General William Barr released the "evidence" against Sessions just a few days before Barr left office. Barr could have released that information months before, which would have allowed President Bush to fire Sessions. Bush could then have named a Republican to serve as Director of the F.B.I. for the next ten years.

Why didn't Bush want to fire Sessions and take advantage of the opportunity to name a new Director? The answer is, we believe, that Sessions knew too much about the sale of "freedom from prosecution" during the Bush and Reagan administrations. In other words, Sessions was in position to "squeal" on Presidents Reagan and Bush.

In our last letter dated July 2nd, 1993, we explained how the Attorney General can sell "freedom from prosecution." We explained how rich corporations and wealthy individuals can send millions of dollars as a "retainer" to the Attorney General's designated private law firm in exchange for "failure to prosecute" on the part of the United States Department of Justice. Particularly, we explained how illegal newspaper monopolies have been created in the United States over the last 14 years as the result of "no action letters" issued by Attorneys General. We pointed out that such illegal activity on the part of the "media" in the United States has eliminated the "watchdog" function of the press--at least as it applies to reporting on corruption in the Justice Department and in the Courts. The truth is that the 23 companies which control "all major media in the United States" are "held hostage" by the government institutions for which they are the only "watchdog."

As usual with humans, "GREED," not William Sessions, was the real problem for the Republicans. During the Reagan and Bush years, the Republican Attorneys General did not share the proceeds from the sale of "freedom from prosecution" with

Barr gave the Democrats ample notice that he was going to turn over to the press evidence against Sessions. Barr warned the Democrats that the announcement to the press would occur just days before Barr resigned.

The Republicans reasoned correctly that once the American voters learned of Sessions' improprieties, they would not stand for his continuing as Director of the F.B.I. Therefore, leaving Sessions in his job would not be an option for President Clinton. Clinton would have to "dispose of" Sessions and pay him off.

Any reader who has stayed with us this long probably cannot imagine why, if Sessions were going to be paid off, he didn't just resign. Why did he go through the tension and anxiety of forcing the President to fire him?

The reader doesn't want to believe it, but the entire matter of the "firing" of William Sessions was orchestrated to deceive the American public. Once you review the events surrounding the supposed "firing" with that cynical point of view, it is obvious that the Clinton administration was "conning" all of us. They were relying on our naive faith in Democracy and the hammerlock which the executive branch and the judicial branch have on the 23 companies which control the media in the United States. They were counting on these two realities of American life to help them sell the American public a pile of bull-Neuharth.

If you will please forgive the digression, may we suggest that the reader gain assistance in understanding how lawyers plan and scheme such a grand deception as the Sessions "firing," by renting and watching the movie, THE STING. We, the American public, have taken the place of the gangster who was "conned" in that movie. We have been "conned" by the lawyers on Clinton's team who worked in concert with William Sessions to deceive not only the American public, but Janet Reno as well. They "pulled off" an incredibly complex "big con," like the one portrayed in THE STING.

Now, we can return to our previous point. We were trying to answer the question:

> Why, if Sessions were going to be paid off, didn't he just resign? Why did he go through the tension and anxiety of forcing the President to fire him?

The answer is that there was much less chance that anyone would suspect the truth, i.e. that Sessions had been paid off, if Sessions appeared to be fired. The result, disgrace, was the same for Sessions regardless of whether he was fired or resigned. In fact, the firing may have been less damaging to Sessions since he didn't have to admit, even tacitly, any guilt in regard to the charges made against him.

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We know that you are skeptical. We ask you to consider just one little part of the "big con." Just before the "firing," the LOS ANGELES TIMES quoted a source as follows: "Several days ago, two of Sessions' fellow Texans, former Democratic chairmen Robert Strauss and John White, met with him in Strauss' Washington law office and advised him to resign rather than be dismissed."

Now why were the two lawyers who chose to advise Sessions Democrats and not Republicans? Sessions was appointed by a Republican president! Take some time and think about it.

What was the Director of the F.B.I. doing answering the summons of a Democratic Washington lawyer? Why would Sessions go to Strauss' office, rather than the other way around?

It looks to us that Strauss and White were the "bag men" bringing the bribe to the head of our K.G.B. Of course Sessions answered their summons. He went to "pick up the loot" in a "bug free" office. Assuming nothing occurs as the result of the letter which you are reading, it is highly likely that Sessions will become a partner in some Texas law firm. His retirement account at that law firm will suddenly be endowed with millions of dollars.

Now, you must be wondering: Why were the the "lawyer-bag men" Texas lawyers? Why not New York Lawyers? Chicago lawyers? We believe that the answer is that Strauss and White were acting for the HEARST CORPORATION's newly created illegal monopoly newspaper in San Antonio, TEXAS. It is our guess that Sessions' bribe came from that monopoly newspaper. Why? Because that HEARST paper, the SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, is the paper which purchased "freedom from prosecution" in the early days of the Clinton administration. In our opinion it was that newspaper company which sent the $5 million which was used to pay off Bill Clinton's campaign debt at WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK OF ARKANSAS.

Above, we explained our conclusion that the Republicans postponed one sale of "freedom from prosecution" from the Bush term to the Clinton term. We believe that the sale which was postponed was the sale of a "no action letter" for the HEARST CORPORATION. That letter promised HEARST "freedom from prosecution" when it created an illegal monopoly newspaper in San Antonio, Texas. HEARST would be allowed flagrantly to violate the Sherman Antitrust Act by acquiring the SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS. Because HEARST already owned the only other newspaper in San Antonio, the SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, an illegal monopoly would be created in San Antonio, TEXAS, which is good ol' Bill Sessions' hometown.

Hillary Clinton's old law partner, Webster Hubbell, apparently issued the required "no action letter" to the HEARST CORPORATION. Hubbell served as President Clinton's "acting Attorney General" (without Senate approval) between the time that Zoe Baird was

220

Postal, Business and Communication Services
MAIL BOXES ETC. USA

Fax Message

Fax 202-690-5100

To: Detective [MacKLIN]

From: [Nelson J. Baker, Es

Date: August 6 1993

Header + 2

---

24 East Avenue • P.O. Box 4024 • New Canaan, CT 06840-1424

221

all murders to shut [illegible] up yet all three were falsely labeled as suicide.

1 August 1993
~~23 July~~ 1993

Material herewith may shed considerable light on motivations behind the murder of Vincent Foster (See item #7. on last page).

If you have questions please feel free to write or call me at my temporary address in Malvern, Arkansas.

George

George D. Brown.
Rt. 4, Box 231-A Tel: (501) 865-2229
Malvern, Arkansas 72104

Wal-Mart stumbles to $24.87

Sales forecasts worry investors, but analysts aren't bothered

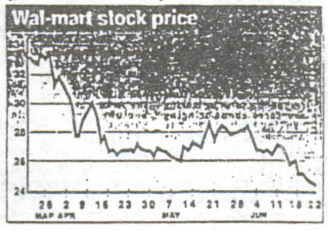
Arkansas Democrat Gazette
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1993
Page 1 D

By D.R. STEWART
Democrat-Gazette Business Writer

BENTONVILLE — Reacting to disappointing sales forecasts for the second quarter by Kmart, investors turned skittish on Wal-Mart Stores Inc. Tuesday, the stock dropping to a 52-week low before recovering to close at $24.87, down 12 cents.

More than 7.5 million shares of Wal-Mart stock were traded, more than three times the stock are daily trading volume, but most analysts still rate the stock a long-term "buy."

Wal-Mart, the nation's largest retailer, is projecting 1993 sales of about $68 billion. The company reported May sales of $5.47 billion, an increase of 23 percent compared with the same month a year ago. However, much of the sales growth resulted from the company's continuing expansion. On May 31, the company operated 1,914 Wal-Mart stores and 382 Sam's Clubs, an increase of 174 Wal-Marts and 63 Sam's Clubs in the past year.



Wal-Mart's same-store sales — the measure that industry analysts use to factor out stores added during the past year — increased only 6 percent in May. Traditionally, Wal-Mart has posted double-digit same-store sales growth.

Now, with Kmart's forecasted sales below expectations, analysts are looking for the same from Wal-Mart.

But that does not worry some industry watchers.

Walter F. Loeb, who follows Wal-Mart for Loeb Associates in New York, said the stock mar-

See WAL-MART, Page 6D

Wal-Mart: Another of the many corporations whose common stock has been manipulated down by the market operators while the public has been buying, buying, and buying.

Meanwhile, the SEC and other officialdom in Washington continue To protect the thieves. Isn't it time to halt this vast thievery by organized crime and put the thieves in prison?

Will Billy C. and Janet R. do their [illegible]?

Wal-Mart

Continued from Page 1D

ket reacted nervously to projected retail sales because of a host of political and economic factors unrelated to Wal-Mart fundamentals.

"Business conditions are sluggish all over the United States. Consumers are very worried about higher taxes, health-care costs, unemployment and worldwide recession," Loeb said. "And sales of horticultural products and other products have not done as well (as projected). With high expectations, Wal-Mart stock reacts nervously anytime there are vibrations in the market."

Loeb said he is not bothered by the drop in the stock.

"If they don't do $68 billion (in 1993 sales), they'll do $68 billion. It's still a fantastic achievement," he said. "They are still a long-term buy — and the lower it gets, the more I would buy."

Loeb and other analysts say the outlook for retailers during the remainder of the year is for slow sales growth. But they emphasized that Wal-Mart consistently outperforms the competition and would do relatively well compared to the industry as a whole.

"You can't read too much into it," said William W. Wayne, an industry analyst with Stephens Inc. in Little Rock. "When something bad happens in the industry, one stock gets hit and the others react. Nothing has happened that would change my opinion. It's (Wal-Mart) still a long-term buy."

Wal-Mart spokesman Don Shinkle said he thought the market was reacting to the Kmart earnings announcement. "Nothing fundamentally has changed at Wal-Mart," he said.

Arthur Markowitz, senior editor for *Discount Store News* in New York, said a five-month drop in the stock price, single-digit same-store sales growth, rumors of impending layoffs and dissension among Wal-Mart executives could be significant but it is too early to tell.

"All this really indicates is that things might be happening," Markowitz said. "This could be a crazy blip in the stock market. It could mean nothing, or it could be something we will have to wait on to find out what happened."

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STRIKE FORCE

2615 WAUGH DRIVE, SUITE 217 · HOUSTON, TEXAS 77006-2759
(713) 680-3181 VOICE * (713) 680-3185 FAX

XX

"THE ROMAN NUMERAL XX IS USED BY THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY TO DESIGNATE AN AGENT WHO HAS BEEN BETRAYED OR 'DOUBLE-CROSSED' BY HIS COUNTRY."

CLINTON IS A QUEER

Lt. Kenny Green
U.S. PARK POLICE
1100 Ohio Dr SW
Washington DC 20242

Sent by FAX to
(202)690-2100
August 2nd, 1993
TRANSMISSION CONFIRMED

1ST CAVALRY DIVISION

101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION

MACV

I know you are working hard on the murder investigation of Vincent Foster and I wanted to pass along some information we have received in an effort to help. We feel a strong kinship with the family of poor Mr. Foster, as they are now bei treated just like a POW/MIA family what with stonewalling, concealing evidence and obstructing the investigation. We want t see justice served and venegance and retribution carried out against those responsible. Like POW/MIA families, there is no one coming forward to help the Fosters.

I know you must be angry after reading Tyrell's editorial yeste in the Washington Times saying your department was inept and not capable of conducting a murder investigation and in effect comparing you to school crossing guards. I know from working with you in the past you are a man of character who will chase down all leads and do a good job.

We have spoken with several people who knew "Vinny" for many years and they all say it is inconcievable that he would commit suicide. He was a very tough guy. It seems, however, a lot of the Arkansas crowd are crooks; Foster and Hubbell are linked to CIA Drug Flights at Mena and Stephens, who bankrolled Clinton's Campaign 2 ½ Million is being indicted in BCCI. Clinton received another $7 million from the queers to guarantee unfettered acces to the military. Foster would have been the man to broker the deal and when he couldn't deliver the goods, the queers whacked him in a known gay pickup park.

I am also told that Jennifer Flowers knows everything and isn't talking. If you follow the suicide scenario, one of the things t could have appalled Vinny was sitting in on the NSC briefing where Clinton was told about "Bright Lights" and all the POWs left behind in NAM. After hearing all of Clinton's grandiose promises and then see it was all just a lie and he asked, "My Go Bill, now that you know about all those POWs, aren't you going to do something"?, and Clinton's callous "Of course not" sickene Foster.

The main suicide scenario is about Foster and Clinton being gay lovers. It is well known that Bill and Hillary have not had sex with each other for years with Bill a stone fag who favors agressive men and young boys and Hillary who went to an all-girl school and now spends a lot of time with Achtemberg and Shalala Queers are insanely jealous(Much more so than women) and it is believed Clinton dumped Foster for Sen John Kerry of Massachusse Kerry is a dapper dresser who uses 11¼ cans of hair spray a week Clinton went jogging with him one morning last week. Kerry, a notorious sodomite, along with Franks and Studds form the "Queer Cornor" in congress. Clinton in Little Rock two weeks ago visite a male friend for four hours and went in the apartment carrying a fresh shirt on a hanger and left wearing it after obviously just showering. By the way, have either Clinton or Foster's blood been tested for HIV? When the jilted Foster threatened to blow the whistle on Clinton and POW/MIA, Mena, Ron Brown, etc., like Bush, Clinton decided "It was time for him to go" but ha to fire Bill Sessions first. The next day he had either Task Force 151 or 157 sanction Foster. The White house controlled the crime scene the first three hours and used the same "Technicals" from CIA who re-arranged JFK's wounds to do Foster's. If Foster was a suicide, it was a "Kevorkian", with two 300 lb CIA goons helping him get the pistol in his mouth.

JOE L. JORDAN

8/5/93 C/1441A

David Hathway
5619 Madison St
Bethesda, Md
HP-301-493-5134

David said there was a discussion held in the office in mid to late 1981 when a person known to him as Tom Massey predicated that the Governor of Arkansas would be elected president and a guy by the name of Foster would be shot over a Cannon. This took place in Washington D.C.

Hathway said he is an unemployed architect

He said Massey still lives in the area of Chevy Chase.

MEMORANDUM OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO: [Pete]

☑ YOU WERE CALLED BY- ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY-

[Nelson Baker]

OF (Organization)

☐ PLEASE PHONE ▶ ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

He said you could call his source, if you wanted. It's [George Brown] [Brown] is at [(501) 865-2229.]

RECEIVED BY: Tim | DATE: 8-2-93 | TIME: 2100

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81) Prescribed by GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

U.S. GPO 1990 — 262-080

Business and Communication Services

BOXES ETC. USA

Message

[CWH] 8/2/93

K. Polse

[... J. Baker, Esq.]

Date: 8/2/93

Header +

24 East Avenue • P.O. Box 4024 • New Canaan, CT 06840-1424
TEL: (203) 966-7850 • FAX: (203) 966-6150

08. 02. 93 08:55AM -MAIL BOXES ETC #780

225

NJB REALTY AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
877 INDIAN ROCK ROAD
NEW CANAAN, CONNECTICUT 06840
TELEPHONE 203-966-1546
FAX-203-966-1546

August 2, 1993

Mr. George Stefanopoulos
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

VIA FACSIMILE 202-456-2461

Re: VINCE FOSTER JR.

Dear Mr. Stefanopoulos:

As you are aware, someone dumped Vince outside the front door of C.I.A. Headquarters, Ft. Marcy (none of the newspapers have mentioned that Ft. Marcy is next door to the Headquarters).

It is my opinion that Vince an attorney for WALMART was killed after he discovered that WALMART stock was being "watered down" by government people (F.B.I., C.I.A.). It is my opinion that he arrived at this conclusion after you received a letter from George Brown on July 12, 1993.

I have discussed my opinion with the United States Park Police.

Sincerely,

Nelson J. Baker

cc United States Park Police
Jack Rosenthal
Guido Calabresi
Marvin Kristov

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08. 02. 93 08:55AM -MAIL BOXES ETC #780 P02

F.X.F. Capt. C.W.H. 8-1-93

The [Baker] Theory

8-1-93 @ 4:33 P.M.

Nelson ^jr. Baker - w/m -
DOB - 4/23/63
SS# 073-48-5789

\ attorney in Conn.
\ works for himself -
\ Real estate man - finds property

Foster used to be attorney for Walmart
Foster found out stocks for Walmart were being "watered" + Gov't people were involved
"Watered" - type of Fraud that generates a lot of money.

Believed he was killed because of watered stock & gov't people were involved.

Yale Law School - graduated in 1988
New York Bar member

→ ^may Call [Baker] & his office on 8/2/93 for additional info.

→ 203-966-1546 - [Baker's] office in his home @ 277 Indian Rock Rd.

[Baker's] home address -
277 Indian Rock Rd.
New Canaan, Conn.

[redacted]

NJB REALTY AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
177 INDIAN ROCK ROAD
NEW CANAAN, CONNECTICUT 06840
TELEPHONE 203-966-1646
FAX 203-966-1646

[CWH 8/2/93]

August 2, 1993

VIA FAX 202-690-5100

Detective Marklin
Criminal Investigation
United States Park Police
1100 Ohio Drive
S.W. Washington DC 20242

Re: VINCE FOSTER JR.

Detective Marklin:

Please find enclosed an October 20, 1992 letter from my former attorney Joseph J. Rucci, Jr.

I am a WALMART insider; I was asked to find locations for WALMART stores. Vince Foster Jr. was a WALMART attorney and insider.

I recently was warned by a George Brokaw of Arkansas that some WALMART insiders (possibly F.B.I. people) were killing other WALMART insiders and making it look as if it was a suicide.

It is my opinion that Joseph J. Rucci, Jr. (claims to have "F.B.I. connections") has persuaded many members of the Connecticut Bar that I am suicidal. It is also my opinion that he tried to prevent me from receiving millions of dollars of income (my inheritance from my Grandfather).

Sincerely,

Nelson J. Baker

cc: Connecticut Bar Association
Jack Rosenthal
Ken Brief
Guido Calabresi
Judge William B. Lewis
Frank H. D'andrea Jr.
George Stefanopoulos

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08. 02. 93 02:08PM -MAIL BOXES ETC #780 P01

RUCCI, GLEASON, CRAFT & BURNHAM

JOSEPH J. RUCCI JR.
WILDER G. GLEASON
PETER L. CRAFT*
PAUL H. BURNHAM
KEVIN G. BEUTTENMULLER***
PHILIP J. TOOHEY
TODD H. LAMPERT**
COLETTE C. SYMON

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
800 POST ROAD
P.O. BOX 1107
DARIEN, CONNECTICUT 06820
TELEPHONE: (203) 656-7666
FACSIMILE: (203) 656-4302

OF COUNSEL
IAN R. CRAWFORD**
JAMES G. DEMPSEY**

* ALSO ADMITTED IN NEW YORK AND MASSACHUSETTS
** ALSO ADMITTED IN NEW YORK
*** ADMITTED IN FLORIDA AND TEXAS

NEW CANAAN, CONNECTICUT
(203) 966-6800

October 20, 1992

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

Mr. Nelson J. Baker
277 Indian Rock Road
New Canaan, CT 06840

Re: Trust Litigation

Dear Nelson:

I was glad that you were able to meet with us on October 14, 1992 at our office at 9:00 A.M. to discuss your case, and in particular, your direct correspondence sent by facsimile to Cummings & Lockwood. In furtherance of that conversation, I would like to confirm the understanding we reached during our meeting.

First, it was agreed that you would not correspond directly with Cummings & Lockwood, Robert C. Baker, your family, your friends or any acquaintances regarding this litigation. We advised you that your direct communication and discussion of this case with Cummings & Lockwood and Robert C. Baker has impacted negatively on your case, and we are concerned that you are making an issue as to your character and mental state in this case. We advised you that your case would be undermined and we might be forced to withdraw from the case if you continued to act in this manner. As we indicated, we want to continue to represent you, but we cannot represent you effectively when you are proceeding against our instructions.

Second, it was agreed that you would meet with a psychiatrist for the purpose of retaining said psychiatrist as an expert for trial regarding your mental state. As we explained, it is imperative that we find a good psychiatrist who could be retained for the litigation in order to defend any assertions by Cummings & Lockwood or Robert C. Baker that your mental state is harmful to you or to the people around you. You agreed that you would schedule an interview with a psychiatrist and give us the name in a very short time so that we could discuss this case with said expert at your earliest possible convenience. Obviously, we would like to discuss

08. 02. 93 02:08PM -MAIL BOXES ETC #780 P02

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your case with that person as soon as possible in order to prepare for the eventuality that Cummings & Lockwood or Robert C. Baker will raise your competency or character as an issue in this case. Although your mental state should not be relevant to this litigation, your communications with Cummings & Lockwood, especially the vocabulary used, have made it difficult to avoid the assertion that your behavior is uncontrollable and erratic.

Third, you agreed to discuss any problems that you were having with our office before taking any action which might have an impact on this litigation.

I would appreciate it if you could indicate your acceptance to the content of this letter by signing, dating and returning to this office the enclosed copy of this letter.

Best regards,

Joseph J. Rucci, Jr.

JJR:mf
Enclosure

cc: Peter L. Craft, Esq.

baker.ltr

Read and acknowledged:

_____ Date _____
Nelson J. Baker

08. 02. 93 02:08PM -MAIL BOXES ETC #780 P03

NJB REALTY AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
877 INDIAN ROCK ROAD
NEW CANAAN, CONNECTICUT 06840
TELEPHONE 203-966-1546
FAX 203-966-1846

August 5, 1993

VIA FAX 914-631-6654

Richard Grossman
Gibraltar Management
150 White Plains Road
Tarrytown N.Y. 10591

Re: George Brown

Dear Uncle Richard:

I understand that you do not believe that I was "warned by a George Brown of Arkansas that some WALMART insiders (possibly F.B.I. people) were killing other WALMART insiders and making it look as if it was a suicide."

It is true and I have enclosed some of his correspondence for your review. You may call him at 501-865-2229.

You may also contact Detective Marklin at 202-690-5050.

Sincerely,

Nelson J. Baker

cc: Detective Marklin
George Stefanopoulos
Guido Calabresi
Connecticut Bar Association
Judge William B. Lewis
Frank H. D'andrea Jr.
Bob Cohn (Newsweek)

FROM ROSE LAW FIRM 8. 5.7993 1[illegible]1 P. 1

8/5/93

ROSE LAW FIRM

A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

ATTORNEYS

120 EAST FOURTH STREET

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201-2893

TELEPHONE (501) 375-9131

TELECOPIER (501) 375-1309

U. M. ROSE

(1834-1913

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL NO.

PHILLIP CARROLL
W. DANE CLAY
GEORGE E. CAMPBELL
HERBERT C. RULE III
W. WILSON JONES
ALLEN W. BIRD
WILLIAM E. BISHOP
C. BRANTLY BUCK
TIM BOE
M. JANE DICKEY
KENNETH B. EMERSON
RONALD M. CLARK
GARLAND J. GARRETT
JERRY A. JONES
THOMAS P. THRASH
CHARLES W. BAKER
DAVID L. WILLIAMS
JACKSON FARROW JR.
LEE A. SALEDGE
JIM HUNTER BIRCH
KEVIN R. BURNS
RICHARD T. DONOVAN
RICHARD N. MASSEY
GARY N. SPEED
JOHN T. MARDIN
STEPHEN N. JONES
JAMES M. GARY
JAMES H. DRUFF
GORDON M. WILBOURN

JESS ASKEW, III
AMY LEE STEWART
DAVID A. SMITH
BRIAN ROSENTHAL
SARAH HOOD TEED
T. CRAIG JONES
J. SCOTT SCHALLHORN
STEVEN B. BURAND
JEFFREY J. GEARHART
JAMES L. HARRIS
MARK ALAN PEOPLES
PATRICIA J. HERITAGE
BARRIE P. STRANGE, JR.
CLAY M. DAVIS
JOHN A. BRYANT
FRANKLIN M. FAUST
ROBERT CRAIG HANNAH
BRYANT R. CRAWFORD
LISA C. FERRELL
STEPHEN E. SNIDER
VADA BERGER
BRANT E. FORTSON
DAVID P. MARTIN
KATHRYN BENNETT PERKINS
RANDALL L. BYNUM

J. GASTON WILLIAMSON
JOHN A. DAVIS, III
OF COUNSEL

TELECOPY COVER SHEET

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

NAME: Capt. Hume

FIRM: Park Police

CITY:

TELECOPIER TELEPHONE NUMBER: (202) 690-5100

VOICE TELEPHONE NUMBER: (202) 456-6229

FROM: Ronald M. Clark

DATE: August 5, 1993

YOU SHOULD BE RECEIVING 2 PAGES, INCLUDING THIS COVER PAGE.

MESSAGE:

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE THE SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PAGES, PLEASE CALL (501) 375-9131 AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

THANK YOU.

CLIENT NUMBER: 99999-1

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTE: The information transmitted in this facsimile message is sent by an attorney or his/her agent, and is intended to be confidential and for the use of only the individual or entity named above. If the recipient is a client, this message may also be for the purpose of rendering legal advice and thereby privileged. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any retention, dissemination, distribution or copying of this telecopy is strictly prohibited. If you have received this facsimile in error, please immediately notify us by telephone and return the original message at the address above via the mail service (we will reimburse postage). Thank you.

Copy
8/6/93

From: JENNIFER CARTER (JCARTER)
To: BUCK, RULE, LINDA
Date: Wednesday, August 4, 1993 9:21 am
Subject: PHONE CALL

I JUST RECEIVED A PHONE CALL FROM A MAN WHO ASKED ME TO TAKE A MESSAGE FOR HILLARY CLINTON. HE TOLD ME THAT THE FBI SHOULD CHECK OUT A LAWYER NAMED MICHAEL J BRUNDY BEFORE THEY MAKE ANY FORMAL STATEMENTS ABOUT MR FOSTER'S DEATH. HE SAID THEY SHOULD FIND OUT HIS WHEREABOUTS ON THE NIGHT MR FOSTER WAS FOUND. HE GAVE ME A NUMBER - 800 826-2731 - IT MAY BE THE LAW FIRM WHERE THIS MAN WORKS. I CALLED THE NUMBER TO GET THE NAME OF THE FIRM BUT WE ARE OUT OF THE CALLING AREA.

8/5/93 C approx 5:00 P.M.

Ron Clark
Chief operating officer
Rose law firm
called and said their
secretary had received
a call from someone
who wanted them to
take a message for
Hillary Clinton.

LAW OFFICES

KANANACK, MURGATROYD, BAUM & HEDLUND

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

J. CLARK ARISTEI*
MICHAEL LIN BAUM*†
CARA LUTHER BELLE'*‡§
WILLIAM J. DOWNEY III*
ROBERT E. GUILFORD*
PAUL J. HEDLUND*
GEORGE W. MURGATROYD III*†

OF COUNSEL
MICHAEL J. KANANACK*
DONALD D. MOSS*

*MEMBER OF CALIFORNIA BAR
†MEMBER OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR
‡MEMBER OF MARYLAND BAR
§MEMBER OF PENNSYLVANIA BAR

LOS ANGELES OFFICE
SUITE 650
12100 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90025
TELEPHONE
(310) 207-3233
FACSIMILE
(310) 820-7444

WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE
SUITE 240
1250 24TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037
TELEPHONE
(202) 466-2285
FACSIMILE
(202) 466-2298

OFFICE MANAGER
MARLENE S. FOSS

PLEASE REPLY TO

☒ LOS ANGELES OFFICE
☐ WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE

July 28, 1993

U.S. Park Police Headquarters
1100 Ohio Dr., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

Re: Death of Vincent Foster

To whom it may concern:

This office has had extensive experience in investigating suicides and attempted suicides over the past few years, and we may have information which would be of use to your investigators looking into the death of Vincent Foster.

From the initial information we have received in news articles, it appears that Mr. Foster's behavior may be consistent with known side effects of the drug Prozac. Suicides induced by this drug have become common and are usually quite violent.

I have enclosed a paper on Prozac (fluoxetine hydrochloride) from a recent medical journal which explains the relationship between Prozac and emergent suicidal thoughts and actions. It may be helpful in your investigation if you can determine whether or not Mr. Foster was under the influence of Prozac at the time of his death.

Should you need any other information, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

George W. Murgatroyd III, Esq.

GWM/rim
enclosures

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Akathisia, Suicidality, and Fluoxetine

Margaret S. Hamilton, M.D., and Lewis A. Opler, M.D., Ph.D.

Background: The proposed link between fluoxetine and suicidal ideation is explained by fluoxetine-induced akathisia and other dysphoric extrapyramidal reactions.

Method: The following literature is reviewed: (1) the subjective response of schizophrenics to akathisia, including evidence that akathisia gives rise to suicidal ideation; (2) the subjective reports of patients taking fluoxetine; and (3) preclinical studies describing the role of serotonin in the extrapyramidal system and suggesting a mechanism whereby fluoxetine can induce extrapyramidal side effects.

Results: The literature suggests that fluoxetine-induced extrapyramidal reactions may be a mediator of de novo suicidal ideation.

Conclusion: We propose a syndrome which we name Extrapyramidal-Induced Dysphoric Reactions, one extreme manifestation of which is the emergence of suicidal ideation. We further propose a heuristic "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" in which increased serotonin activity, by inhibiting the nigrostriatal dopamine tract, is capable of inducing extrapyramidal side effects.

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The authors thank Mr. David Lane for technical assistance.

Reprint requests to: Lewis A. Opler, M.D., Ph.D., Neurological Institute (Room 617), 710 West 168th Street, New York, NY 10032.

Since the publication of the article by Teicher et al.[1] in February 1990 suggesting a causal relationship between the initiation of fluoxetine therapy and the emergence of de novo suicidal ideation, the psychiatric literature as well as the lay press has put forth numerous opinions, case reports, and articles, some consistent with these ideas while others claim to discount the proposed link between fluoxetine and suicidal ideation. In reviewing the cases of Teicher et al. as well as subsequent case reports, we have been impressed that many of the cases described had in common a change in psychomotor status, specifically either the emergence of purposeless motor restlessness or the induction of psychomotor retardation in those fluoxetine-treated patients who were also experiencing suicidal ideation. We hypothesize that this is due to fluoxetine's ability to affect the extrapyramidal motor system with either a de novo induction or a worsening of extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS) in general, and of akathisia in particular.

Our hypothesis is built upon two separate literatures derived from searching MEDLINE (1966 to present) and Excerpta Medica Psychiatry (1980 to present) data bases: (1) a clinical literature describing mainly schizophrenic patients in whom the induction of EPS (akathisia in particular) led to profound changes in ideation and behavior, including both suicidal ideation and homicidal thinking. Thus, we argue, "adverse reactions" to fluoxetine may be in many instances the result of fluoxetine-induced extrapyramidal side effects (akathisia or akinesia in particular) with resultant suicidal ideation and behavior. Therefore the suicidal ideation reported with fluoxetine may represent an extreme behavioral response to the unpleasant sensation of EPS. This may be an extreme example of the syndrome of "behavioral toxicity" as previously described by Van Putten et al.,[2,3] which might more aptly be described as Extrapyramidal-Induced Dysphoric Reaction, an extreme manifestation of which is suicidal ideation; and (2) a preclinical literature documenting anatomical and pharmacologic mechanisms whereby serotonergic agents can interact with the dopaminergic nigrostriatal tract, thereby causing extrapyramidal effects (this will be elaborated below both in our literature review and in our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System"). In addition, as an example, we wish to report a similar case of a patient in whom this syndrome developed during treatment with fluoxetine.

CLINICAL EVIDENCE OF A LINK BETWEEN EPS AND SUICIDAL IDEATION

Several reports already exist in the literature documenting the development of EPS in association with fluoxetine, but without necessarily linking this to an increased incidence in suicidal ideation. Specifically, Lipinski et al.[4] first reported the occurrence of akathisia in five patients treated with fluoxetine. Bouchard et al.[5] reported that EPS developed in several of their patients while they were being treated with fluoxetine and in other patients the baseline levels of EPS worsened during fluoxetine treatment. Symptoms noted included bradykinesia, cogwheel rigidity, and akathisia. Tate[6] reported that a patient who had previously tolerated haloperidol alone had an increase of EPS (including parkinsonism and akathisia) when fluoxetine was added. Stein[7] reported a case of tardive dyskinesia that developed when a low dose

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of haloperidol was added to fluoxetine. In the cases reported by Teicher et al.,[1] four of the six patients described complained of an inner restlessness which Opler[4] has previously argued could reflect that they were experiencing akathisia. Wirshing et al.[sic] recently reported that five patients treated with fluoxetine experienced "agitation, restless motor movement, dysphoria, pacing, an internal sense of desperation, and suicidal ideation," and they too suggest "that fluoxetine-induced akathisia can lead to suicidal ruminations."

A separate clinical literature suggests that akathisia can at times lead to emergence of suicidal ideation. Akathisia is definec as an "inner sense of restlessness" and an "inability to sit still." Patients who experience this often give reports such as "I feel like I'm jumping out of my skin." As akathisia is a common side effect of neuroleptic medications, information regarding subjective response to akathisia exists primarily, although not exclusively, in the literature on schizophrenia. In 1974 Van Putten et al.[2] noted that nine schizophrenics treated with high-potency neuroleptics showed "behavioral toxicity" associated with akathisia. Three of these patients developed de novo suicidal ideation. Schulte[10] reported five cases of violent behavior, including completed suicides, as a result of akathisia in patients treated with neuroleptics. Shear et al.[11] reported two cases of completed suicide by jumping in patients who the authors argue were suffering from akathisia. Drake and Ehrlich[12] also reported two cases of suicidal ideation secondary to akathisia. In one case the patient stated that he did not intend to die but that he would do anything to escape the intolerable feeling of restlessness. Drake and Ehrlich noted that these patients were unable to distinguish the akathisia from the ongoing symptoms of their psychiatric illness. Weiden[13] reported that the use of prochlorperazine for nausea in a patient receiving chemotherapy led to akathisia which was very distressing to the patient. In 1986 Weddington and Banner[14] successfully used chlorpromazine and metoclopramide to treat intractable hiccups but found that after 3 days of treatment the patient became restless, felt like he was "going crazy," and began obsessing about suicide. During a crossover study involving haloperidol and BW2344-U (which is characterized by the absence of dopamine receptor affinity), Shaw et al.[15] noted that during haloperidol treatment the patients experienced a clinical decline characterized by severe akathisia and an increase in violent behaviors, as well as suicidal ideation and homicidal thinking. None of the symptoms were present with BW2344-U. In a 1987 review article, Van Putten et al.[2] cite several studies in which it was noted that akathisia leads to suicidal ideation or homicidal thinking. They called this the "behavioral toxicity" of antipsychotic medication. By 1988 Hermesh et al.[16] began studying the use of propranolol to treat akathisia because of the authors' familiarity with the above literature and their concern that akathisia might lead to suicide attempts.

Case Report

A 32-year-old woman, with a history of major depression and panic attacks, presented complaining of depressed mood, decreased sleep, increased appetite, and anhedonia, but notably without suicidal ideation, for 4 months. Three years earlier, she had been successfully treated with desipramine but had found the side effects of this medication highly unpleasant and preferred not to take a tricyclic antidepressant at this time. During the earlier episode, she had experienced mild-to-moderate suicidal ideation but without intent and without any attempts, and she did not require hospitalization. The patient was started on fluoxetine 20 mg/day. Within 10 days she began complaining of panic-like symptoms, anxiety, and palpitations, but at that point was without suicidal ideation; the fluoxetine was reduced to 5 mg/day with resolution of these symptoms. She was maintained on this dose for 3 weeks and her depression began to resolve. At this point, however, the patient started complaining of symptoms she had never experienced before, specifically feeling restless and out of control. "I feel like I need to hold onto my chair or else I'll jump out the window." The patient stated that although her mood was good, she was afraid that she would kill herself because of these restless and out-of-control feelings. She was emphatic that the way she was feeling now was different from and more frightening than the previous time that she had experienced suicidal ideation as part of a depressive episode, but that nonetheless she was experiencing suicidal ideation. As the emergence of suicidal ideation seemed linked to fluoxetine treatment, fluoxetine was immediately discontinued; after several days the feelings of restlessness as well as the suicidal ideation thoughts simultaneously ceased. She subsequently responded well to nortriptyline.

PRECLINICAL EVIDENCE OF A LINK BETWEEN SEROTONERGIC AGENTS AND EXTRAPYRAMIDAL EFFECTS

How might an agent like fluoxetine, believed to act primarily as a potent serotonergic reuptake inhibitor, induce and/or worsen extrapyramidal side effects? In a 1991 paper, Opler[17] proposed a heuristically useful "Three Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" in which he describes mechanisms whereby dopaminergic, cholinergic, and GABAergic agents can have effects on the extrapyramidal motor system. In this model, the first neuron represents the major input into the basal ganglia, the inhibitory nigrostiatal dopamine tract. The second neuron represents the excitatory cholinergic interneurons, and the third neuron represents the major inhibitory GABAergic outflow tract that modulates voluntary motor activity. In this model, the use of neuroleptic agents that block dopamine at the first synapse causes a disinhibition or increased firing of the second neuron and subsequently an increased firing of the third neuron (releasing GABA). As the GABA system inhibits the voluntary motor system, an increase in GABAergic output leads to an increase in tonic inhibition of voluntary motor activity, translating clinically into the bradykinesia observed in both idiopathic and neuroleptic-induced parkinsonism.

While the "Three Neuron Model" is heuristically useful for understanding the dopaminergic, cholinergic, and

GABAergic interactions, to address the influence of serotonergic agents on the extrapyramidal motor system, we will in this paper develop the rationale for and propose a "Four Neuron Model," in which we add a new first neuron that is serotonergic, depicting the raphe-striatal tract, functioning to inhibit firing of the nigrostriatal tract, and therefore itself capable of inducing extrapyramidal side effects (Figure 1).

What is the basis for proposing such an inhibitory serotonergic input? Much of the evidence is found in the preclinical literature describing both (1) anatomical projections from the raphe to the nigrostriatal tract and (2) the effects of different pharmacologic agents on catalepsy in rats.

Neuroleptic-induced catalepsy in rats remains the most widely used animal model for neuroleptic-induced parkinsonism in humans. We acknowledge at the outset that there is no adequate animal model for akathisia and that, while EPS and akathisia are related phenomena, adrenergic as well as dopaminergic and serotonergic mechanisms have been suggested as possible mechanisms for akathisia. The well-documented response of akathisia, but not parkinsonism, to propranolol[16] of course argues for their dissimilarity. For purposes of generating testable hypotheses, and in the absence of a more precise animal model, with the above caveat, we will utilize catalepsy in rats as a model for EPS, including akathisia.

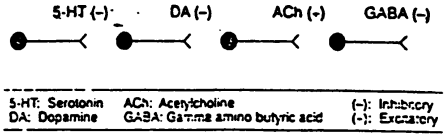
ANATOMICAL EVIDENCE FOR A RAPHE-STRIATAL PROJECTION

Azmitia[18] has summarized evidence for the presence of serotonergic projections from the raphe to the substantia nigra: Histochemical techniques have been used to demonstrate that the midbrain raphe neurons contain serotonin and that these neurons have very long projections into the forebrain that disappear when the raphe cell bodies are destroyed; anatomical studies show that fibers from the dorsal raphe arcuate tract project directly to the substantia nigra; and neurophysiologic studies demonstrate that serotonin-containing fibers inhibit the firing of caudate-putamen cells and may also innervate the substantia nigra as well as other forebrain nuclei. Thus the extensive innervation of the extrapyramidal system by serotonergic fibers has been well documented.

PHARMACOLOGIC EVIDENCE FOR EFFECTS OF SEROTONERGIC AGENTS ON THE EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYSTEM

In 1975 Maj et al.[19] demonstrated that cyproheptadine (a serotonin antagonist) antagonizes the catalepsy induced by neuroleptics and potentiates the anticataleptic activity of levodopa and amantadine. Costall et al.[20] demonstrated that serotonergic mechanisms are important in the mediation of catalepsy. It was thought that the actions of cerebral serotonin and dopamine might be related. Carter and Pycock[21] showed that treatment with serotonin antagonists leads to a decrease in the cataleptic effect of haloperidol in rodents. They also noted that increased levels of serotonin

Figure 1. The Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System



transmission enhances catalepsy in rodents only after the blockade of dopamine receptors has been established. Davies and Tonogroach[22] used electrical stimulation in rat brains to elucidate possible pathways. They suggest that serotonin may mediate dorsal raphe nucleus–evoked inhibition of striatal neurons and found that this inhibition is antagonized by methysergide, a serotonin antagonist. This is evidence of a raphe-striatal serotonergic pathway, suggesting a location for the fourth neuron in our model. Westfall and Tittermary[23] studied rat brain striatal tissues and found that serotonin has inhibitory effects on the depolarization-induced release of dopamine from dopamine terminals in the striatum, again suggesting that serotonin modulates dopaminergic transmission. In 1985 Ceulemans et al.[24] reported a pilot study of setoperone, an antipsychotic medication that antagonizes the action of both dopamine and serotonin. They found that patients treated with this medication experienced less EPS, which supports the hypothesis that serotonin blockade permits a reduction in the amount of dopamine blockade needed for antipsychotic effects. In a recent letter Baldessarini and Marsh[25] reported that fluoxetine inhibits synthesis of catecholamines in dopamine-rich areas of forebrain and this effect persists in hippocampus and striatum. This finding suggests that serotonin inhibits dopamine neurons and can therefore lead to decreased stimulation of dopamine and thus cause EPS.

SEROTONERGIC-DOPAMINERGIC INTERACTIONS: AN EVOLVING STORY

We are aware that the evidence cited in support of our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" does not do full justice to the complexity of serotonergic-dopaminergic interactions within the central nervous system, a topic beyond the scope of this paper. Preclinical research regarding serotonergic-dopaminergic interactions is presently an area of intense interest and productivity. This is an exciting development that promises to enrich our understanding of basic brain mechanisms. Additionally, the ability of serotonergic drugs to affect dopaminergic systems opens new vistas as regards their potential use in the treatment of psychotic and substance abuse disorders.

We wish to acquaint the reader with some of this exciting new research. Since we have until now selectively focused on anatomical and pharmacologic evidence supporting our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System," in the interest of balance, we will fo-

cus in this section on some recent findings that do not easily fit our model. As with all heuristics, refinements will be required to incorporate what at present seem like contradictory findings.

Recent work by Chen and colleagues[26] and Gardner (March 1992. Personal communication) suggests that in general 5-HT$_1$- and 5-HT$_3$-mediated effects appear to stimulate dopaminergic function while 5-HT$_2$-mediated effects appear to be much more heterogeneous, although the bulk of evidence to date indicates that they are usually inhibitory.

Yi et al.[27] found that serotonin leads to an increase in both spontaneous and calcium-evoked dopamine release from striatal synaptosomes. This serotonin-induced increase in dopamine release was not blocked by the selective 5-HT$_3$ receptor antagonists MDL-72222 or GR-38032F, but it was antagonized by both cocaine and the selective dopamine uptake inhibitor nomifensine, leading Yi and colleagues to conclude that in the rat striatum serotonin induces the release of dopamine via a presynaptic mechanism, e.g., the transport of serotonin into the dopaminergic terminal, rather than by a postsynaptic mechanism, e.g., activating 5-HT$_3$ receptors.

In contrast, Costall et al.[28] found that the 5-HT$_3$ receptor antagonists ICS 205-930, granisetron, and zacopride blocked the hyperactivity caused by mesolimbic dopamine infusion in rats. Interestingly, antagonism decreased with the use of higher doses, leading the authors to comment that the ability of low doses of the 5-HT$_3$ receptor antagonists to inhibit dopamine-induced behavioral changes is similar to the inhibitory profile of known antipsychotic agents and to suggest that 5-HT$_3$ receptor antagonists may represent a new class of atypical antipsychotic agents.

Schmidt et al.[29] found that the 5-HT$_2$ receptor antagonist MDL 11,939 blocks the acute stimulation of striatal dopamine synthesis induced by 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), although this protective effect could be overcome by the coadministration of the dopamine precursor L-dopa with MDMA. This finding suggests that complex presynaptic mechanisms underlie both MDMA-induced stimulation of dopamine synthesis and its blockade by MDL 11,939.

Chen et al.[30] found that the 5-HT$_3$ agonist 1-phenylbiguanide causes a robust dose-dependent enhancement of extracellular dopamine content in rat nucleus accumbens as measured by in vivo microdialysis and that this action is antagonized by coperfusion with 5-HT$_3$ antagonists, specifically zacopride or GR 38032. As similar effects were observed in serotonin-denervated rats, the authors concluded that the dopaminergic effects of 1-phenylbiguanide are most likely mediated by 5-HT$_3$ receptors located on presynaptic mesolimbic dopamine terminals.

Jiang et al.,[31] using in vivo chronocoulometric recording in rats, similarly demonstrated that intraventricular administration of the 5-HT$_3$ agonist 2-methylserotonin leads to increased dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens. This effect is blocked by the selective 5-HT$_3$ antagonist BRL-43694 (granisetron).

Imperato and Angelucci[32] utilized in vivo brain microdialysis to study dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens. Morphine-stimulated dopamine release is blocked by the selective 5-HT$_3$ receptor antagonist ICS 205-930, suggesting a possible role for 5-HT$_3$ antagonists in the treatment of addiction.

Blandina et al.[33] demonstrated that both serotonin and the selective 5-HT$_3$ agonist 2-methylserotonin increase the spontaneous release of endogenous dopamine from superfused rat striatal slices in a persistent, concentration-dependent manner. The highly selective 5-HT$_3$ antagonist ICS 205-930 inhibits the effect of both agonists. The authors concluded that in rat striatum 5-HT$_3$ receptors modulate release of dopamine.

Sorensen et al.[34] demonstrated that amphetamine-induced reduction in firing rate of A10 dopamine neurons in chloral hydrate-anesthetized rats is blocked in animals pretreated with the selective 5-HT$_3$ receptor antagonists MDL 23, 133A and ritanserin. In a separate series of experiments, they also showed that rats who were serotonin-depleted by being pretreated for 2 days with the tryptophan hydroxylase inhibitor *p*-chlorophenylalanine similarly fail to show amphetamine-induced reduction in the firing rate of A10 neurons. The authors concluded that serotonergic input via activation of 5-HT$_2$ receptors may in some conditions regulate the availability of the pool of dopamine that is subject to amphetamine release.

DISCUSSION

In this paper we argue that fluoxetine can induce EPS via serotonergic interactions with the dopaminergic nigrostriatal tract, citing a preclinical literature that documents the pharmacologic and anatomical innervation of the dopaminergic nigrostriatal tract by serotonin. Our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" offers a heuristic model of these interactions. The subjective reaction of schizophrenics to neuroleptic-induced akathisia, including the emergence of "de novo" suicidal ideation, has been described in the literature as documented above. What is striking in these cases is that the violent behaviors, including suicidal ideation and homicidal ideation described in these cases, upon further investigation can be seen as a response to the feeling of akathisia and are distinct from suicidal ideation occurring in other contexts.

We suggest that the "suicidal ideation" reported in the patients taking fluoxetine described in this article as well as in our own patient is really a reaction to the side effect of akathisia and not true suicidal ideation as is typically described by depressed patients experiencing suicidal ideation. In our case, fluoxetine-induced akathisia appeared to induce de novo suicidal ideation in that the patient could not sit still and feared she might jump out the window; however, she could distinguish this state from suicidal ideation that had emerged during a previous depressive episode. Therefore the use of the term "suicidal ideation" by itself is misleading; what is really occurring is a syndrome that includes EPS and suicidal ideation. Thus it would be more descriptive and clinically useful to rename this effect as "Extrapyramidal-Induced Dysphoric Reaction," the extreme form of which would include suicidal ideation.

Fluoxetine is a potent serotonin agonist, and the mechanism of fluoxetine-induced akathisia, as we have postulated in this paper, would be via serotonin-induced inhibition of the dopaminergic neurons. This of course raises questions about the interaction of fluoxetine and neuroleptic agents. According to our model, the combination of these agents could lead to an increased amount of dopamine blockade and an exacerbation of EPS and akathisia. Clinically this appears to hold true as many of the previously cited cases included patients taking neuroleptics who did experience an increase in EPS when fluoxetine and neuroleptics were combined.[1,6,7] Whether this effect is due to a dual effect of the two agents at the receptor level or a fluoxetine-induced increase in neuroleptic levels or both remains to be elucidated. However, clinical experience and theoretical concerns similar to ours prompted Chouinard[25] to argue that fluoxetine and neuroleptics should never be combined.

One striking feature in our case is that our patient experienced these symptoms even at a very low dose of fluoxetine and in the absence of concurrent medications. In the previously cited case reports, dysphoric effects and subsequent suicidal ideation occurred only at high doses of fluoxetine and/or when standard doses of fluoxetine were combined with neuroleptics.

Other mechanisms have been proposed to account for the reported potential of fluoxetine to induce de novo suicidal ideation (e.g., Papp and Gorman[26] argue that increased serotonergic transmission could lead to a paradoxical induction of obsessional thoughts). While a broad differential diagnosis is always in order, this paper argues that fluoxetine-induced EPS must be entertained as a major factor should de novo suicidal ideation emerge in a patient beginning fluoxetine treatment. While we are aware that our model is preliminary, we offer this case report, our explanation of the link between fluoxetine treatment and suicidal ideation, and our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" not as the "last word," but rather in the hopes of both inspiring further research and providing the basis for a rational discourse regarding fluoxetine's potential for inducing de novo suicidal ideation.

Drug names: amantadine (Symmetrel), chlorpromazine (Thorazine and others), cyproheptadine (Periactin and others), desipramine (Norpramin and others), fluoxetine (Prozac), haloperidol (Haldol and others), levodopa (Larodopa), metoclopramide (Reglan and others), nortriptyline (Pamelor and others), prochlorperazine (Compazine), propranolol (Inderal and others).

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Commander, Operations Divisic
FOR YOUR ACTION
8/2

Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

July 29, 1993

BJH 8/3
Commander, Criminal Investigations
Branch - FYA

Chief Robert Langston
U.S. Park Police
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

Dear Chief Langston:

Enclosed for any assistance it may provide is a copy of some correspondence received from Mr. Harold W. Duncan, of Somers, Connecticut. A copy of my response to Mr. Duncan is also enclosed.

Sincerely,

Philip B. Heymann
Deputy Attorney General

Enclosures

AUG 2 1993

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Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

July 29, 1993

Mr. Harold W. Duncan
33 Green Tree Lane
Somers, CT 06071-1210

Dear Mr. Duncan:

Thank you for your letter of July 22, 1993, concerning the death of Vincent Foster, Jr. You suggested that if Mr. Foster had been taking a particular sleeping medication, it might have been a factor in his apparent suicide. I have sent your letter to the United States Park Police, the federal agency looking into Mr. Foster's death, for its information.

Sincerely,

Philip B. Heymann
Deputy Attorney General

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Harold W. Duncan
33 Green Tree Lane • Somers, CT 06071-1210
(203) 749-7001

JUL 25 4 04 PM '93
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 22, 1993

Mr. Philip Heymann
Deputy Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Room 4111
10th & Constitution, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: The suicide death of Vincent Foster, Jr.

Dear Sir:

Today's edition of the *Wall Street Journal* indicates that you will be coordinating the investigation into the untimely death of Mr. Foster.

The article also explains that Mr. Foster was a strong-willed, vibrant individual who would not likely take his own life. With that in mind, I urge you to carefully review Mr. Foster's recent medication history for his possible use of the prescribed sleeping medication Halcion (*Triazolam*).

Although, the F.D.A., as recently as 1992, again determined Halcion to be a safe product, there are simply too many suicides and murder-suicides by individuals who are coincidently taking the medication and are also, after the fact, described by friends and relatives as people who would never commit such an act.

The family and friends are then left to ponder, why?? In this case, I am afraid many would say it's just another one of Clinton's unqualified cronies from Arkansas who could not take the pressure.

If Mr. Foster was indeed taking Halcion, all should know that his bizarre thoughts and actions were caused by his having innocently taken a prescribed, supposedly safe drug, and that his deranged mind was not indicative of himself.

Enclosed are four related articles published by the *Hartford Courant*. Each describes incidents with similar results. The articles dated July 12, 1989 and August 16, 1989 relate the deaths in the John Cotter family. A subsequent *Hartford Courant* article (I do not currently have a copy) revealed that Mr. Cotter had been taking Halcion and Xanax (*Alprazolam*, a sister drug with the same properties) for five weeks when this tragedy occurred.

The articles dated April 4, 1991 and April 25, 1991 relate the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Korsen. The April 25, 1991 article references Mr. Korsen's use of Halcion (*Triazolam*) in paragraph three, lines three, four and five, column four of the second page.

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Each of these two gentlemen fit the mold of Mr. Foster. They were intelligent, successful, and had everything to live for. So why?

Also, on August 21, 1987 Raymond Oller of Lebanon, Missouri shot and killed his wife Junata and then killed himself. Mr. Oller's son and daughter-in-law have said to me that Mr. Oller was in good health, happy, and had no reason to do this. They also said, according to the prescription record, that Mr. Oller had been taking Halcion for ten days when this happened.

If indeed Mr. Foster was taking Halcion, and or Xanax, and you choose to follow this line of investigation related to Mr. Foster's death, I can provide details of many other similar incidents throughout the country: Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah, Virginia, etc. And, those are just the ones I am aware of.

President Bush was also taking Halcion during the infamous Japanese dinner where he collapsed and vomited on himself and the Japanese Prime Minister. President Bush's physician brushed the incident off as a minor virus.

I had an incident similar to President Bush's on September 29, 1988. You will note on line 40 (Discharge diagnosis) of the enclosed medical report that my doctors diagnosed adverse reaction to medication, which was Halcion.

This correspondence, and the information contained therein, is meant solely to assist you in the investigation of the untimely death of Mr. Foster. And, if he was indeed taking Halcion or Xanax, to protect his honor and dignity. All contained information relating to me or my name is to remain confidential.

Respectfully,

Harold W. Duncan

Harold W. Duncan

24C

COMPLAINT: 950 EMT ATT CHE... PAIN | DATE: 092988 | TIME: AM | HOW ARRIVED: BAYSTATE

ADDRESS: 33 GREENTREE LANE | CITY: SOMERS | ST: CT | ZIP: 06071 | PHONE: 2037630557

HAROLD W

AGE: 045 | MARITAL: MAR | RACE: WHT | S: M | ORTH | OCCUPATION: RES VICE PRS | EMPLOYER: ASPLUNDH CORP | PREV. ADMIT: 092888 | REFERRING M.D.: PAPALE

0942

ACCOUNT NUMBER: 093239464 | NEAREST RELATIVE: DUNCAN, JOYCE | ADDRESS/CITY: SAME AS PT | REL: WIFE | PHONE: SAME | PATIENT SOC. SEC. NUMBER: 263-60-0358

GUARANTOR: DUNCAN, HAROLD W | ADDRESS: 33 GREENTREE LANE | SOMERS | ST: CT | ZIP: 06071 | PHONE: 2037427674

GUARANTOR EMPLOYER: ASPLUNDH CORP | ADDRESS: WILLOW GROVE | ST: PA | SOCIAL SECURITY: 263-60-0358

INSURANCE COVERAGE

BX-CERT#:D5500147 O. 1333 CHESTNUT ST PHILAD , PA 19107

SECONDARY COVERAGE

COMMENTS

NO CARDS AVAILABLE/AMBULANCE PICKED PT UP AT DR. PAPALE OFFICE 275 BICENTENNIAL

TRIAGE: 10:17/SB | SUBJECTIVE | PLAN

OBJECTIVE — SEE NURSES NOTES | TO: ☐ ACUTE ☐ NON ACUTE ☐ FAST TRACK ☐ TO X RAY ☐ LABS

ASSESSMENT ☐ EMERGENCY ☐ ACUTE ☐ STABLE

NURSE NOTES: 10:15/SB

SIGNATURE

EXAM TIME | BP 190/112 | PULSE 84 | RESP | TEMP | O/R WT | LMP | X RAY | EKG | PLUM | CAST | LAB ✓

ALLERGIES / DRUGS / MEDS: Heparin, ... Tylenol, Elec. Meds

HISTORY & PHYSICAL

45 yr old WM presents c/o chest pain. Pt ... no prior cardiac ... had exercise ... visited ... Dr. Papale ... felt well until 7am ...
... head neck ... Took Tylenol ... became ... nauseated ... clammy ...
near syncopal event to Dr. Papale's office still very weak,
clammy – thought he was going to faint – nauseated ... ↑ BP
Dr. ... pain in office ... chest pressure ... radiation pain.
Pt states he has had like chest pressure often ... angina. Has always had
normal EKG ... RF: (+) smoker ... x 20 yrs, (+) HTN, (+) stress
... FH ... abnormal ... EKG
PE: WN... WM in NAD HEENT ... supple
... Lungs – clear CV: RRR ...

MD ORDERS

1) IV, ...
2) EKG (CXR)
3) Labs – ...
4) ...
5) ...

D/C Home.
...
...

LAB: HGB 17 | HCT 50.1 | RBC | WBC 9.0 | COLOR | PH | SG | B SUG 131 | BUN 7 | NA 140 | K 3.9 | CL | CO2 | LAST MM
SEGS 61 | BANDS | LYMPHS | MONO | ALB | RBC | ACETONE | CREAT 1.1 | AMYLASE | CPK 706 | CO2 27 | ... | HCO3 BASE | TET IMM
EOS | BASO | PLAT 234 | MORPH | WBC | RBC | BACT | ETOH | ... | ANION GAP | ... | PREG TEST

X-RAY ... | EKG ...

3497 346915

Massachusetts Emergency Medical Services Report

Name: [illegible]
Address: [illegible]

Age 4[illegible] M [X] F [ ]
DOB [illegible]
Incident Time 0843
Telephone [illegible]

Complaint: [illegible] Physician ______
History: [illegible]
Medications: [illegible] [ ] None
Allergies: NKA [ ] None

Date [illegible]
Amb. Co. [illegible]
Unit 3[illegible]
Quarters [illegible]
BLS/ALS
Dispatched 0843
Ar. Scene 0854
Lv. Scene 0914
Ar. Hospital 0926
Ret. to Service 0935
Transport to [illegible]
Reason [illegible]
Consult [illegible] MD
Hospital [illegible]
[X] UHF CH 1 [ ] VHF [ ] Phone
Transmission Quality good

ASSISTANCE
[ ] Bystander
[X] Police [ ] Fire
[ ] EMT [ ] B/I/C/P
[ ] RN [ ] MD
[ ] CPR in Prog.

VITAL SIGNS

TIME	BP	P	R
0855	[illegible]/110	[illegible]	20
0910	[illegible]/1[illegible]	82	20
0925	1[illegible]/110	85	20

[ ] Not Attempted [ ] Unable to Obtain

PUPILS: [X] Normal [ ] Constricted [ ] Dilated [ ] Reactive [ ] Not Reactive

RESPIRATIONS: [ ] Clear [ ] Wheeze [ ] Rales or Rhonchi [ ] Absent

Skin: [illegible]

Eye Opening	(4) Spontaneous	2 To Pain
	3 To Voice	1 None
Verbal Response	(5) Oriented	2 Incomp.
	4 Confused	1 None
	3 Inapprop.	
Motor Responses	(6) Obedience	3 Flexion
	5 Purposeful	2 Extension
	4 Withdrawal	1 None

Coma Scale (3-15) (15)

Add to Trauma Score (14-15=5) (11-13=4) (8-10=3) (5-7=2) (3-4=1)

Respiration Rate	(4) 10-24	1 1-9
	3 24-35	0 None
	2 36	
Expansion	(1) Normal	0 Retractive
Systolic BP	(4) 90	1 0-49
	3 70-89	0 No Pulse
	2 50-69	
Capillary Refill	(2) Normal	0 None
	1 Delayed	

Total Trauma Score (16)

Condition Pt. Found: Sitting in eye care chair

BLS — EQUIPMENT/PROCEDURES
[X] O2 [illegible] L/m [illegible] [ ] CPR
pt [illegible]
O2 [illegible]

INTUBATION
Size: Attempts: EMT
ET N/A EOA EGTA

MAST
Time Pressure EMT
Legs None
Abdom

IV

TIME	FLUID	CATH	SITE	RATE	EMT
0910	[illegible]	# 18	[illegible]	KVO	1144

MEDICATION

TIME	DRUG	DOSE	ROUTE	EMT
[illegible]	[illegible]	1/200	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1"	[illegible]	[illegible]

Comments

S: I have pain between my shoulder blades and I also have a lot of nausea and dizziness.
pt had to go for eye surgery [illegible] done on [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

Outcome ______

ECG/DEFIBRILLATION
TIME | RHYTHM | JOULES

248
1590

# of deaths studied

Slayings of Cotters may have occurred over three days

By EDMUND MAHONY
Courant Staff Writer

Developer John P. Cotter Jr. may have killed his wife and daughter and then lived with their bodies in his posh West End home for three days before killing his son and committing suicide, investigators now believe.

AUG 16 1989

The gruesome hypothesis about Cotter's last days is based largely on the conclusions of Wayne Lord, a forensic entomologist and FBI agent.

Police quickly concluded that Cotter killed his family before taking his own life. But the question of precisely when the deaths occurred has been more troubling. Police discovered the heavily decomposed bodies at 1 p.m. on Monday, July 10, and initially speculated that the deaths occurred sometime the previous weekend.

Lord has set the times of death much earlier.

According to investigators familiar with his conclusions, Lord believes Cotter's wife, Anne, 44, and his daughter, Julia, 21, died on Tuesday, July 4. Anne was shot once in the head; Julia was shot once in the neck.

Cotter's son, John P. Cotter III, is believed to have been away from home when his mother and sister were killed. His father shot him once in the head when the younger Cotter returned July 7, the investigators, who asked not to be identified, said.

The investigators are reviewing receipts from family credit card accounts in an effort to confirm the son's absence from home.

Lord believes Cotter killed himself the same day he killed his son, the investigators said. He used a shotgun to kill himself and a pistol to kill the others.

Lord uses the rate of maggot and fly development to determine how long a person has been dead.

Dr. H. Wayne Carver III, the state's deputy chief medical examiner, said that, in the Cotter case, Lord's entomological analysis may prove to be more reliable than more common means of determining time of death because of the advanced state of decomposition, Carver said.

AUG 16 1989

Please see Cotter, Page A18

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Cotter slayings may have occurred over three days

AUG 16 1989

Continued from Page 1

was waiting for a copy of Lord's ... AUG 16 1989 ... found that entomological analysis in the right hands is always a very reliable type thing, Carver said.

Lord, on vacation, could not be reached to discuss his findings.

A limited amount of information from acquaintances and neighbors of the Cotters seems to be consistent with Lord's conclusions.

A neighbor remembers seeing Cotter at his home on July 6 or 7. A mailman said he spoke to a man he believed to be Cotter at his home on July 7. Police initially questioned the mailman's information because he was substituting on the route. Now, they believe the information is accurate, one investigator said.

Cotter's wife was to have taken a friend to lunch on July 6, but missed the appointment without explanation. The friend considered the broken appointment a departure from Anne Cotter's normally punctual behavior, but gave it no more thought.

If investigators have attributed a motive to Cotter's actions, they are not saying what it is. However, there is speculation that Cotter, whose business fortunes were slumping, was suffering some sort of depression.

He left a rambling, handwritten note saying, among other things, that there was a monster in his body causing him to shake uncontrollably. In another letter, he accused a close friend and business associate of defrauding the state.

20% ...

2337

...xurious lifestyle

By ANDREA ESTEPA
and CONSTANCE KEYER
Courant Staff Writers

John P. Cotter Jr. often arrived in a chauffeur-driven limousine to check his construction projects in Winsted, Middletown, East Hartford, East Windsor and other towns in the state. JUL 1 2 1989

His family shared the lavish lifestyle in the plush three-story colonial house where their bodies were discovered Monday. Their two black poodles were named Truffles and Caviar.

Cotter was founder and president of the Connecticut Building Co. and a son of former state Supreme Court Chief Justice John P. Cotter of West Hartford.

JOHN COTTER JR.

John and Anne Cotter's friends included Lt. Gov. Joseph J. Fauliso and his wife, Ann, who live on Prospect Avenue in the city's West End, several blocks west of the Cotters' Woodside Circle home.

Anne Cotter was to have taken Ann Fauliso to lunch Thursday. She never showed up, but Ann Fauliso was not alarmed.

"She just thought that something else had popped up," Lt. Gov. Fauliso said Tuesday. "She never gave it another thought."

He said they learned of the deaths while watching television Monday.

"Such a shock," he said.

Fauliso said he and his wife knew Anne Cotter better than they knew her husband, but he knew John Cotter well enough to find the reports that he killed his family hard to fathom.

"He was a very, very nice man. Very charming," Fauliso said. "He was very charitable, very sensitive to other people's problems."

Cotter was a family man, a father who enjoyed doing things with his son, Fauliso said.

"They were a close family. Everything they did, they did together," he said. "Everybody's shocked."

Justin Standish, the 20-year-old son of Jonathan and Gail Standish of West Hartford, was a friend of the Cotters and talked about parties at the Cotter house.

"My father would go a lot, too, but we'd go to cookouts and steaks and just comfortable. They entertained in the living room, dining room and sun porch area. They got along fine. The family was a great family," he said. "The parties were incredible. They served salmon, pheasant and stuff like that.

"As my mother said, 'It's Hartford's loss because they gave so much to the city.'"

Another friend described the Cotters as being "bons vivants — they loved to entertain."

Anne Marie Cleary Cotter, 44, was a friendly woman, active in the arts. She enjoyed gardening and collected oil paintings, antiques and porcelain china and figurines.

She served on the state Commission on the Arts from 1979 to 1982 and was former president of the Friends of the Hartford Ballet, an auxiliary support group to the Hartford Ballet Company.

"She was always a very up person," said Enid Lynn, director of the School of the Hartford Ballet. "We never expected anything like this. [illegible]

Diane Goodman of Danbury, former chairwoman of the state Commission on the Arts, said, "She was a lovely lady." She said Cotter helped organize a reception for the wife of former Vice President Walter Mondale at the Wadsworth Atheneum in the early 1980s. "She was quiet but a lovely person and very [illegible]," Goodman said. JUL 1 2 1989

She taught in East Windsor schools from 1963 to 1965, then taught fifth and sixth grades at the Morley School in West Hartford from 1965 to 1967, said Timothy J. Dunn, director of personnel for West Hartford schools.

While teaching in West Hartford, she married John P. Cotter Jr. Acquaintances said they had lived in the Woodside Circle house for 15 years.

Julia Cotter, 21, although quiet and reserved, had an array of talents.

She was an accomplished equestrian and a licensed pilot. She spoke French, took photographs and knew much about art. She was not outgoing, but she developed close friendships that she devoted a lot of time to.

"She was different," said Julie Herman, a neighbor of the Cotter family. "There aren't many kids that age that fly airplanes."

Julia graduated from Mount Holyoke College in the spring, with a degree in French. Friends say she looked a lot like her mother — pretty, slender and fair-skinned.

"She was sweet-looking," said Sheila Murphy, dean of students at Mount Holyoke. Julia was about 5 feet 4 inches, slim and always wore her dark hair in a ponytail.

Julia spent her junior year in Paris and loved it there, friends said, but she seemed to have a difficult

Please see 'Close', next page.

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'Close family' shared luxurious lifestyle

Continued from previous page

time after she got back.

"A lot of people felt she had a pretty tough year," Murphy said. "She seemed to be expressing a desire to have some independence and begin moving away from her family. But there was also the feeling that her parents wouldn't be crazy about the idea." JUL 1 2 1989

Still, she appeared to be close to her parents.

"It sounds like she went home a lot on weekends," Murphy said. "She certainly seemed to be closely involved in all her family's interests and activities."

Friends and neighbors described Julia as bright and intelligent, but she did not do well at Mount Holyoke her senior year.

"She had a weak fall semester and was right around the edge of the grade point average you need to graduate," Murphy said.

Julia told friends at school she was going to move to England after graduation. She had become involved with a young man she met while in Paris and said they were planning to meet again in London. The friends say she did not tell her parents about the plan until after commencement. She was supposed to leave in June, but apparently never made the trip.

John Patrick Cotter III, 17, spent a lot of time with his father.

The two had a lot in common. They had the same build — tall and hefty. And they liked the same things — fishing, hunting and just being outdoors.

"He seemed to be close to his father," said Donald Werner, headmaster of Westminster School in Simsbury, where John would have been a senior in September.

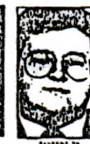
It seemed that John's father would do almost anything to make his son happy.

"When John started playing football at Westminster, his father donated money to support the team.

Friends and neighbors say John was nice, polite, a good kid.

He was a solid student in most subjects — not at the top of the class

JULIA COTTER


JOHN P. COTTER III

and not at the bottom.

"He was a pretty serious kid," said Richard Miller, assistant headmaster at Westminster. "He didn't have any special reputation as a party person or anything like that. He was just the kind of kid who comes in and does the job."

But most of John's energy and enthusiasm were devoted to other pursuits.

"He was a fanatic fisherman. He was very proud of his fishing," said Werner, who added that John had set a record for bringing in tuna on light tackle.

Miller said John worked hard at his after-school job on a forestry crew, planting, cutting and trimming on the campus grounds. John also liked team sports and played on the lacrosse and football teams. Miller said the Cotters often came to watch John play.

Although he was a good athlete, John apparently had some health problems. Friends said he had had a couple of blackouts.

Miller said John had more than an average number of absences from school. JUL 1 2 1989

"I don't know what the reasons for that were," Miller said.

Miller and Werner said the staff at Westminster were baffled by the news of John's death.

"We're stunned by this thing," Werner said. "We can't figure it out. It doesn't make sense."

A mass of Christian burial will be celebrated Friday in the Cathedral of St. Joseph in Hartford.

Courant Staff Writer Mark Pazniokas contributed to this story.

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By STAN SIMPSON
Courant Staff Writer

APR 2 5 1991

SIMSBURY — Richard S. Korsen was a meticulous man — one who would drive 70 miles to Danbury to have his dress shirts hand-pressed, and at barbecues would insist his onions be sliced and quartered. A1

An accomplished pilot, the former radio executive was well-organized, a perfectionist and very impatient. Disliked by many in his industry who took his fastidious ways for overbearingness, Korsen was admired in social circles for his generosity.

The deliberate and sometimes exacting way ... was reflected in the way ... he carried out the death of his wife, Ursula, hundreds of feet above the Farmington Valley.

But after three weeks of investigation and speculation, the story of a man who usually dealt in details lacks one important facet.

"You keep thinking: 'Why?'" said Richard Buckley, Korsen's longtime friend and college pal.

State investigators say that on March 21 the 55-year-old Richard Korsen carefully planned the slaying

Please see Radio, Page A6

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17th

Radio executive's apparent murder-suicide leaves ques[tions]

Continued from Page 1

of Ursula Korsen, shooting her twice in the head while they flew for 12 minutes in his two-seat 1946 Cessna 120.

APR 2 5 1981

State police Lt. John A. McGeldrick, who heads the Western District Major Crimes Unit, said Tuesday that Korsen took the further step of turning off the airplane's radio and emergency locator transmitter — which would have emitted a signal when the silver-and-red plane crashed in the Tunxis State Forest near the Barkhamsted Reservoir.

During the short flight, state investigators said, Korsen downed a bottle of Scotch whiskey that led to his death by alcohol poisoning minutes after the crash.

Before the fatal flight, Richard Korsen had taken the couple's two wills and insurance papers and left them in the kitchen of their $380,000

Richard Korsen

Ursula Korsen

Pillershire Lane house in a place where they would be found. No suicide note was left.

The case, which drew national media attention, has been ruled a murder-suicide, but investigators and friends of the couple say they are baffled by Richard Korsen's motives.

Area psychologists said most murder-suicides stem from terminal illness, financial problems or marital difficulties. Police explored all of those areas, but found nothing to explain Korsen's action.

State investigators have said neither Richard nor Ursula K[orsen] had a terminal illness.

In fact, after inexplicably contracting hepatitis five years ago, Richard Korsen, a slender man with dark-brown hair, became obsessed with his health and diet, said Wayne Mulligan, recently promoted to take over for Korsen as general manager of WDRC.

Males on his father's side of the family historically died young, which also weighed heavily on Korsen's mind, Mulligan said.

As a result, Richard Korsen worked out three to four times a week at Gold's Gym in Simsbury — formerly Court House One — focusing for the most part on his cardiovascular system, said gym manager Raymond Diard.

"He was meticulous, health-conscious and you wouldn't think he'd take his own life," said Buckley, whose Greenwich-based Buckley Broadcasting owns WDRC. "But obviously, he wasn't thinking right."

Richard Korsen was on medication for high blood pressure, an ailment that caused an enlarged heart, said Dr. Thomas F. Gilchrist, an associate medical examiner who was at the scene when the bodies were recovered and who conducted the autopsies.

The man who friends said abhorred cigarette smoke and rarely drank liquor also was taking a prescription drug, Triazolam, a generic sleeping pill, Gilchrist said.

The tranquilizer could be "indicative of the fact that he had insomnia, anxiety or a deeper emotional problem," said Dr. Donald Grayson, a forensic psychiatrist in Hartford.

The medical examiner said Korsen died of alcohol poisoning. The mild doses of Triazolam and an over-the-counter antihistamine found in his body did not contribute to his death, Gilchrist said. APR 2 5 1981

Many friends said they knew of no extramarital affairs and described the couple as inseparable; police said they had past marital problems but declined to elaborate.

One of the last people to talk to 30-year-old Ursula H. Korsen — a woman with fair skin, blond hair and a slim build — was her paddle tennis partner, Janet Morris.

Morris said she talked to "UH" — as Ursula Korsen was known to friends — for an hour the day before the flight and didn't notice any signs of distress.

WDRC's Mulligan was the last person to talk to Richard Korsen.

At 7:30 the morning of the flight, Mulligan — still in the shower using a portable phone — received a call from Richard Korsen, who said he and his wife had decided not to drive to New York the previous night and instead would fly to Burdett, N.Y., to spend the day at their one-bedroom bungalow.

Mulligan said [illegible] unusual in the [illegible] the early morning [illegible] plans were typical [illegible] was always on the [illegible]

"The whole thing [illegible] at all. And if [illegible] I [illegible] seen [illegible] something like [illegible]

There were no ap[parent] problems either p[ersonally or pro]fessionally for the [illegible] who [illegible] Korsen [illegible] in [illegible] dent [illegible] gourmet meals [illegible] f[illegible]

State police said [illegible] determined [illegible] and [illegible] plans and [illegible] history of psycholog[ical illegible]

The family has de[clined to comment] on the case.

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as successful, [illegible]

WDRC manager inspired amity, en[illegible]

Murders: 1991: Korsen Ursula: Bulletin 6

By RAY ROCTHIER
and JOSEPH A. O'BRIEN
Courant Staff Writers

When people talk about what they thought of Richard Korsen — the hard-driving general manager of WDRC radio and a passionate flyer — there isn't much middle ground.

"You either loved him or you hated him," said Lew Brown, a reporter for WVIT-TV, Channel 30, and a longtime friend of Korsen's. "He was a high-powered executive and a hard-nosed businessman, make no mistake. But he loved his friends."

"Dick was a go-go-go type guy," said James Kippen, manager of Simsbury Airport, where Korsen kept his three airplanes. "He just wanted to get in the airplane and go flying. He didn't have a lot of patience."

APR 4 1991

Richard Korsen, 55, and his wife, Ursula, 50, were found dead on Sunday in Tunxis State Forest in Barkhamsted after a 10-day search for their plane. What had been a routine investigation of a plane crash turned into a mystery Tuesday when the chief medical examiner's office reported that Ursula Korsen had died from gunshot wounds to the head.

As friends mourned the couple Wednesday, police continued an investigation that includes a search for one key bit of evidence: the handgun used to kill Ursula Korsen. That weapon — and where it is found — are crucial to the investigation, state police sources said.

The sources said police are working on several theories to explain the plane crash and the shooting death of Ursula Korsen. One is that she was shot to death [illegible] the plane, and that [illegible] effort by her husband to [illegible] killing another is that [illegible] gued during the flight and [illegible] shooting, unplanned, occurred [illegible] flight; a third is that her death [illegible] murder killing by her husband [illegible] the crash.

So far, searchers have not found [illegible] weapon near the crash site, as [illegible] might have expected to do so [illegible] the third theory. If the weapon [illegible]

Please see Manager, Page [illegible]

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2339

anager inspired affection, enmity

Continued from Page 1

shores from the plane somewhere between Sunbury Airport, where the Korsens took off March 21, and the wooded hillside where they crashed, that could support the first or second theories. Finding the handgun elsewhere would lend credence to the foul play theory, the sources said.

Korsen had a gun permit since 1972, state police said.

Investigators also were waiting Wednesday for a ruling on the cause of Richard Korsen's death. The state's chief medical examiner's office said that the cause of his death was undetermined after an autopsy, and that officials were awaiting the results of toxicological tests for the presence of drugs, alcohol or chemicals.

The Korsens' friends, too, were trying Wednesday to sort out the events of the past few days — events that have left them all confused. Rabbi Simeon Glaser said as he extinguished the West Hartford couple

"They have — They loved their children Karen and Craig here that because they showed them."

Glaser the 400 mourners packed into the narrow Weinstein Mortuary Chapel. "Let's reveal them in happier times."

The confusion that Glaser referred to stems from the violent end to the lives of two people described as successful, popular and vivacious.

The Cleveland-born Korsen served in the U.S. Army in Germany in the mid-1950s, and then started his rise in the broadcasting industry.

He met German-born Ursula Brandon — known to her friends as Ulla — in the early 1960s, when he was working in production for ABC-TV in New York and she was a flight attendant for United Airlines.

She worked for a time as a promotions manager at WHNC. She was energetic and a tennis buff who loved the arts, opera, swimming in the family's in-ground pool and hosting parties. She was a philanthropist who was active with the Artists' Foundation, said Grace Nerva of Simsbury, who has known the couple for 15 years.

Richard Korsen became a fixture by broadcasting Cusp. WHNC's parent company, where he received degrees from New York University and the University of Miami and worked on the production of several game shows for ABC and NBC before becoming program director at KABL radio in Los Angeles in 1962.

After two years there, Korsen became vice president and general manager of WWIC in Minneapolis before taking the same positions at WHNC in Bloomfield. He held those jobs at the time of his death.

Korsen and his wife had most of the material necessities of success. They owned two homes in Simsbury, including a two-bedroom, English Tudor style home, with in-ground swimming pool on five acres on Pinebrook Lane, appraised by the town in 1981 at $200,000. The couple also owned a three-bedroom white colonial house on Hopmeadow Street appraised at $160,000, it is used by son Craig, 17.

The Korsens often flew to the Virgin Islands together. New York, where they bought a one-bedroom bungalow on 5.6 acres in the small town of Herior last June for $150,000. They received part of a grassy *petrone* airstrip as part of the deal. They were thought to have been headed there when the crash occurred.

The Korsens, who had been flying out of Sunbury Airport since about 1981, owned three aircraft including the plane and had 1966 Cessna 170 in which they crashed. They also owned a larger four-seat Cessna and a sporty, open-cockpit Stearman PT-17, a World War II vintage pilot-training plane.

The treasury was one of Richard Korsen's partners. Members of the Simsbury Flying Club said they could still envision Korsen, his wife and Korsen "a kind of quiet guy who got things done."

Gordon said Korsen and his wife were involved with Hartford-area charitable events, especially efforts to help the homeless.

But business associates of Richard Korsen's had differing opinions about him.

Brown praised Korsen for being one of the first broadcast executives in the area to give blacks important jobs on the airwaves, and for having a good sense of humor.

The last time Brown saw Korsen, he said Korsen stopped his car on Main Street in Hartford and started bragging at Brown to get his attention.

"He reminded me of a squirrel sometimes," Brown said.

Korsen's boss at WHNC, Richard Buckley, called Korsen a "taskmaster" who demanded a lot from his employees, but who rewarded loyalty and dedication.

"He admired talent and dedication to the job that's what made him tick and those were the kind of people he like to have around him," Buckley said.

The most vocal of those who disliked Korsen is Sebastian, the sharp-tongued morning host of WTIC-FM who was fired by Korsen twice, in 1961 and 1969.

Sebastian said on his show Wednesday "there wasn't anyone

RICHARD KORSEN

URSULA KORSEN

who liked the man," and promised to have a panel of Korsen's former employees on his show today. But WTIC program director Ted Sethes said he suspected that idea, saying it would be an open invite.

Other former employees agreed that Korsen was tough, but said they respected him. James Esposito, station manager of WPOP in Hartford, who was fired by Korsen in 1969, said Korsen was a difficult boss to work for because he wanted things done his way.

"While I could never work for the man, he was a good man," Esposito said.

Gary James, a retired personality at WHNC-FM in Keene, N.H., also was fired by Korsen.

Korsen would get harassed at "dead air" when there was an air silence for a period of time, James said.

"I developed a tough shell working for Dick Korsen," James said. "And when I look back now, it was to my advantage. This is a tough business."

Courant Staff Writers Jane Sampson, Lamar Tooby and Karen O'Brien contributed to this story.

256

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Headquarters, United States Park Police
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Court 7-29-93

Capt. Hume FYI & Case file

July 28, 1993

MEMORANDUM

To: Major Robert Hines 7/28/93
Commander, OIS

From: Sergeant Gregory N. Brown
Administrative Supervisor, Office of the Chief

Subject: Anonymous Telephone Conversation

On Wednesday, July 28, 1993, at 0905 hours, I received a telephone call on 619-7352. The caller, a male with a detectable southern accent, asked if this was an administrative line. I informed him that it was the Office of the Chief. He asked if the line was taped, I informed him that I did not believe it was a recorded line.

The conversation, all one sided, was to the best I can remember the following: I am not going to give you my name but the person's death you are investigating was not only a lawyer but he was an enforcer. He took information that he would find out about someone and use it against them later, if you know what I mean. He was a very strong, forceful person. He crashed a party of the Arkansas Bar Association in April of 92 and someone was punched in the nose. All I can say is that he was the enforcer for the new people in town. The caller stated that he thought that the case was closed but that he wanted people to know what kind of person he was like. The caller then hung up.

The caller never stated who he was speaking of by name.

Gregory N. Brown

Sergeant Gregory N. Brown

260

[Mark Parsons] Sending fax 12:13
will call before sending
1405 Rec'd fax

[Mark + Paula Parsons
(703) 476-1486]

[Paula] work
[(703) 274. 8135]

From:
Date: 7/24/93

no pager
no ans. machine
going out now for several hours.

Sending because it may have
some bearing on investigation

[RMA]

...ment (associate
Department
...in the status of
...ities and Federal

...t approximately
...adquarters.

...he death of

...ely)

[/Max Dean Parsons/]
Max Dean Parsons, Sr.

Encl: (1) Seven (7) Page Extract from forty-four (44) page Patrica FAX dated 08/31/93 & Rcvd 11/12/93.

Copy: (1) Washington Post
(1) NBC News

FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

To: U.S. Park Police	**From:**
Time: 13:43:53	**Date:** 7/24/93
Pages (including cover): 9	

Attn: Investigator [Abt]

Ref: Death of Vincent Foster, Jr.

3) [redacted]

4) On 07/21 93 at 10:30 AM, I was contacted by Justice Department (associate director?) Steve Smith about my application for a Justice Department Statistician position. Mr. Smith seemed quite interested in the status of the book that I am writing about illegal intelligence activities and Federal Government procurement fraud.

5) White House attorney, Vincent Foster, Jr. (age 48), died at approximately 9:10 P.M. on 7/20 93 at Ft. Marcey Park which is near CIA headquarters.

I am hoping that none of the above matters had any bearing on the death of Vincent Foster, Jr.

Sincerely,

[Max Dean Parsons, Sr.]

Max Dean Parsons, Sr.

Encl: (1) Seven (7) Page Extract from forty-four (44) page Patriot FAX dated 06/30/93 & Edited 07 02 93.

Copy: (1) Washington Post
(1) NBC News

262

[redacted] FAXED 8 Pages to FAX=(202) 690-5100 on 07/24/93.

[redacted]
12836 Still Pond Lane
Herndon, VA 22071-2226
July 24, 1993

Investigator [redacted]
U.S. Park Police
Criminal Investigations Unit
1900 Anacostia Rd, S.E.
Washington, DC 20241

Dear Ms. [redacted]:

I am FAXing seven (7) of forty-four (44) pages that I FAXed Assistant U.S. Attorney Joseph J. Aronica on 07/02/93. Vincent Foster, Jr. is mentioned on the **Enclosure(1)-Page(7)** & **Enclosure(1)-Page(8)** extract from my Warner congressional dated 06/30/93.

It should be noted that:

1) On 06/30/93, I identified Vince Foster as a likely participant in illegal activities in my correspondence addressed to: Senator Trent Lott (R-MS); Senator John W. Warner (R-VA); Assistant U.S. Attorney, Joseph J. Aronica,; the Washington Post; NBC News.
2) The statute of limitations for initiating MANA/Unisys/Convergent Technologies bid-rigging prosecution expired on 07/19/93.
3) FBI director William S. Sessions was fired on the afternoon of 07/19/93.
4) On 07/20/93 at 10:30 AM, I was contacted by Justice Department (associate director?) Steve Smith about my application for a Justice Department Statistician position. Mr. Smith seemed quite interested in the status of the book that I am writing about illegal intelligence activities and Federal Government procurement fraud.
5) White House attorney, Vincent Foster, Jr. (age 48), died at approximately 8:10 PM on 7/20/93 at Ft. Marcey Park which is near CIA headquarters.

I am hoping that none of the above matters had any bearing on the death of Vincent Foster, Jr.

Sincerely,

[redacted]
Max Dean Parsons, Sr.

Encl: (1) Seven (7) Page Extract from forty-four (44) page Aronica FAX dated 06/30/93 & FAXed 07/02/93.

Copy: (1) Washington Post
(1) NBC News

[redacted]

FAXED 7 of 44 Pages to FAX#(202) 690-5100 on 07/24/93.
FAXED 44 Pages to FAX#557-2913 on 07/02/93.

[10636 Still Pond Lane
Herndon, VA 22071-2226]
June 30, 1993

Mr. Joseph J Armica
Assistant U.S. Attorney
1101 King St
Suite 502
Alexandria, VA 22314

Dear Mr. Armica:

On July 19, 1988, the U.S. Coast Guard awarded an (est.) $80-100 million contract to Unisys for up to 9,000 microcomputers - and to provide maintenance and integration for the installed base of 7,500 Convergent Technologies workstations. WANG Laboratories, Unisys, and Convergent Technologies conspired to defraud the Federal Government by participating in collusive bid-rigging.

Participants in the scheme included: Boston Mayor Raymond L. Flynn (D-MA); former Rep. Chester G. Atkins (D-MA); former Rep. Beryl F. Anthony, Jr. (D-AR); Arkansas Governor Jim Guy Tucker (D-AR); Senator Larry Pressler (R-SD); Rep. Thomas S. Foley (D-WA); Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D-MS); former Senator Timothy E. Wirth (D-CO); former Rep. Dennis M. Hertel (D-MI); former Rep. Bernard J. Dwyer (D-NJ); former Senator Al Gore, Jr. (D-TN) (now Vice President Al Gore, Jr.); former Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton (D-AR) (now President Bill Clinton); ... just to name a few.

I am enclosing: pages 42-43 and a page 24 extract from my Washington Post disk Correspondence dated 04/19/93; a Warner Congressional dated 06/30/93; Washington Post correspondence dated 06/30/93; Washington Post correspondence dated 04/19/93.

I would be more than happy to share my research with you, providing that we can come to an understanding which would allow me to access "liability free" statements/information at your disposal that I could use for my book.

You're damned if you do and damned if you don't. It's always hot and sticky in July isn't it?

Sincerely,

[Max Dean Parsons, Sr.]

Max Dean Parsons, Sr.

Encl: (1) As listed above

Copy: (1) Washington Post
(2) NBC News

The following is an extract from my computer disk correspondence to the Washington Post:

Disk file EXTRACT from POST correspondence PO93A419 dated:04/19/93:[Page 42-43]

Bid-Rigging 101: Page(1)
There is another angle to the Atkins/Grossman/Flynn participation in WANG's demise at Coast Guard Headquarters. This angle concerns contract bid-rigging. Suppose for example that WANG Laboratories was a participant in contracting fraud. That means that corrupt politicians (like Atkins, Grossman and Flynn) would also participate in this contracting fraud - if they thought that WANG Laboratories would benefit from this fraud. Why would WANG participate in a plan which would cost them access to potential purchases from the Coast Guard? Back in 1988, WANG Laboratories had 60-70% of the legal marketplace. This means that 60-70% of all attorneys were using WANG computer systems and WANG word processing. Convergent Technologies also had a similar percentage market share of the legal fees billing software in use by the legal marketplace - called **Informatics Legal and Professional Systems.** WANG was desperate to hold on to their marketplace advantage in the legal community. WANG thought that they could maintain their hardware and software legal market share if they bundled their WANG word processing software with (Convergent Technologies Informatics) billing software. Convergent Technologies knew that the legal community would never switch from WANG word processing software to Convergent Technologies cumbersome word processor which was only available on Unisys BTOS computers. So a deal was made. WANG would give Unisys the Coast Guard contract in exchange for Convergent Technologies legal fees billing software. Two weeks after the Coast Guard awarded the "standard workstation" contract to Unisys - Unisys purchased Convergent Technologies who manufactured BTOS hardware.

Key dates:

12/21/87	I receive a bogus job offer phone call from Air Force Intelligence. "James Beck/HQ AFIS-VE/Ft. Belvoir, VA"
12/23/87	Job offer letter to James Beck HQ AFIS-VE/Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060
12/31/87	Office of Boating disbanded-last minute decision by Chief of Staff USA: Clyde T. Lusk. People in office verbally informed.
01/04/88	I am back to work from Florida vacation. I am informed by rumor of office disbandment. I am called by WSO3 Jimmy Young in Topeka, Kansas. Jimmy Young is former Air Force Intelligence. I trained him in WANG COBOL and supplied him with turn-key Retired Pay data entry program. Young heard that there was an extra WS-100 available from Headquarters. I sent AIS security study to DOT today. Female at DOT really bugged me for ADP security plan.
01/05/88	Call to James Beck, Air Force Civilian about Air Force job opening. He said that he had received my packet of information. He said that his boss was very impressed. I ask Beck if he wanted to set up interview. James Beck said no, he said it was a political decision. [Yes, it was a Democratic Party political decision.]

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Disk file EXTRACT from POST correspondence PO93A419 dated:04/19/93:[Page 42-43]

Bid-Rigging 101: Page(2)

Key dates - continued:

01/06/88	I talked to Shirley Wheat in Building Administration (G-CBS). She commented that my WANG VS-100 computer room was probably gone.
02/08/88	WANG's letter of intent to purchase Convergent Technologies (San Jose, CA) subsidiary Informatics Legal and Professional Systems (Phoenix, AZ).
03/02/88	Coast Guard memorandum assigning Ms. **Pat Atkins** the designated Information Systems (IS) Customer Representative for the Office of Boating, Public and Consumer Affairs (G-B which was disbanded on 03/23/88) and G-I which also uses WANG computers. I assume that Coast Guard's Pat Atkins is related to Rep. Chester G. Atkins ->Rep. (D-MA).
03/23/88	Date the Chief of Staff [VADM Clyde T. Lusk, Jr.] formally approved the the restructuring of Coast Guard Headquarters which "disestablished" the Office of Boating, Public and Consumer Affairs (G-B) which I supported with WANG computers.
07/19/88	Unisys awarded Coast Guard Standard Workstation contract - WANG does NOT protest contract award
08/07/88	(est)-Unisys letter of intent to purchases Convergent Technologies for $332 million

Along comes the corrupt politicians - giving the Coast Guard a windfall $60 million end of the year appropriation - at the same time that a Unisys (sole source) contract is awarded. Some coincidence isn't it? The Coast Guard [illegible] purchased $24 million of Unisys "standard workstations" from the special $60 million end of fiscal year appropriation. But there was a problem. The Unisys "standard workstation" wasn't commercially available - and had not been developed. It took eight months to receive the first shipment of Unisys "standard workstations" - and another six months to obtain software. Even after eight years, the Unisys "standard workstation" is not working as advertised. It was a real joke. A joke with very powerful corrupt participants. These corrupt participants now occupy senior positions in the U.S. Congress and the White House.

Disk file EXTRACT from POST correspondence PO93A419 dated:04/19/93: [Page 24]

The following is a very significant correlation:

*TIT~ O'Rourke, William & Dorothy/3311 Dairy Lou Dr/DL/Herndon/VA/437-5357
#TEL# O'Rourke, W|Michael&Dorothy C 3311 Dairy Lou Dr Herndon/22071/437-0806

	Name	Agncy	Room	Bld	Phone	
SGOP>	Leavitt, Robt N LtCol	NAIR	432	EP2	692-7011	<-Utah Gov=Mike
SGOP>	**Leavitt**, Thos F CCL	DAND	BF748A	ENT	72968	<-UtahGov=Mike
$	Ligon, P F LTC	DAND	BF748A	ENT	78703	<-USOC=Jack
$	O'Rourke, Michael LTC	DAND	BF780	ENT	693-4536	<-FF=W Mike&Dorthy
SDEM>	**Hudgins**, Beverly A	DAND	BF780	ENT	52003	<-Catherine=FF.Co.
SDEM>	Atkins, Luther MSG	DAND	BF [illegible]	ENT	64210	<-ChesterG(D-CA)
SDEM>	McCurdy, N F Jr CCL	DAND	BF 683	ENT	614-1726	<-D-CA=Dave

The above table links: the Democratic Party's Hudgins family; the Atkins family (who directly participated in WANG/Chiles bid-rigging by representing WANG laboratories district in Lowell, MA); the Ligon family (who orchestrated the transfer of the WANG VS-100 computer that I managed from the Coast Guard to N[illegible]. The O'Rourke family (via M. Michael O'Rourke who lives in Franklin Farm [illegible] life is the chairperson of the Franklin Farm Architectural Review Board); the McCurdy family (and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence). The GOP Leavitt family is linked to subversive DAND/NAIR activities via Utah Gov. Mike Leavitt who is assumed to be Norman as is Ex-Coast Guard Commandant Paul Yost.

[redacted]

FAX Copy for Joseph J. Aronica:

[redacted]
12856 Still Pond Lane
Herndon, VA 22071-2226
June 30, 1993

The Honorable John William Warner
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510-4602

Dear Senator Warner:

I'm writing about the Senate confirmation of Vatican Envoy-nominee, Boston Mayor Raymond L. Flynn. I FAXed a copy of this letter to Senator Trent Lott (R-MS).

As you know, I am a federal whistleblower who was falsely dismissed (and later denied reinstatement) by the Department of Transportation/U.S. Coast Guard on 10/22/91. In as much as I have been unable to obtain alternative employment, I have had the opportunity to research the literarily significant causal factors behind my federal dismissal on a full time basis.

I had intended to submit my entire analysis to independent counsel, but as you know, the Independent Counsel statute expired on December 15, 1992. I hope that you will support the efforts of Sen. Carl Levin (D-MI) and Sen. William S. Cohen (R-ME) to revive the Independent Counsel law this year. In the meantime, I have supplied the Washington Post and NBC News with copies of my working files/analysis. **I also FAXed a copy of this letter to Assistant U.S. Attorney Joseph J. Aronica because the five year statute of limitations for prosecution expires on July 19, 1993.**

I can, however, tell you that the same Democratic Party infrastructure that put President Bill Clinton in the White House was a contributing factor underlying: my federal dismissal; the demise of the boating safety program; contract bid-rigging; misappropriation and misallocation of federal funds; Automated Data Processing (ADP) waste, fraud and abuse; illegal surveillance/intelligence activities; federal employment blacklisting.

Ideally, the federal sector is staffed by individuals who are hired and promoted by merit and performance. This is not the case. According to my analysis, **Democratic Party** patronage has subverted the civil/military service merit performance system by creating self-perpetuating patronage clusters described as cronyism **political-nepotism** that: violate the Hatch Act; circumvent the merit-based promotion system; utilize the same self-perpetuating/cohesive mechanism to initiate/promote well disguised illegal activities; are shielded from prosecution by the selective placement of political/judicial "roadblocks".

I would like to have the attached enclosure inquiries submitted as part of the Senate confirmation process. I would also like to receive written response to my questions.

Sincerely
[Disk COPY]
Max Dean Parsons, Sr.

Encl: (1) Raymond L. Flynn Senate confirmation inquiries **Enclosure (1) -Page (7)**
& **Enclosure (1) -Page (8)**
Copy: (1) Washington Post
(2) NBC News (3) Joseph J. Aronica, Assistant U.S. Attorney

[redacted]

Enclosure (1) - Page (7)

Raymond L. Flynn Senate confirmation inquiries from Max Dean Parsons, Sr.

Questions relate to the following Bld=HQ "Investigations and Security Division" table:

Bld=HQ Table / HQ=Coast Guard Headquarters:

	Name	Phone	Agcy	Bld	Room	Symbol
?	Littlejohn, David Lt	267-1764	USCG	HQ	Rm3110	G-OLE-2<-1991/IG=Mai.H.
@DEM	Anthony,Richard S.CWO2	267-1322	USCG	HQ	Rm3202	G-OIS-3<-X-RepBeryl(D-AR)
@DEM	Flynn, Mary W	267-0916	USCG	HQ	Rm3204	G-OIS-1<-\PRIAD=Joyce
?	Cassel, John N WN3	267-0617	USCG	HQ	Rm3204	G-OIS-1<-FTF=Lee/Janet
@DEM	**Foster, David C**	**267-1468**	**USCG**	**HQ**	**Rm3206**	**G-OIS-1<-WH Atty=Vince**
@DEM	Seidman, Ronald J	267-1990	USCG	HQ	Rm3220A	G-OIS-2<-WH CONM=Ricki
@DEM	Brophy, Stephen	267-1844	USCG	HQ	Rm3402B	G-LPL<-SusanPastorAide
SCOP	Pressler, John D	267-1499	USCG	HQ	Rm3405	G-OIS-1<-Sen.Larry(R-SD)
?	Passin, Andrew S	267-0064	USCG	HQ	Rm3410A	**G-LCL<-WSFB=12/91**
@DEM	Cain, James G	267-2243	USCG	HQ	RM3414	**G-LCL<-CindyMcCurdyAide**
?	Cavenaugh, Candice	267-2331	USCG	HQ	Rm3416	G-CRS-5<-Civ.Personnel
?	Santelli, Richard	267-2059	USCG	HQ	Rm3420	G-CRS-5<-Civ.Personnel

28.A. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (USCG) Mary W. Flynn who works for the Investigations Branch of the USCG Investigations and Security Division?

28.B. Is Raymond L. Flynn related by blood or marriage to (USCG) Mary W. Flynn?

28.C. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (USCG) LTJG John N. Cassel who works for the Investigations Branch of the USCG Investigations and Security Division in the same room with (USCG) Mary W. Flynn?

28.D. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (Franklin Farm) Lee and/or Janet Cassel who live next door to me at: [12658 Franklin Farm Road, Herndon, VA 22071]?

28.E. Does Raymond L. Flynn know if (USCG) LTJG John N. Cassel is related by blood or marriage to (Franklin Farm) Lee and/or Janet Cassel?

28.F. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (USCG) CWO2 Richard S. Anthony who is the Information Management & Budget Branch Chief who participated in the wasteful transfer of millions of dollars of WANG computer equipment into the "black hole" of the (USCG) Investigations and Security Division?

28.G. Does Raymond L. Flynn know if (USCG) CWO2 Richard S. Anthony is related by blood or marriage to former Rep. Beryl F. Anthony, Jr. (D-AR)?

28.H. Does Raymond L. Flynn know if (USCG) CWO2 Richard S. Anthony is related by blood or marriage to Arkansas Lumberman/Horseman John Ed Anthony?

28.I. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (White House) Susan Brophy, who is deputy assistant to the president and deputy director to Richard Paster who is the director of legislative affairs?

28.J. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (USCG) Stephen Brophy who works in the USCG Procurement Law Division?

Raymond L. Flynn Senate confirmation inquiries from Max Dean Parsons, Sr.

Questions relate to the Bld=HQ "Investigations and Security Division" table on the previous page:

25.K. Does Raymond L. Flynn know if (USCG) Stephen Brophy is related by blood or marriage to (White House) Susan Brophy?

25.L. Is Raymond L. Flynn aware of: any bid-rigging involving WANG Laboratories; any illegal (USCG) procurement activities; any attempt to cover up any illegal (USCG) procurement activities, or any attempt to thwart an investigation of any illegal bid-rigging and/or illegal (USCG) procurement activities?

25.M. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (USCG) David C. Foster who is the Protective Services & Special Projects Section Chief of the USCG Investigations and Security Division?

25.N. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (White House) Vince Foster who is deputy assistant to the president and deputy counsel to the president?

25.O. Does Raymond L. Flynn know if (USCG) David C. Foster is related by blood or marriage to (White House) Vince Foster?

25.P. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (USCG) James G. Cain?

25.Q. Does Raymond L. Flynn know if (USCG) James G. Cain is related by blood or marriage to (D-DC) Dave McCurdy's press secretary Cindy Cain?

25.R. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (USCG) attorney Andrew S. Fessin who works in the same division with James G. Cain who was unexpectedly designated USCG/Merit System Protection Board representative on 12/17/91?

25.S. Does Raymond L Flynn know (White House) Ricki Seidman who is the deputy assistant to the president and deputy director of communications?

25.T. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (USCG) Ronald J. Seidman who is the USCG Branch Chief of the Security Branch of the Investigations and Security Division?

25.U. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (GOP) Senator Larry Pressler (R-SD) who is a Rhodes Scholar and a participant in the Renaissance Weekend that is attended by President Bill Clinton?

25.V. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (USCG) John D. Pressler who heads the USCG Washington Field Office of the Investigations Branch of the Investigations and Security Division?

25.W. Does Raymond L. Flynn know if (GOP) Senator Larry Pressler (R-SD) is related by blood or marriage to (USCG) John D. Pressler?

:TON POST

wonderful man in
ident said in a brief
to his deputy counsel.

One of the Golden Boys

Lifelong Friend Had Been Clinton's 'Rock of Gibraltar'

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Staff Writer

Tuesday should have been a banner day for Vincent Foster Jr.

The Supreme Court nominee he had labored to select was appearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee on what appeared to be a triumphant march toward confirmation. A new FBI director was announced in a Rose Garden ceremony that Foster attended, where he shook hands with guests and smiled at friends in the crowd.

"We hit two home runs," an ebullient White House counsel Bernard Nussbaum told Foster when the deputy counsel walked into Nussbaum's office shortly after noon.

Foster, in his typical low-key fashion, "just sort of smiled," Nussbaum recalled yesterday. "And I said, 'I'll see you later.' And that's the last time I saw Vince."

Instead of celebrating, Foster ate lunch alone at his desk, left the White House and drove to a Virginia park where police said he shot himself in the head. Yesterday, as they struggled to make sense of what President Clinton described as the "mystery about something inside of him" that drove Foster to take his own life, lifelong friends and new White House colleagues were unanimous in their view that Foster was the last person they would have expected to commit suicide.

"For more years than most of us like to admit, in times of difficulty he was normally the Rock of Gibraltar while other people were having trouble," an ashen-faced Clinton told reporters yesterday. "No one could ever remember the reverse being the case."

Said Little Rock attorney Joe Purvis, a friend since childhood, "Vince was very much the rule of reason. He was not given to making rash, quick judgments. . . . Vince didn't do wild and crazy things."

On a shelf in his West Wing office, Foster kept a photograph of three children at a birthday party long ago: the president, White House Chief of Staff Thomas F. "Mack" McLarty and Foster. Like his boyhood friends, Foster—a few years older—was one of the golden boys of Hope.

His father was successful in real estate there, and Vincent Jr.—so tall and thin his friends called him "pencil"—was president of his senior class.

He was first in his class at the University of Arkansas Law School. But, as he recalled when he gave the commencement address

Foster told a newspaper several years ago that he had "always fantasized going off to the mountains of Colorado and writing a great novel in seclusion," but his real life was that of a successful corporate litigator, with a blue-chip client list and a six-figure income.

"I would call him one of the most compassionate, ethical lawyers I have ever known," said Gloria Cabe, a former top Clinton aide in Arkansas and a friend of Foster's for 15 years. She described him as a man with an old-fashioned, southern lawyer's sense of propriety.

Foster "was a perfectionist and very much a detail man," Purvis said. "Anything Vince would do would be done, and it would be done right."

In Washington, Foster for the first time in his life confronted intense and sustained criticism as the White House in general and the counsel's office in particular endured a series of damaging events—from the difficulties of selecting an attorney gneral to the controversy over the firing of the White House travel office staff. During his first six weeks on the job, Foster—already a slender man—lost 12 pounds.

"He probably was more sensitive to the criticisms than most," said one close friend. While other Arkansans had had experience in public life, this friend said, "Vince had been the quiet, behind-the-scenes lawyer. . . . I just think that it bothered him. He took things very personally, and probably much more personally than anybody even close to him realized."

In an interview with the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette in April, he said he did not have a full appreciation of the variety of issues that the office would face nor the time demands. "It is more challenging and more exciting than I anticipated."

Like other White House staffers, he complained good-naturedly about the grueling hours that kept him away from his wife, Lisa, and their three children. But friends said he seemed to be deriving some pleasure of what he described as his new "adventure."

Purvis recalled Foster telling him about his feeling on leaving the White House at the end of a typical 12-hour day. "He said he'd be worn out and he'd look back and here's the White House at night lighted up," Purvis recalled. "And it would hit him where he was and what he was doing and just how incredible the whole thing was and how

ke them stick." Clinton,
: grew up together in
n's grandparents' yard
:d of the Foster family.
Foster being there for
his career in politics,
:ansas attorney general
aid when the Rose law
Vince Foster and Webb
closest friends."
:, Foster had been asso-
of the administration's
nents that had not been
:ed, and in the travel of-
ad attended some of the
: it and briefed Hillary
not criticized in that sit-
ponsible for some of the
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ribed him as feeling re-
a guy whose individual
:ty for things went well'
al person would do. He

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A6 THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1993 THE WASHINGTON POST

White House Mourns Loss of Deputy Counsel

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Clinton, in a brief public tribute in the Rose Garden. He said he had encouraged the White House staff to "try to remember that work can never be the only thing in life."

Although White House officials said they saw few if any signs of emotional problems from Foster, others who were his friends described themselves as worried over his depression and anxiety. One Washington friend said, "His friends could see his depression and his wife was terribly worried about it. He took everything to heart, too much to heart. He felt responsible for things he should not have felt responsible. He felt these burdens and could not seem to shake them off the way others do."

The friend said that the Fosters and associate attorney general Webster Hubbell and his wife went to the Eastern Shore last weekend for a break from the pressures—Hubbell is another friend from the Rose law firm—and that Foster's family believed it had helped him. "Certainly people who knew him well—he is reserved and hard to know, really—felt he was depressed, but not depressed in the sense of killing himself. I can tell you that thought did not enter people's minds," the friend said.

Clinton addressed the mystery himself. "No one can ever know why this happened," he said. "Even if you had a whole set of objective reasons, that wouldn't be why it happened, because you could get a different, bigger, more burdensome set of objective reasons. . . . So what happened was a mystery about something inside of him."

White House Chief of Staff Thomas F. "Mack" McLarty, who described himself as "heartbroken" at the death of a man who also was his lifelong friend, said, "Try as we might, all of our reason, all of our rationality, all of our logic cannot answer the questions raised by such a death."

From information provided by the White House and the U.S. Park Police, Foster had a typical morning Tuesday and lunch at his desk before leaving his second floor office about 1 p.m. He would not be heard from, family or staff, again.

Around 6 p.m., Fairfax County rescue workers found the body after responding to an emergency call of trouble at the outpost that overlooks the Potomac River.

Maj. Robert H. Hines, a Park Police spokesman, said Foster, dressed in slacks and a dress shirt but no tie, was carrying no identification. His car was parked off the George Washington Memorial Parkway in McLean.

"Some people who commit suicide have a tendency to seek out a nice area of solitude," Park Police Sgt. Gregory Brown said of that area. "It appears he went off and found himself a quiet place and that was it."

Park Police reported that a revolver was found near the body. Law enforcement sources said the Park Police asked the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to trace two Colt .38s manufactured in 1913, but ATF was unable to do so because of the age of the weapons.

Shortly after 9 p.m., McLarty was notified of the unconfirmed death and by 10 p.m., the death was confirmed. Clinton was told by McLarty just after he finished an appearance on the "Larry King Live" show on CNN, and Clinton and McLarty went quickly to Foster's Georgetown home to comfort his wife, Lisa. Friends describe a shocked and grieving group of Arkansans engaging in the same soul-searching over Foster that enveloped the White House yesterday.

The White House announced that the Justice Department would be the "point of contact" for an investigation into Foster's death by the U.S. Park Police.

A search of Foster's White House office is scheduled for today, Justice Department spokesman Dean St. Dennis said. Two senior Justice Department lawyers, David Margolis and Roger Adams, are participating because "there is apparently a great deal in the office on paper and in the computer concerning Foster's privileged communications with the president," St. Dennis said.

Clinton, joined by a contingent of Arkansas friends, will travel to Little Rock Friday for the funeral. Hillary Clinton, who some describe as even a closer friend to Foster than the president, already is in Little Rock.

The president canceled his public events yesterday but said he had kept to his routine of meetings in the White House. "We have to go on—we have the country's business to do," he said. Aides described him as sitting up to almost 2 a.m. wondering what had brought Foster to the edge. "He was perplexed, like everyone," one aide said.

Some staff members, overcome with emotion, described a morning meeting in which Clinton recalled his childhood with Foster in what one called "the most evocative, moving words." The White House later released a transcript in which Clinton called Foster "a perfectly wonderful man on whom I relied and

"Vince Foster was a wonderful man in every way," the president said in a brief Rose Garden tribute to his deputy counsel.

adroit enough to make them stick," Clinton. McLarty and Foster grew up together in Hope, where Clinton's grandparents' yard abutted the larger yard of the Foster family.

Clinton spoke of Foster being there for him when he began his career in politics, when he ran for Arkansas attorney general and governor. He said when the Rose law firm hired Hillary, "Vince Foster and Webb Hubbell became her closest friends."

Because of his job, Foster had been associated with some of the administration's problems in appointments that had not been thoroughly investigated, and in the travel office affair where he had attended some of the meetings related to it and briefed Hillary Clinton. But he was not criticized in that situation, nor held responsible for some of the problems with appointments.

Yet a friend described him as feeling responsible. "He was a guy whose individual sense of responsibility for things went well beyond what a normal person would do. He brought everything on top of himself and was

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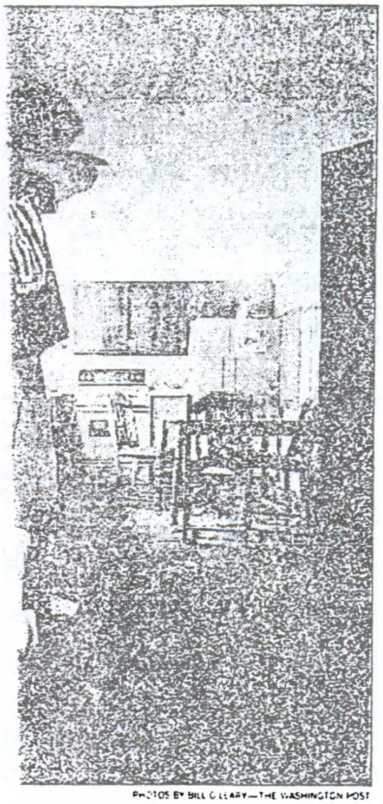

PHOTOS BY BILL O'LEARY—THE WASHINGTON POST

e Missouri River left in his family's St. We ain't planning on coming back," he said.

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Tia Garland, seems awfully worried and talks all the time about having to find a new house.

"She thinks we're on some big adventure," said Garland, 30. "She's doing pretty good—as long as mommy and daddy are around. And she's got her Bugs." Bugs is a Bugs Bunny doll, Amber's favorite. The only other possessions Tia and Amber's father, David Williams, took on their escape

Clinton's Mystified By Aide's Death

Staff Shaken by Apparent Suicide

By Ruth Marcus and Ann Devroy
Washington Post Staff Writers

President Clinton yesterday gathered a shaken and grieving White House staff trying to make sense of the death of deputy White House counsel Vincent Foster Jr., who police said shot himself in the head Tuesday night in a Virginia park.

Foster, 48, a lifelong friend of the president, left no suicide note or other explanation of his action, authorities said. He was found at Fort Marcy Park in McLean at 6:15 p.m. Tuesday, slumped next to a Civil War-era cannon, with a single gunshot wound.

Word of Foster's death sent waves of shock and disbelief not only through the White House but also through Washington and home to Arkansas. Though colleagues and friends spoke of depression and dejection and of a man who let the troubles and problems of the White House weigh too heavily on him, no one entertained the idea that suicide was possible, they said.

Foster, who like Clinton was born in Hope, Ark., was the No. 2 person in the counsel's office, which has been criticized for not properly scrutinizing some of the president's unsuccessful appointments. He also was a key adviser to the health care task force chaired by Hillary Rodham Clinton, who had been one of his partners and friends in the Rose law firm, the influential Little Rock firm that also contributed two other senior lawyers to the administration.

VINCENT FOSTER JR.
. . . body found in Virginia park

The public record of Foster's life, and interviews with friends and associates here and in Arkansas, offered a portrait of a reserved but well-liked high-achiever: graduating first in his law school, gaining the highest score on the state bar exam, making partner at Rose in two years, excelling in legal and civil life, awash in professional and civic awards.

"Vince Foster was probably one of the most brilliant and solid people that I've ever known," said Joe Purvis, a Little Rock lawyer and childhood friend. "Vince Foster was a wonderful man in every way," said

See FOSTER, A6, Col. 1

Key Clinton aide, friend kills self

FROM COMBINED DISPATCHES

Vince Foster, President Clinton's deputy legal counsel, was found dead last night in a roadside park from an apparently self-inflicted gunshot wound, White House officials said.

A native of Hope, Ark., Mr. Foster had been a partner with Hillary Rodham Clinton in the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock and had moved to Washington when Mr. Clinton became president.

Mr. Foster, 48, was married and the father of three children.

Mr. Clinton left the White House after learning of the death to be with Mr. Foster's family, officials said.

His death stunned White House officials, who said they were unaware of anything that might have caused Mr. Foster to take his own life.

Mr. Clinton issued a statement saying, "My deepest hope is that whatever drew Vince away from us this evening, his soul will receive the grace and salvation that his good life and good works earned."

He added that Mr. Foster "was my friend for over 40 years" and that "his family has lost a loving husband and father, America has lost a gifted and loyal public servant, and Hillary and I have lost a true and trusted friend."

Mr. Foster was the No. 2 White House lawyer, serving under Bernard Nussbaum, a Manhattan lawyer who is one of Clinton's closest advisers. Foster kept a low profile, which is common for White House attorneys.

He was a player in the White House's controversial firing of seven travel office employes but was not singled out for criticism in a White House review of the issue.

The review said that after being alerted to accounting problems in the travel office, Mr. Foster agreed to a financial review of the office by an accounting firm and asked the FBI to await the results before proceeding with its own investigation.

Mr. Nussbaum's office has been blamed for failing to detect problems in the intended nominations of Judge Kimba Wood as attorney general and Zoe Baird, also for attorney general.

U.S. Park Police said Mr. Foster's body was found at Fort Marcy, a small Civil War park overlooking the Potomac River along the George Washington Parkway in Virginia.

Lt. Patrick Gavin said the initial investigation indicated he died of an apparently self-inflicted gunshot wound.

A White House official said no suicide note was found.

Mr. Foster was close to the Clintons. He was among friends who attended the funeral of Mrs. Clinton's father, Hugh Rodham, in April.

Mr. Clinton was being interviewed on CNN's "Larry King Live" show when White House officials were notified at 9:15 p.m. EDT that the body of a White House official had been discovered. However, officials said, there was not positive identification.

The president agreed to Mr. King's request to continue the interview a half-hour beyond the 10 p.m. cutoff time, but minutes later Mr. King said Mr. Clinton had another appointment and the interview would end on schedule.

In fact, White House Chief of Staff Mack McLarty had informed Mr. King shortly before 10 p.m. that he had to speak with the president. At 10:01 p.m. Mr. McLarty told Mr. Clinton of the apparent suicide.

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FOSTER

From page A1

edly did not go to his Georgetown home.

He had attended Mr. Clinton's announcement of the nomination of Louis J. Freeh to head the FBI and had joined Mr. Nussbaum to watch the televised start of Senate hearings for Supreme Court nominee Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

When the body was discovered by police, it was clothed in tie, shirt-sleeves and suit pants. It was beside an ornamental cannon at a Potomac River overlook in Fort Marcy Park, along the George Washington Parkway in McLean.

It was not clear if Mr. Foster tried to contact other family members, including his sister, Assistant Attorney General Sheila Foster Anthony, chief Justice Department lobbyist.

Police summoned by an anonymous caller made the first tentative identification from a White House folder in a matching suit coat found in his gray-brown 1989 Nissan with Arkansas tags, parked nearby.

"We have no motive for it. It baffles everyone," said Maj. Robert Hines of the U.S. Park Police after yesterday's autopsy. Toxicology reports and other medical tests will take at least a few days, he said.

Mr. Clinton was visibly stricken by Mr. Foster's death, the second close friend to die by a self-inflicted gunshot. Oxford roommate Frank Aller shot himself in 1971 at Spokane, Wash., in the confused aftermath of a draft-evasion case.

Suicide is rare among high public officials. Former Defense Secretary James Forrestal was the last ranking official known to kill himself, leaping from a window 44 years ago at the Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Hillary Rodham Clinton, who was in Little Rock, was notified of Mr. Foster's death at 9:40 p.m. in a call from Mr. McLarty, who waited about 20 minutes longer to let Mr. Clinton finish an interview on "Larry King Live" before breaking the news.

In six months at the White House, Mr. Foster's relative anonymity wore thin as he became linked to political and tactical mistakes including failed choices for attorney general and sub-Cabinet posts as well as inaction in the probe and firing of seven travel office aides.

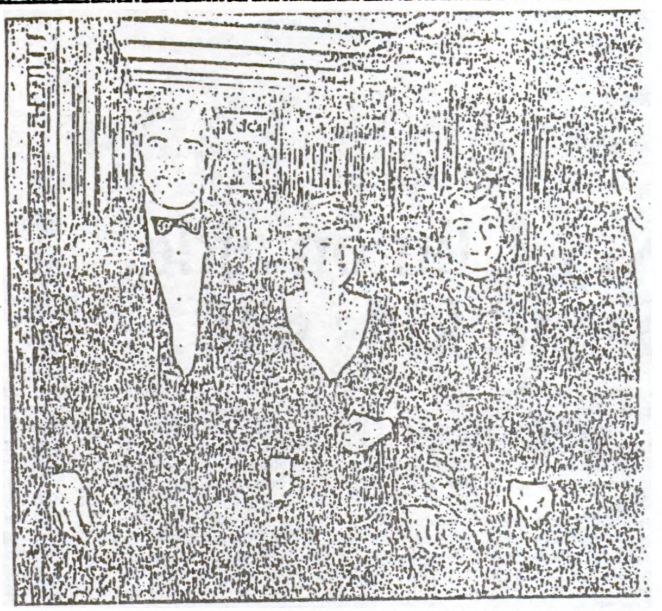
He became the focus of running commentary in the Wall Street Journal, which titled its June 17 lead editorial "Who is Vince Foster?" and at one point filed a demand for his photograph under the Freedom of Information Act.

The reports focused on the power held by what they called a "four-partner implant" into government from the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock, where Mr. Foster worked for 22 years.

The other former partners are the first Lady — whom Mr. Foster recruited to Rose for a 17-year stay — their close friend, Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell, and Associate White House Counsel William Kennedy III.

Mr. Kennedy was reprimanded in May for actions carried out at the direction of Mr. Foster during the travel office investigation. Mr. Foster was not included among those publicly disciplined, and the president dismissed such rough patches contributed to his suicide.

"I don't think so. I certainly don't think that can explain it, and I certainly don't think it's accurate." Mr.



Vincent Foster Jr. (left), his wife, Lisa, and the Clintons attend a theater opening in Little Rock. A Mr. Foster, the No. 2 lawyer at the White House, died Tuesday in a Virginia park in an apparent s

Hillary loses longtime fri investment partner, in su

By Michael Hedges
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Vincent Foster, the deputy White House counsel who committed suicide Tuesday, was more than a friend to the Clintons, he was a longtime business partner of Hillary Rodham Clinton.

In 1983 Mr. Foster, Mrs. Clinton and Webster Hubbell, associate director of the Justice Department and close Clinton adviser, approached a Little Rock, Ark., stockbroker about starting a partnership called Madlife Investments, a partnership that apparently still existed at the time of Mr. Foster's death.

"I was working at E.F. Hutton in Little Rock, and the three of them approached me about setting up a partnership," said Ray Drew, now an investment consultant in Little Rock. "They each put up about $15,000, as I recall," he said.

The Clintons' joint tax returns showed that Mrs. Clinton was a partner in Madlife Investments from 1983 until at least the end of 1991. The address listed for the partnership in the Clinton tax returns was the Rose Law Firm, the influential firm where all three of the partners worked.

The business relationship is one more indication of the special ties among those who worked for the Rose Law Firm, considered the most powerful legal organization in Arkansas and one with complicated business interests.

White House spokesmen had no direct information on the partnership yesterday. "They are in the process of setting up a blind trust. It

VINCENT FOSTER JR.
White House deputy counsel

Born: Jan. 15, 1945 in Hope, Ark.

Family: Wife, Lisa, and three children.

Education: Bachelor's degree, Davidson College, 1967; attended Vanderbilt University; law degree, University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, 1971.

Career highlights: Partner, Rose Law Firm, 1971-1993; White House deputy counsel, 1993.

Source: Washington Hubbell Law Directory, Associated Press

The Washington Times

Mrs. Clinton, said when asked about Mrs. Clinton's financial holdings.

Mr. Lattimore said that her current holdings are unchanged from recent filings, that nothing has been sold or acquired.

Herb Rule, a senior partner at the firm who recruited Mr. Foster to work there in 1979, said he had only recently learned of Madlife Investments, and surmised [illegible] stock-buying partnership.

Mr. Rule said Mr. Foster, Mrs. Clinton and Mr. Hubbell worked closely together at the law firm and were good friends. He said he had not known the group was using the law firm as the mailing address for their partnership but suggested it was done because they spent time in common at the firm.

According to the Clintons' tax returns, a fourth person joined the partnership after it was formed. The

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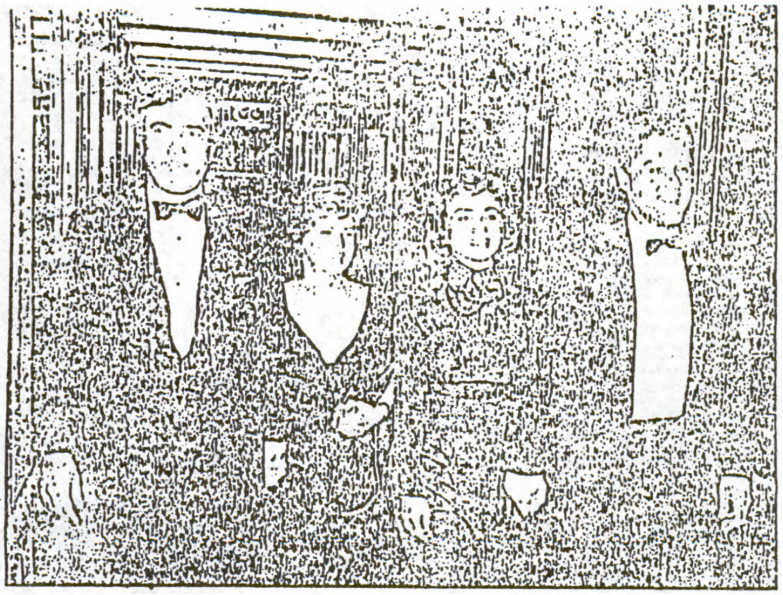

Vincent Foster Jr. (left), his wife, Lisa, and the Clintons attend a theater opening in Little Rock, Ark., on Oct. 12, 1988. Mr. Foster, the No. 2 lawyer at the White House, died Tuesday in a Virginia park in an apparent suicide.

Hillary loses longtime friend, investment partner, in suicide

By Michael Hedges
The Washington Times

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The Clintons' joint tax returns showed that Mrs. Clinton was a partner in Midlife Investments from 1983 until at least the end of 1991. The address listed for the partnership in the Clinton tax returns was the Rose Law Firm, the influential firm where all three of the partners worked.

The business relationship is one more indication of the special ties among those who worked for the Rose Law Firm, considered the most powerful legal organization in Arkansas and one with complicated business interests.

White House spokesmen had no direct information on the partnership yesterday. "They are in the process of setting up a blind trust. It takes a long while to do it, so it's not accomplished yet. Ricki Seidman is handling the details," Neil Lattimore, deputy press secretary for Mrs. Clinton, said when asked about Mrs. Clinton's financial holdings.

VINCENT FOSTER JR.
White House deputy counsel

Born: Jan. 17, 1945 in Hope, Ark.

Family: Wife, Lisa, and three children.

Education: Bachelor's degree, Davidson College, 1967; attended Vanderbilt University; law degree, University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, 1971.

Career highlights: Partner, Rose Law Firm, 1971-1993. White House deputy counsel, 1993.

Source: Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory, Republican Party

The Washington Times

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Herb Rule, a senior partner at the firm who recruited Mr. Foster to work there in 1970, said he had only recently learned of Midlife Investments, and assumed it was merely a stock-buying partnership.

Mr. Rule said Mr. Foster, Mrs. Clinton and Mr. Hubbell worked closely together at the law firm and were good friends. He said he had not known the group was using the law firm as the mailing address for their partnership but suggested it was done because they spent time in common at the firm.

According to the Clintons' tax returns, a fourth person joined the partnership after it was formed. The returns reflected that the partnership never yielded much taxable dividend income for Mrs. Clinton, sometimes under $100 a year and never much more than that.

That surprised Mr. Drew. "They bought lots of shares in several companies — Firestone Tire and Diamond Shamrock are two that I recall," he said.

"The whole thing seemed squirrelly to me from the start. Most people, if they have $15,000 to invest, they go alone, they don't go in two other friends and say, 'Let's get in this together,'" Mr. Drew said.

At the time Mr. Hubbell's appointment was being reviewed by the Senate Judiciary Committee, staff investigators for both Democrats and Republicans called Mr. Drew and inquired about Mr. Hubbell's stock dealings.

Mr. Drew said he told them about the partnership involving Mrs. Clinton and Mr. Foster and was told the committee was interested in that. The committee investigators who talked with Mr. Drew refused to discuss the matter yesterday.

Mr. Drew said that shortly after the Midlife investment partnership was formed, Mr. Hubbell contacted him about buying stock in a company called Arkla, then selling for about $13 a share. Mr. Drew said Mr. Little said that within days of that purchase in April 1983, Mrs. Clinton called him and asked him how Arkla stock was performing, but made no purchase of it. The value of the Arkla stock rose steadily after the Hubbell purchase to a high of $25.62 a share on June 6, 1983, about a month and a half after Mr. Hubbell bought it, Mr. Drew said.

At that point, he said, Mr. Hubbell sold 300 shares. On July 19, 1983, Mr. Hubbell sold the remaining shares at $21.50. Mr. Hubbell made a $3,500 profit on a $9,100 investment.

● *Frank J. Murray contributed to this report.*

Arkansas condoms defective

Elders refused to alert public

By Richard L. Worsnop

The Arkansas Health Department's much debated program of handing out condoms in health clinics and schools had a problem that no one talked about publicly.

The condoms tested defective, and the federal government counseled a court order to seize them.

But state health department officials, including then-director Dr. Joycelyn Elders, now President Clinton's surgeon general, decided that there should be no public announcement.

Dr. Elders had been a vocal supporter of condom distribution, including in the schools, as a means of avoiding teen-age pregnancies and spreading disease.

Government documents obtained by The Associated Press show the state was distributing more than 1 million condoms a year, all bought from the same supplier, Ansell Inc. of Dothan, Ala., which sold them under the brand name LifeStyle.

Tests on two lots of the Arkansas condoms by the Food and Drug Administration found a defective rate more than 10 times higher than the limit set by the agency. The FDA allows a defective rate of four condoms per thousand, but the agency's tests found one lot with a defective rate of five per hundred.

The complaints complained that the rates themselves were defective because the FDA used old equipment.

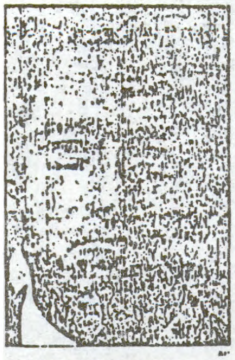
The rate was high enough that the FDA moved immediately to get a court order that would allow U.S. marshals to seize the condoms, according to the documents obtained by the AP.

But state officials decided that withholding the information about possible defects served a greater public health purpose than telling people that the free condoms could break or leak.

"It was the judgment of Tom Butler [deputy director of the state health department] after meeting with counsel and other senior members of the staff that because at least 5 percent of the condoms in the first batch were still effective, to give made a public announcement might have undermined public confidence in condoms," said Victor Dennis, a spokesman for Dr. Elders.

ELDERS, *page A10*

'Rock of Gibral



Why? A grim President Clinton could not explain yesterday why Mr. Foster would take his life.

Close aide's suicide leaves president, staff puzzled

By Frank J. Murray and Michael Hedges

President Clinton led the White House staff yesterday in mourning Deputy White House Counsel Vincent W. Foster Jr. and broadened an inquiry into why his lifelong friend left work Tuesday to kill himself.

"What happened was a mystery about something inside of him," Mr. Clinton told hundreds of staff members he sought throughout the day to avoid simplistic diagnoses of Mr. Foster's suicide, apparently without leaving a message.

"In times of difficulty he was normally the Rock of Gibraltar while other people were having trouble," Mr. Clinton said after a brief televised statement in the Rose Garden.

The president recalled there the late-night, 45-minute talk Tuesday among Arkansas friends who gathered to comfort the widowed Lisa Foster and found themselves alternately crying and laughing.

Mr. Clinton visited the Foster family last night for a late dinner at their home in Georgetown.

"It is very wrong to define a life like his in terms only of how it ended," Mr. Clinton said of the superachiever who graduated first in his law school class, got the highest score on his bar exam, and within two years became a partner in Arkansas' most important law firm.

Mr. Foster, Mr. Clinton and Chief of Staff Thomas F. "Mack" McLarty were childhood friends in tiny Hope, Ark.

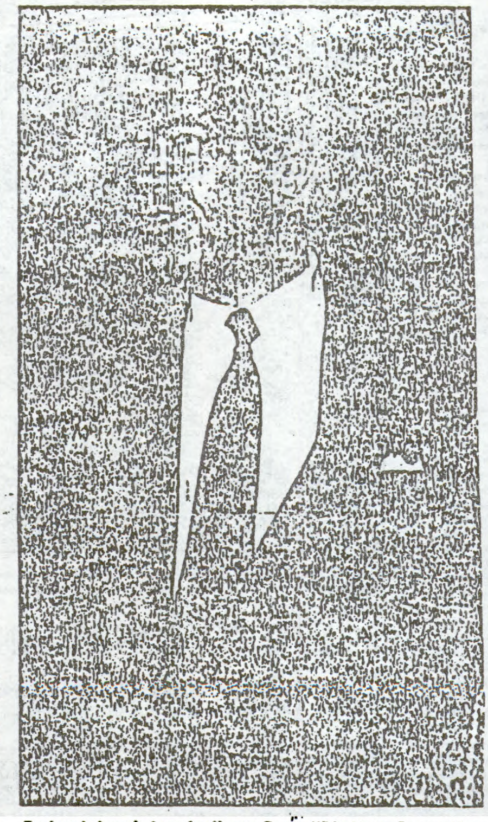
They will reunite tomorrow in Memory Gardens, Ark., the town of 9,700 where his widowed mother, Alice Mae Foster, resides. An 11 a.m. ecumenical funeral service will be held first at St. Andrew's Catholic Cathedral in Little Rock, Ark.

Friends in government and private life eulogized Mr. Foster's strengths and successes but were unable to explain why he ended his life at age 48 with a wife at home, two children in college and a third ending the senior year in high school.

"He was tough, he was funny, was conservative, he was cool and was warm," agreed White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum, a nominal boss although Mr. Foster rarely functioned outside of a known organizational charts.

White House Communications Director Mark Gearan said none of his colleagues knew of depression or other problems that might contribute to a suicide. "There are good days and there are bad days in the White House," he said.

U.S. Park Police said their findings are consistent with suicide and voiced no doubt that he put a



Boyhood chum in happier times: Deputy White House Counsel Vince with wife, Lisa, at a reception in Hot Springs, Ark., in October 1992. Mr. Foster

Blue Cross bailout calls for new board

By Karen Thiry

Shield of the National Capital Area to sidestep a threatened shutdown

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By Sarah Katz Keating

'Rock of Gibraltar'

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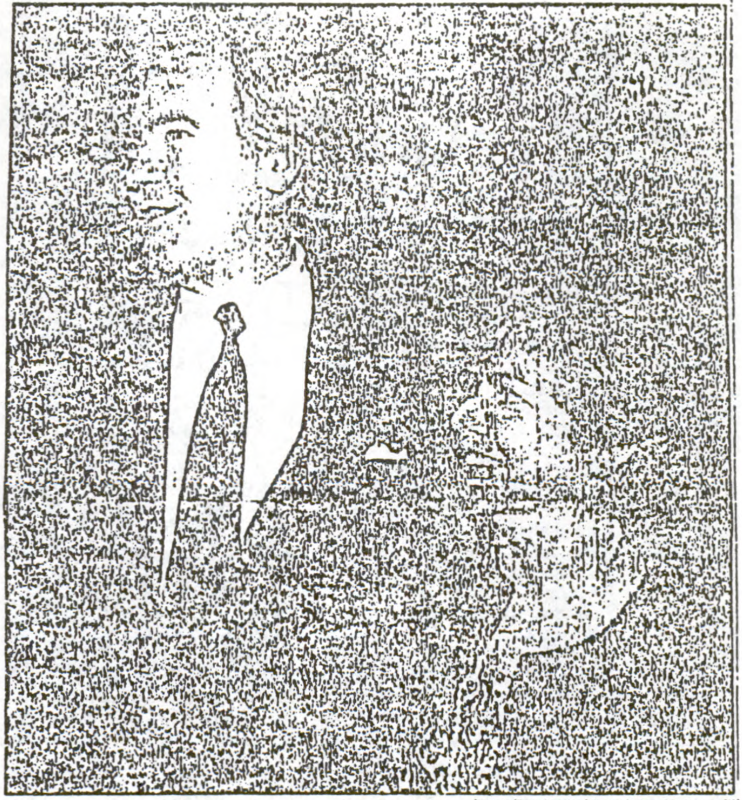

Boyhood chum in happier times: Deputy White House Counsel Vincent W. Foster Jr. is shown here with his wife, Lisa, at a reception in Hot Springs, Ark., in October 1992. Mr. Foster committed suicide Tuesday in Virginia.

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U.S. Park Police said their findings are consistent with suicide and voiced no doubt that he put a .38-caliber revolver in his mouth and shot himself.

Police said the gun was not registered locally. The Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was tracing its serial number as Mr. Foster's office was sealed. Park Police officials were summoned to the White House and told the Justice Department would "coordinate" further investigation.

No one has accounted for the five hours between the time Mr. Foster ate alone at his White House desk and left at 1 p.m. Tuesday with a promise to return and the discovery of his body about 6 p.m. He report-

see FOSTER, *page A8*

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Thursday, July 22, 1993
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RANKING COP MOVES ON — D.C. Ranking Superintendent Fo Morales

Pentagon believes e[...] was coached about

By Susan Katz Keating
SPECIAL TO THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Vietnam in 1979 and was court-martialed for collaborating with the enemy, found the site this month

Wash. Post 07/22/93

Clintons Mystified By Aide's Death

Staff Shaken by Apparent Suicide

By Ruth Marcus and Ann Devroy
Washington Post Staff Writers

President Clinton yesterday gathered a shaken and grieving White House staff trying to make sense of the death of deputy White House counsel Vincent Foster Jr., who police said shot himself in the head Tuesday night in a Virginia park.

Foster, 48, a lifelong friend of the president, left no suicide note or other explanation of his action, authorities said. He was found with a single gunshot wound Tuesday at 6:15 p.m. at Fort Marcy Park in McLean, slumped next to a Civil War-era cannon.

Word of Foster's death sent waves of shock and disbelief not only through the White House but also through Washington and home to Arkansas. Though colleagues and friends spoke of depression and dejection and of a man who let the troubles and problems of the White House weigh too heavily on him, no one entertained the idea that suicide was possible, they said.

Foster, who like Clinton was born in Hope, Ark., was the No. 2 person in the counsel's office, which has been criticized for not properly scrutinizing some of the president's unsuccessful appointments. He also was a key adviser to the health care task force chaired by Hillary Rodham Clinton, who had been one of his partners and friends in the Rose law firm, the influential Little Rock practice that also contributed two other senior lawyers to the administration.

VINCENT FOSTER JR.
... body found in Virginia park

The public record of Foster's life, and interviews with friends and associates here and in Arkansas, offered a portrait of a reserved but well-liked high-achiever: graduating first in his law school, gaining the highest score on the state bar exam, making partner at Rose in two years, excelling in legal and civil life, awash in professional and civic awards.

"Vince Foster was probably one of the most brilliant and solid people that I've ever known," said Joe Purvis, a Little Rock lawyer and childhood friend. "Vince Foster was a wonderful man in every way," said

See FOSTER, A6, Col. 1

R. EMMETT TYRRELL JR.

Questions begging answers

This is the weirdest presidency I have observed. A top aide supposedly commits suicide, and the White House rushes out to say he was not depressed. Then he was depressed. Then there is a note. Well, OK. But to my likes, it is entirely possible on the testimony of the president that his deputy White House counsel, Vincent Foster Jr., met with foul play on July 20. He is dead now, and from all that we have heard murder cannot be ruled out. Yet people in the White House have decided that this shocking ending to a successful, happy public life is only going to be investigated by the U.S. Park Police, not the FBI. Earlier, a Justice Department official had promised an investigation "to find out what the factors were — if it was a suicide — that led to him killing himself." But now the president is leaving Mr. Foster's death to the park police, keepers of parks and forests, patrollers of revelers and vagrants — but police with no demonstrated competence in forensics.

Mr. Foster left Arkansas six months ago to serve his boyhood friend Bill Clinton in the White House. Before that, he had been a leading lawyer at Little Rock's politically hyperactive Rose law firm, as had Hillary Rodham Clinton and two other powerful government officials — an uncommonly high number from one law firm. Somehow, late on the afternoon of July 20, after disappearing from the White House for five unexplained hours, he found his way into Fort Marcy Park, off the George Washington Parkway a few miles from the White House, and soon was dead. At this writing, it is unknown where Mr. Foster got the 80-year-old revolver that did him in, or where he was for the five hours before his death.

Among other things, I find it odd that he would have discovered this particular park. For several years, I have whizzed by it en route to my home. Until Mr. Foster's death, I never thought to enter it. Why would a very busy newcomer from Arkansas find it interesting? Scores of local places are more alluring. After his body was found, I made my first stop. It is an eerie place. Huge walls of grim trees and tall shrubs enshroud it. Supposedly, it is a stop off for dubious liaisons. I can believe it. My second visit there was no more cheerful. It is a curious place for a top White House aide to enter, even for a suicide.

In the days that immediately followed Mr. Foster's death, the president and his aides all reported their amazement and, of course, their grief. Mr. Foster had been extremely close to the Clintons through all their endless campaigns. He had handled campaign funds and family funds. He, Hillary and another Rose colleague, Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell, were involved in an unusual stock partnership, Midlife Investments. In the White House, he had been involved with sensitive matters, some controversial (e.g., Travelgate) and some more commonplace (e.g., the Clintons' blind trust). "We've been up real late two nights in a row now," the president told a reporter, "remembering and crying and laughing and talking about him, and I don't think there is anything else."

But there was. After making so many unnecessary claims that nothing was amiss before Mr. Foster's death, it now turns out that associates feared he was depressed. What is more, a week after Mr. Foster's death the White House admitted that the president, too, was concerned about him and had made a heretofore undisclosed 20-minute telephone call to him the night before his mysterious death in Fort Marcy Park. Why this confusion? Or is a more accurate word deceit? There are times when one gets the sense that this administration of aging 1960s coat-and-tie radicals is a gigantic re-enactment of "The Big Chill," that 1983 film of yuppie middle-aged crisis, emotional and ideological burnout — it began when the suicide of one of a close-knit group of college friends brought them all home to reflect.

During President Clinton's affecting eulogy in Little Rock last week, Americans were under the impression that a thorough investigation at the highest level was under way. The

Vincent Foster

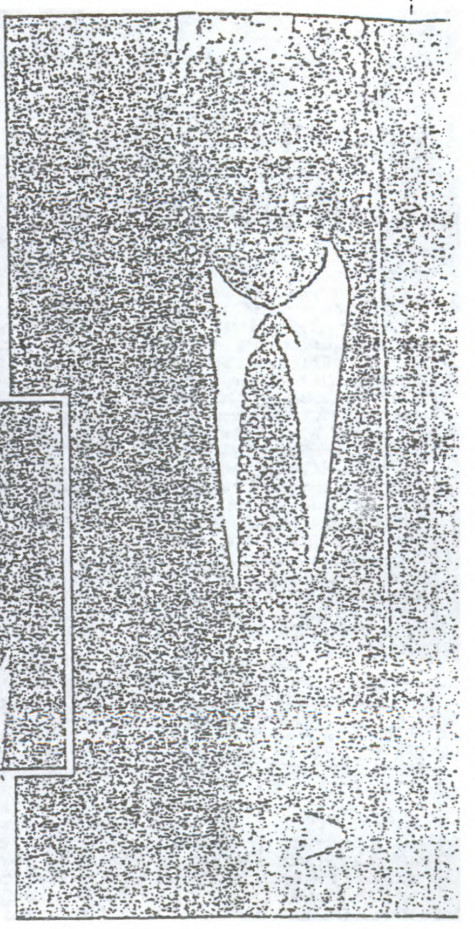
administration had not been slow to bring in the FBI to investigate its White House travel office. It should summon the FBI to investigate this mysterious death. Nothing in Mr. Foster's private life suggested suicide. He had been involved in delicate political dealings for the president of the United States. No suicide note has been found. His dealings at the Rose law firm were supposedly under scrutiny. Is this true? What is the truth? No high White House aide has died under such mysterious circumstances in this century, and the park police are handling it?

But then this is a very weird presidency.

R. Emmett Tyrrell is editor-in-chief of the American Spectator.

The Mystery of the White House Suicide

Washington: Why did the Clintons' lawyer and close confidant take his own life?



By Howard Fineman and Bob Cohn

In the airy greenery of the garden Terrace Restaurant of The Four Seasons Hotel in Georgetown, two attractive middle-aged women, old friends, were having coffee. The two were wives of powerful men. Donna McLarty's husband, Mack, was White House chief of staff. Lisa Foster's husband, Vincent, was deputy White House counsel. Talking, as they often did, about surviving the rigors of Washington, Lisa Foster confided that she was worried about her husband. A corporate lawyer from Little Rock, Ark., Vince Foster was having trouble handling the pressure. He couldn't sleep, and he was losing weight. He seemed down. He couldn't let go.

The two women had much in common. Both were married to men who had been boyhood friends of Bill Clinton. They had come to Washington with high expectations and some trepidation, and they were both a little overwhelmed by the intensity and relentlessness of the place. Donna McLarty did her best to cheer up her friend.

Neither of them knew that, at about the same time, Vincent Foster was driving out of the White House gates in his Honda Accord, onto the streets of downtown Washington. No one claims to know where he went, or what he did, between 1 p.m. and 6:15 p.m. The police say that he ended up in a little-visited national park, Fort Marcy, on a bluff overlooking the Potomac River. He walked through an open field to the ramparts of an old fort and stood near a bronze cannon pointed into the woods.

There, countless in the Lincolnesque heat, he put the muzzle of an ancient Colt .38 revolver into his mouth and pulled the trigger. Though the U.S. Park Police are not 100 percent certain of the facts, a spokesman said, their preliminary investigation and the autopsy of the local medical examiner pointed to suicide.

'A complicated person': *Foster 'above, the First Family at the funeral*

By the time the body of his friend had been moved to a Virginia hospital, President Clinton was chatting on "Larry King Live." He had just agreed to stay on the air for an extra half hour when Mack McLarty, who was in the White House library with the president, watching the interview, took a whispered message from an aide. McLarty approached the president during a commercial break and suggested that they forgo the extra half hour. Clinton looked at the anguished expression on the face of his old friend. "What is it?" he asked, as soon as they were alone. "It's not Hillary or Chelsea," McLarty answered. The two men went upstairs to the private quarters, where McLarty told Clinton of Foster's death. "Oh no!" the president cried out.

Clinton and McLarty climbed into an unmarked van with two Secret Service agents and drove to Foster's modest town house in Georgetown. The Arkansas tribe had gathered to mourn: Lisa Foster and Donna McLarty, Sen. David Pryor and his wife, and Webster Hubbell, a senior Justice Department official who had been a close friend

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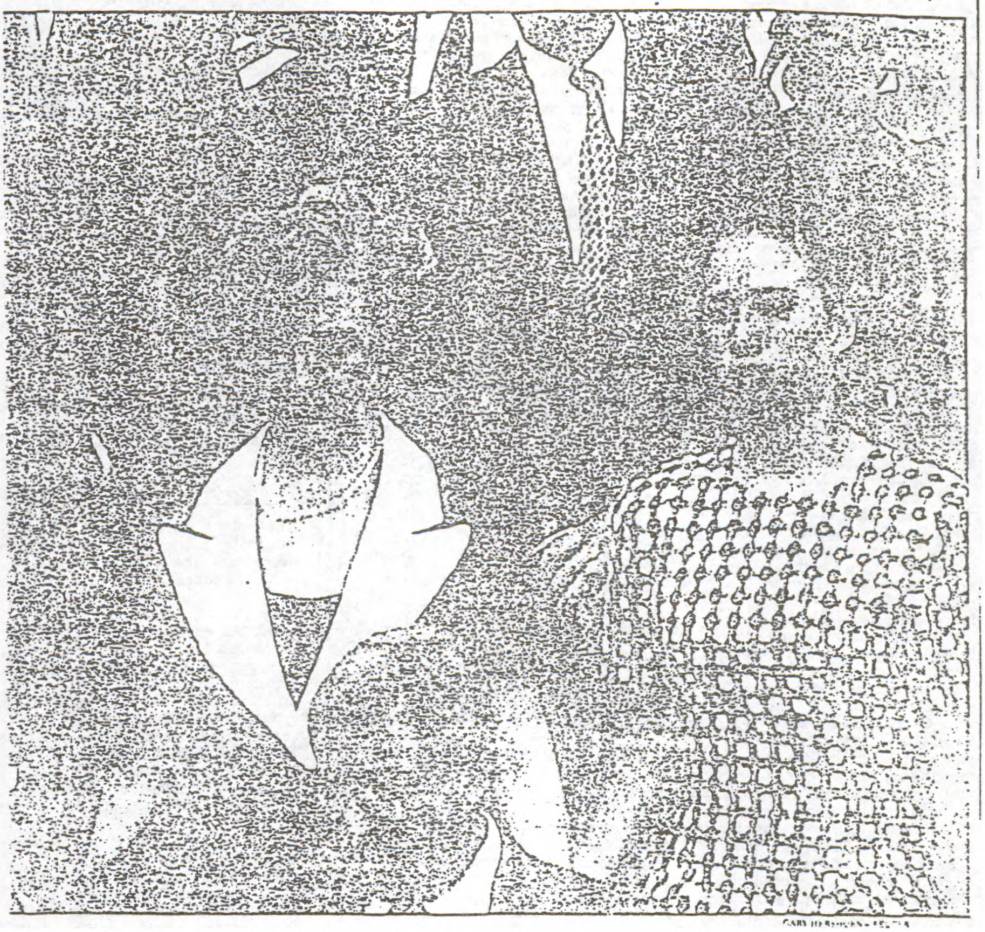


and law partner of Foster's and Hillary Clinton's. Hillary was in Little Rock visiting her mother. There was much "remembering and crying and laughing and talking" about Foster, Clinton later recalled. The president stayed until nearly 2 a.m. before heading back to the White House.

The next day White House officials told reporters that there was no suicide note, there was no evidence of a motive, and the authorities at that point weren't even searching for one. The reporters looked at *had* to be something more. Some private horror, some scandal that Foster could not afford to face. Foster's time in the counsel's office had been controversial. There were the bungled nominations of Zoë Baird and Kimba Wood and Lani Guinier and the petty intrigue of Travelgate. Washington thrives on conspiracy theories, and the public, fed by John Grisham novels and talk-show rituals of public humiliation, would demand to know more. News organizations deployed teams of reporters, who began to

ners in the Rose Law Firm, Hillary Clinton and Webster Hubbell, and big Arkansas corporations, particularly the holdings of the Stephens investment-banking family. With a mournfully knowing air, veterans of past administrations announced that Foster's death was another reminder of what a "tough town" they inhabited—"the toughest in the world," proclaimed one survivor of the Carter years, now a high-priced lobbyist. No one was quite willing to believe that Foster had killed himself for reasons

Foster, said Clinton in a moving eulogy last week, was "a complicated person." He demanded perfection in himself and he took on the failings of others as his own. He had achieved near perfection as a civic-minded lawyer in a small city. If he had had fears and angers, he did not express them openly. A fastidious man, he came late to public life, with all its messy compromises. Somehow, on the way from Little Rock to Washington, he got lost. But in a real sense, he may have been driving himself toward Fort Marcy for a long, long time.

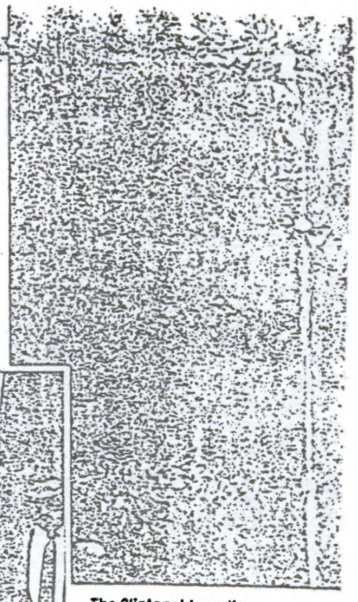
Foster was the most powerful Washington official to kill himself since Secretary of Defense James Forrestal, haunted by the cold war and his private demons, jumped out a window in 1949. Foster was far more than his official title suggests. When he was buried in his boyhood home of Hope, Ark., last Friday, he took with him an unmatched knowledge of the First Family's legal and political secrets. McLarty called him Hillary Clinton's "best friend," her counselor not just on legal matters but also throughout her sometimes rocky marriage. He was one of her husband's most intimate confidants. He was personal lawyer and confessor to both.

"We could never remember a time when he ever asked us to protect him; it was always the other way around," said President Clinton last week. The First Couple looked stoic at Foster's funeral in the sweltering heat, but dumbstruck as well. "I don't think that any of us will ever know why his life ended the way it did," Clinton had said earlier to reporters. Privately, he speculated to aides that Foster might have brought some burden with him from childhood.

But if Foster lived a life of desperation, he did it very quietly. Clinton's own childhood memories of Foster are happy ones. Growing up in Hope, Foster was the boy across the backyard fence, playing a pocket-knife game called mumbletypeg with his pal. "The knives didn't stick, but the friendship did," said Clinton. Another playmate from the neighborhood was Mack McLarty. Foster kept a talisman of those days in his office: a picture of three eager, scrubbed faces staring together their many years of rich school achievements.

If anything, Foster outdid Clinton. The son of a well-to-do real-estate man who was respected in the town and revered by his family, young Foster was always the star: the best athlete and scholar, just first in his class at Arkansas Law School, highest marks in the state on his bar exams for his year, made a partner in the top law firm in Little Rock after only two years.

As a lawyer, Foster relished control. He was the firm's craftsman, a stickler for detail who always outprepared the opposition. "He had the highest standards," said a partner, "and it seemed like only he could meet them." In Little Rock it is possible to be the top lawyer in the top firm and still get home to have supper with the family most nights. He had time to be civic-minded. He was a convinced and earnest patron of the local theater, the Arkansas Repertory Company. When a drama about the danger of white supremacists bombed at the box office, Foster wrote a letter to the local papers imploring theatergoers to attend the worthy play.



The Clintons' travails—and Foster's: *Lisa Foster leaving the funeral last week; the cannon*

Foster moved easily in crowds, but he didn't favor small talk. He often ate alone in a restaurant in a downtown mall, one of the best-paid ($295,000 a year) lawyers in town, engrossed in his reading while hunched over a sandwich. A few years ago a reporter asked him if there was a regretted road not taken. Foster mused that he might have liked to live on top of a mountain in Colorado, writing novels. There were also reports, still unconfirmed, that Foster had considered medical help for occasional depression.

Foster watched with amused detachment the political whirl that caught up his old friend, now the governor of the state, Bill Clinton. He was an early contributor and adviser, but he never expressed any wish to get into politics himself. When Clinton asked him to help with a political campaign in 1976, Foster dryly replied, "All right, all right, I'm all fired up."

Foster was enthusiastic about following Clinton to Washington when he won the presidency. He talked of a renewed sense of community in the country, even if it meant a pay cut for him. His wife was less enthusiastic. Their youngest child was still in high school; she had heard how expensive it was to live in Washington.

For his first few months in Washington, Foster lived a bachelor's life in his sister's apartment downtown, working 14 hours a day, taking all his meals in the White House. His job was overwhelming from the start. He couldn't deal with everything on his desk or make all of the calls, no matter how many hours he put in. He couldn't seem to get control of all the controversies that seemed to be spilling out of and over the counsel's office. "He would come to the door of his office and chat for a minute," said one portfolio Arkansas visitor. "But that's all he seemed to have time for."

As a corporate lawyer who was careful to keep his clients out of the papers in Little Rock, he winced at seeing the Clintons' tra-

PAUL FETTERS

vails make the front page every day. The worst was Travelgate. Foster had asked one of his partners in the Rose Law Firm, William Kennedy III, who now worked with him in the White House counsel's office, to look into possible problems in the White House travel office. Kennedy perhaps overinterpreted Foster's orders and pressured the FBI to provide prompt guidance—within 15 minutes—on how to handle the matter. When the scandal broke, Foster thought that he had hurt his friend. Worse, he felt compelled to drag in the First Lady. An old Washington hand advised Foster to make full disclosure: the cover-up, he warned, is always worse than the crime. Foster, over the objections of other White House aides, pushed for a report showing, among other things, that Hillary Clinton had knowledge of the misbegotten purge of the travel office. The press seized on this fact, and Foster grimaced at another headline.

Editorial writers, especially the acerbically conservative crew at The Wall Street Journal, began to go after the Rose firm alumni in the White House. When Foster refused to provide a photo of himself to the paper, a mocking editorial ran a profile with a question mark instead of his picture and demanded, "Who Is Vincent Foster?" In the counsel's office, Foster joined in the macho laughter at the grilling he was getting. But privately, he was beginning to wither under self-doubt. "I tried to tell him, 'It's just politics'," said one friend who shared a long lunch with him a few weeks ago. "But he seemed absolutely inconsolable." When he saw Arkansas friends at parties in the capital, the talk turned to the frightening and unforgiving pace. "Are you having fun?" asked a friend, federal Judge Richard Arnold. "Not yet," Foster replied.

He was never able to dress himself in the standard Washington skin of dismissive cynicism. At a party not long ago, one of these leathery denizens—an Arkansas native, as it happened—asked him half in jest to defend the counsel's office. He earned her disdain by launching into a heartfelt explanation of the problems there. "He should have just waved me off with a laugh," she said.

His wife, Lisa, and his family moved up in the late spring, to a town house on a less-than-fashionable street, a place with a coffee-brown façade and a small brick patio where a patch of grass may once have existed. His neighbors never saw him, at least during daylight.

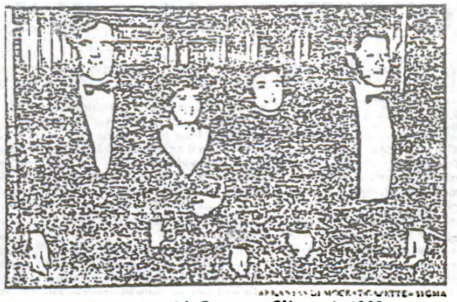
The weekend before his death, Foster and his wife finally took a break. They visited the Eastern Shore of Maryland with the Hubbells, swimming and playing tennis. Foster's old pals were worried: on Sunday night, the president himself called and tried to buck up his friend with 20 minutes of chatter. On Monday night, Bruce Lindsey, the White House personnel director and another close friend and lawyer from Little Rock, dropped by and asked Foster if he wanted to catch a movie. Too busy, replied Foster. At a staff meeting earlier that day, Foster seemed preoccupied. His mind was elsewhere. It was too late.

The investigators are still looking, and some forensic questions remain. Where did he get an 80-year-old revolver? Friends say he never owned guns. Where did he go between the time he left the White House and the time he arrived at Fort Marcy? The police were sent to the scene by an anonymous call to 911. Who was it? And what had the caller seen?

The Park Police and the Justice Department now insist that they want to know not just the "if" of suicide, but the "why" as well. If they really want to know the reason why, says Edwin Shneidman, professor emeritus of thanatology at the University of California, Los Angeles, they will have to perform what he calls a "psychological autopsy"—a search, not for an underlying illness, but for the triggering events that opened Foster's despair like a trapdoor. But that, in turn, would mean looking for more than a still-unfound suicide note. They would have to learn what Foster knew, what his personal and office files held. That could make for some uncomfortable reading, perhaps, for anyone in the Clinton administration.

And the investigators would have to do one more thing, says Shneidman. They'd have to conduct long interviews with his close friends, including Clinton and McLarty, two men at the center of power who were once innocent boys playing mumbletypeg.

With GINNY CARROLL in Little Rock



ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT-GAZETTE—SIGMA

Political whirl: *Foster with Governor Clinton in 1988*

Victim of Washington?

WASH TIMES 7-24-9

Foster faced hard times' n final days

By Frank J. Murray

Deputy White House Counsel Vin nt Foster went through "hard mes," and colleagues urged him to ose up from obvious strain just ws before his apparent suicide, ite House Press Secretary Dee ce Myers told The Washington imes yesterday.

"People had noticed he was down d were worried about him, as we ways worry about people going rough hard times," Miss Myers id in a telephone interview from r Force One, bound for Mr. Fos- funeral in Arkansas.

But she said she knew nothing to pport a statement given to The imes by a source close to the Foster mily that he was being quietly ssured to seek treatment for ress-related depression.

Others have said President Clin n's lifelong friend was concerned out criticism of his role in the hite House travel office investiga n — though he was not among four idely reprimanded officials — attention focused on his former rm by the Wall Street Journal.

e Washington Times' source id Mr Foster's calm exterior a ne-clain shell" that shattered, ng a man who had dominated ations in Little Rock, Ark., de rred by falling short of perfec n in Washington.

Mr Foster, 48, was found dead of parently self-inflicted gunshot und to the head Tuesday in a park Mc Lean.

The source said friends and fam s saw signs of stress for a month or re before the shooting and found n "down and depressed" and withdrawn." He became despon nt in his final two weeks.

Close friends told him to cool n s and relax and not take things p rsonal," the source said, citing Foster's ex-brother-in-law, for r rep. Beryl Anthony, as one who talked to Mr. Foster about his ression.

We don't have an ambulance pull to the White House," the source , stressing that the push to seek fessional help was exerted qui y in a family way"

There's not a damn thing to it. t's a bunch of crap," Mr Anthony l yesterday, slamming down the phone at his El Dorado, Ark., ne.

liss Myers cited Mr. Foster's trip

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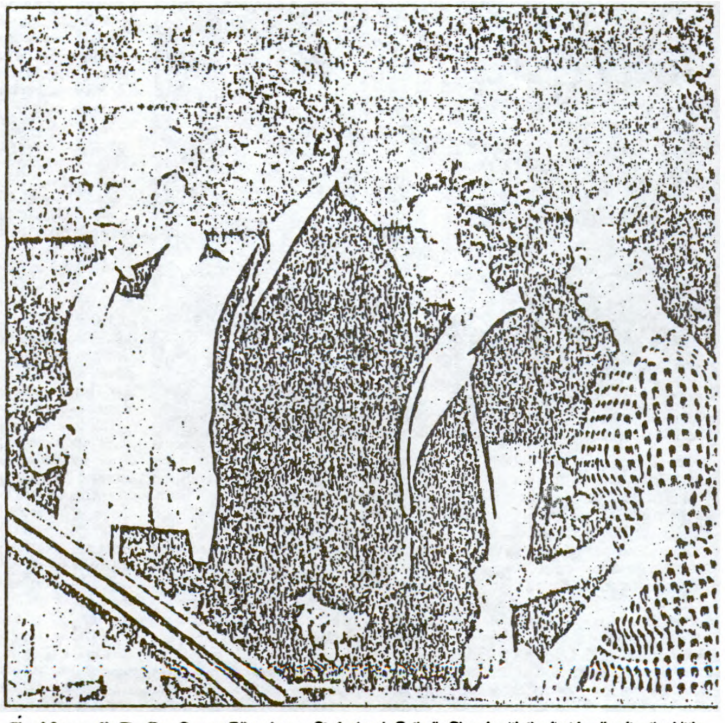

Final farewell: The Rev. George Tiboni leaves St. Andrew's Catholic Church with the first family after the Little Rock funeral for Vincent Foster, the president's lifelong friend and Hillary Rodham Clinton's former law partner.

President buries lifelong pal

Clinton leads eulogies for everyone's 'great protector'

By Ronald A. Taylor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — His boss and childhood buddy yesterday led the farewell to Vincent W. Foster Jr. from friends and colleagues shaken by his apparent suicide.

President Clinton eulogized his deputy counsel for wise advice and high-stepping accomplishments and in a heavy voice recalled the boy with whom he playfully tossed knives in the dirt 42 years ago.

"The knives didn't stick, but the friendship did," Mr. Clinton said in an emotional service at the packed St. Andrew's Catholic Church here.

Gathered into the tiny church were Mr. Clinton, Cabinet members and many of the transplanted Arkansans who lend the federal government, as well as the state's legal and political establishment.

"He was above all a friend to us all," the president said at the service. "Vince was a complicated person. It made him more interesting but no less admirable."

The president remembered Mr. Foster, one of the few members of the White House Counsel's Office who had no government experience, as a leavening influence in the executive office.

Among the ranks of the intense and ego-driven, Mr. Clinton said, Mr. [illegible] body's sense of self-importance."

Mr. Clinton cited Mr. Foster's Ma guidance to the University of Ar kansas School of Law's graduatin class as an example of his wisdom.

"I cannot make this point to yo too strongly. There is no victory, n advantage, no fee, no favor which i worth even a blemish on your repu tation for intellect and integrity," M Foster said in remarks that were re printed in the Arkansas Democrat Gazette yesterday.

"If there is a sadness," Mr. Clinto said of the death, it is that "some times Vince ignored his own advice.

Mr. Foster was "a great protector

WASH TIMES 7-21-93

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...e of the things that has made ...d us feel so badly in the last ...rs is that we could never re... a time when he ever asked ...us to protect him. It was al...the other way around," the ...ent said

the flight from Washington, ...ial policy talk and study of ...g banks were absent. The ...ent roamed the plane and ...ucstly and somberly

traveling party included At... General Janet Reno, Sens. ...umpers and David Pryor of ...sas, White House Counsel ...rd Nussbaum, his assistant ...n Kennedy III, and most of ...aff of his office.

...s present were Associate At... General Webster Hubbell, ...House Personnel Director ...Lindsey, White House Chief of ...Thomas F. "Mack" McLarty ...mer Rep. Beryl Anthony of ...sas.

...he Mr Clinton's wife, Hillary, ...aughter, Chelsea, listened as ...

the front row, the president said: "We owe Vince some things, you and I. We owe it to him to make sure that he will never be evaluated by how his life ended, but by how it was lived."

He said the Clinton and Foster families were close and often socialized, "listening to music and drinking spirits and being incredibly silly."

He closed his remarks with a reference to Leon Russell, the late-'60s rock musician: "Leon Russell wrote a song in which he said, 'I love you in a place that has no space or time. I love you for my life. You are a friend of mine.'

"God bless, my friend, and God-speed."

After the ecumenical service, the flag-draped coffin was taken on a two-hour procession to a quiet burial in Hope, Ark., the hometown of Mr. Foster and the president.

Before arriving at the cemetery, the procession stopped in the now-faded neighborhood where the two men played as boys.

Reporters, who were allowed to stand across the street from the church during the funeral, were kept far from the brief burial service.

Mr. Foster, 48, the father of three children, had been lauded by the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette as "one of best and brightest."

He graduated with honors from Davidson College, finished at the top of his class at the University of Arkansas School of Law, was first on the state bar exam, became a partner in the Rose Law Firm in two years and was considered one of the state's leading litigators.

His body was found Tuesday at Fort Marcy, a McLean park that overlooks the Potomac River. Police said he apparently shot himself.

No motive for suicide has surfaced. Mr. Foster had a role in some of the administration's early embarrassments with nominations and the White House travel office but was not held responsible for them.

White House Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers said there will be a "routine" investigation into the case by U.S. Park Police and the FBI.

"I think the Justice Department will just look again at the circumstances to make sure there wasn't any evidence of foul play or any obvious motive, like blackmail," she said.

Lisa Foster follows the coffin containin

epression symptoms difficult to hide

...SHINGTON TIMES

...pression may affect one in five ...ricans at some point in their ...and, if left untreated, a person ...ally cannot conceal its symp... including mood swings.

...er symptoms include irritabil... difficulty in concentration, in... and appetite changes.

...extreme cases, the sufferer will ...verwhelming feelings of help... and worthlessness and may ...der suicide. Such people often ...warning signs, such as giving ...belongings or suddenly writ... ...ers to old friends.

One form of clinical depression, called unipolar depression, involves a period of depression after a long period, perhaps six months, of a more stable mood. Bipolar depression, commonly called manic depression, is characterized by quick swings from extreme elation to extreme depression.

Depression caused by chemical imbalances usually is treatable with drugs. Depression caused by factors outside the body, such as anxiety about illness or loss of a loved one, is considered a fact of life and often is allowed to resolve itself without direct treatment.

Clinical depression of the type for which D.C. Council Chairman John Wilson was being secretly treated before he hanged himself May 19 includes a range of symptoms that friends say never were seen in Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster. There apparently is no way to determine the condition's existence after death.

"His family says with certainty that he'd never been treated," White House Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers said yesterday.

OSTER

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...weekend to Maryland's Eastern ...e with his family and the family ...sonal Attorney General Web... Hubbell as evidence he was ...e of the effects of his 12-hour-a-...seven-day-a-week work sched...

...think Vince said he was tired ...ught to take a little time off," ...said.

...nd yesterday, administration ...ials had brushed off suggest... that Mr Foster sent signals of ... at his desk Tuesday and left work at ... p.m., five hours before his death.

"We've tried very hard not to ascribe motives. It's not for us publicly to do," Miss Myers said yesterday. "And second, there was no reason to believe he was despondent."

Soon after the shooting, White House Communications Director Mark Gearan dismissed anecdotes about changes in Mr. Foster's demeanor and said several times the deputy counsel never indicated to colleagues "anything was out of the ordinary."

Mr. Clinton's comments Wednesday about the death, in public and at a private staff meeting, suggested have been troubled.

"I also encouraged the staff to remember that we're all people and that we have to pay maybe a little more attention to our friends and our families and our co-workers and try to remember that work can never be the only thing in life, and a little humility in the face of this is very, very important," Mr. Clinton said.

The president also said he didn't think Mr. Foster blamed himself for things that went wrong in the administration's first six months, an observation contradicted from many sides.

The Wall Street Journal repeatedly has questioned the administra...

the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock. The other former partners are first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, Mr. Hubbell and Associate White House Counsel William Kennedy III.

"We think these issues are entirely appropriate, and presume there will be occasion to return to them in the future. . . . If anything, Mr Foster's tragic death adds to the curiosity," the Journal said in a Thursday editorial.

"In me and most people, it [editorial criticism] seemed the normal course of things. You know I'm no stranger to press criticism," Miss Myers said.

According to The Times' sources

...husband's body out of St. Andrew's Catholic Church in Little Rock, Ark.

...than invincible in Wash-
...ington, the guy went from
...the major leagues, and
...nothing with the
...said.

...tacts with them until after yester-
day's funeral in Little Rock.

"It is unusual that, so far, we haven't heard from one person who can tell us anything about his activ-
...after [illegible] Mac Ri...

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OSTER

rage A1

id not go to his Georgetown

had attended Mr Clinton's an- ment of the nomination of J. Freeh to head the FBI and ined Mr. Nussbaum to watch levised start of Senate hear- or Supreme Court nominee Bader Ginsburg.

en the body was discovered by , it was clothed in tie, shirt- s and suit pants. It was beside amental cannon at a Potomac overlook in Fort Marcy Park, the George Washington Park- McLean.

s not clear if Mr. Foster tried act other family members, in- g his sister, Assistant Attorney al Sheila Foster Anthony, chief Department lobbyist.

e summoned by an anon- caller made the first tenta- entification from a White folder in a matching suit coat n his gray-brown 1989 Nissan hassis tags, parked nearby.

have no motive for it. It bot- eryone," said Maj. Robert d the U.S. Park Police after ay's autopsy. Toxicology re- nd other medical tests will least a few days, he said.

Clinton was visibly stricken Foster's death, the second iend to die by a self-inflicted :. Oxford roommate Frank hot himself in 1971 at Spo- ash, in the confused after- a draft-evasion case.

de is rare among high public . Former Defense Secretary orrestal was the last rank- cal known to kill himself, from a window 44 years ago Bethesda Naval Hospital. y Rodham Clinton, who was Rock, was notified of Mr. death at 9:40 p.m. in a call McLarty, who waited about es longer to let Mr. Clinton interview on "Larry King ve breaking the news.

months at the White House, e's relative anonymity were became linked to political ical mistakes including ices for attorney general Cabinet posts as well as tac- e probe and firing of seven tice aides.

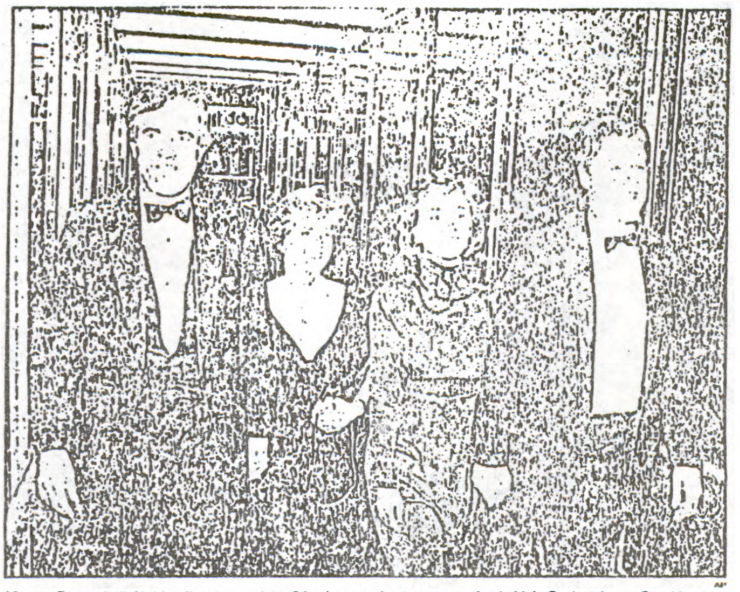
came the focus of running ary in the Wall Street Jour- h titled its June 17 lead edi- ho is Vince Foster?" and at titled a demand for his pla- inder the Freedom of Infor- ct

orts focused on the power what they called a "four- ng plant" into government Rose Law Firm in Little ere Mr. Foster worked for

ner former partners are the / — whom Mr. Foster re- Rose for a 17-year stint — ve friend, Associate At- eneral Webster Hubbell, ate White House Counsel Kennedy III.

nnedy was reprimanded in actions carried out at the of Mr. Foster during the ice investigation. Mr. Fos- ot included among those disciplined, and the pres- bted such rough patches l to his suicide.

think so. I certainly don't : can explain it, and I cer- 't think it's accurate," Mr. id.



Vincent Foster Jr. (left), his wife, Lisa, and the Clintons attend a theater opening in Little Rock, Ark., on Oct. 12, 1988. Mr. Foster, the No. 2 lawyer at the White House, died Tuesday in a Virginia park in an apparent suicide.

Hillary loses longtime friend, investment partner, in suicide

By Michael Hedges
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Vincent Foster, the deputy White House counsel who committed suicide Tuesday, was more than a friend to the Clintons, he was a longtime business partner of Hillary Rodham Clinton.

In 1983 Mr. Foster, Mrs. Clinton and Webster Hubbell, associate director of the Justice Department and close Clinton adviser, approached a Little Rock, Ark., stockbroker about starting a partnership called Midlife Investments, a partnership that apparently still existed at the time of Mr. Foster's death.

"I was working at E.F. Hutton in Little Rock, and the three of them approached me about setting up a partnership," said Roy Drew, now an investment consultant in Little Rock. "They each put up about $15,000, as I recall," he said.

The Clintons' joint tax returns showed that Mrs. Clinton was a partner in Midlife Investments from 1983 until at least the end of 1991. The address listed for the partnership in the Clinton tax returns was the Rose Law Firm, the influential firm where all three of the partners worked.

The business relationship is one more indication of the special ties among those who worked for the Rose Law Firm, considered the most powerful legal organization in Arkansas and one with complicated business interests.

White House spokesmen had no direct information on the partnership yesterday. "They are in the process of setting up a blind trust. It takes a long while to do it, so it's not accomplished yet. Ricki Seidman is

VINCENT FOSTER JR.
White House deputy counsel

Born: Jan. 15, 1945 in Hope, Ark.

Family: Wife, Lisa, and three children.

Education: Bachelor's degree, Davidson College, 1967; attended Vanderbilt University; Law degree, University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, 1971.

Career highlights: Partner, Rose Law Firm, 1971-1993; White House deputy counsel, 1993.

Source: Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory, Associated Press

The Washington Times

Mrs. Clinton, said when asked about Mrs. Clinton's financial holdings.

Mr. Lattimore said that her current holdings are unchanged from recent filings, that nothing has been sold or acquired.

Herb Rule, a senior partner at the firm who recruited Mr. Foster to work there in 1970, said he had only recently learned of Midlife Investments, and assumed it was solely a stock-buying partnership.

Mr. Rule said Mr. Foster, Mrs. Clinton and Mr. Hubbell worked closely together at the law firm and were good friends. He said he had not known the group was using the law firm as the mailing address for their partnership but suggested it was done because they spent time in common at the firm.

According to the Clintons' tax returns, a fourth person joined the partnership after it was formed. Tax returns reflected that the partnership never yielded [illegible] never much more than that.

That surprised Mr. Drew. "They bought lots of shares in several companies — Firestone Tire and Diamond Shamrock are two that I recall," he said.

"The whole thing seemed spiritually to me from the start. Most people, if they have $15,000 to invest, they go alone, they don't go to two other friends and say, 'Let's get in this together,' " Mr. Drew said.

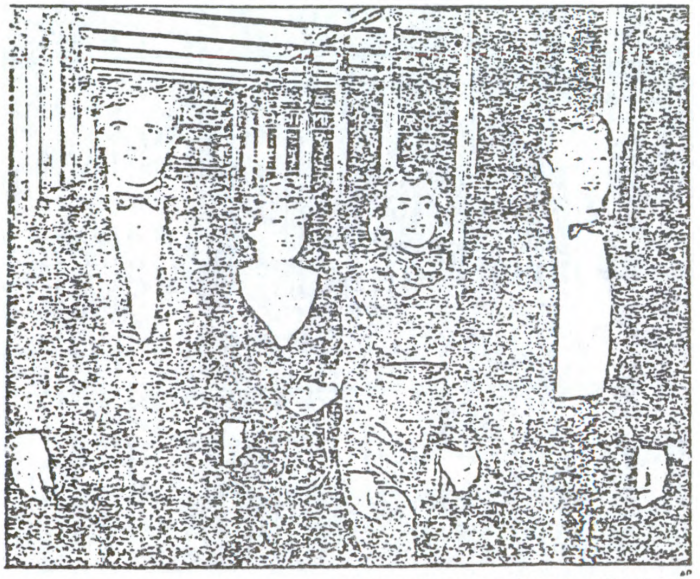
At the time Mr. Hubbell's appointment was being reviewed by the Senate Judiciary Committee, staff investigators for both Democrats and Republicans called Mr. Drew and inquired about Mr. Hubbell's stock dealings.

Mr. Drew said he told them about the partnership involving Mrs. Clinton and Mr. Foster and was told the committee was interested in that. The committee investigators who talked with Mr. Drew refused to discuss the matter yesterday.

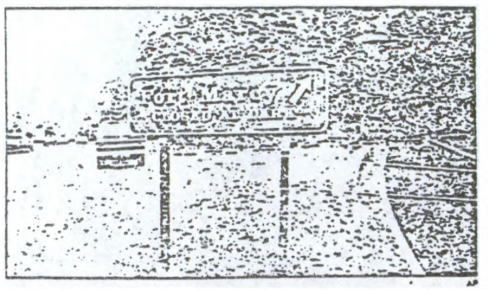
Mr. Drew said that shortly after the Midlife investment partnership was formed, Mr. Hubbell contacted him about buying stock in a company called Arkla, then selling for about $18 a share.

He said that within days of that purchase in April 1983, Mrs. Clinton called him and asked him how Arkla stock was performing, but made no purchase of it. The value of the Arkla stock rose steadily after the Hubbell purchase to a high of $25.62 a share on June 6, 1983, about a month and a half after Mr. Hubbell bought it, Mr. Drew said.

At that point, he said, Mr. Hubbell sold 300 shares. On July 19, 1983, Mr. Hubbell sold the remaining shares at $24.50. Mr. Hubbell made a $3,500 [illegible]



zen: Foster Jr. (left), his wife, Lisa, and the Clintons attend a theater opening in Little Rock, Ark., on Oct. 12, 1988. Foster, the No. 2 lawyer at the White House, died Tuesday in a Virginia park in an apparent suicide.



Police tape bars the entrance yesterday to the site of the suicide.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1993 A5

One of the Golden Boys

ifelong Friend Had Been Clinton's 'Rock of Gibraltar'

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Staff Writer

Tuesday should have been a banner day r Vincent Foster Jr.

The Supreme Court nominee he had ised to select was appearing before the nate Judiciary Committee on what apared to be a triumphant march toward nfirmation. A new FBI director was nounced in a Rose Garden ceremony that ester attended, where he shook hands th guests and smiled at friends in the wd.

"We hit two home runs," an ebullient ite House counsel Bernard Nussbaum d Foster when the deputy counsel walked o Nussbaum's office shortly after noon.

Foster, in his typical low-key fashion, st sort of smiled," Nussbaum recalled terday. "And I said, 'I'll see you later,' d that's the last time I saw Vince."

nstead of celebrating, Foster ate lunch ne at his desk, left the White House and ve to a Virginia park where police said shot himself in the head. Yesterday, as y struggled to make sense of what Presnt Clinton described as the "mystery ut something inside of him" that drove ter to take his own life, lifelong friends new White House colleagues were nmous in their view that Foster was the person they would have expected to mit suicide.

"For more years than most of us like to it, in times of difficulty he was normally Rock of Gibraltar while other people r having trouble," an ashen-faced Clinold reporters yesterday. "No one could remember the reverse being the case."

id Little Rock lawyer Joe Purvis, a d since childhood. "Vince was very t the rule of reason. He was not given ulsing rash, quick judgments. . . . Vince t do wild and crazy things."

t a shelf in his West Wing office, Foster a photograph of three children at a day party long ago: the president, e House Chief of Staff Thomas F. h" McLarty and Foster. Like his boyfriends, Foster—a few years older—ne of the golden boys of Hope.

r father was successful in real estate , and Vincent Jr.—so tall and thin his 's called him "pencil"—was president senior class.

was first in his class at the University ansas Law School. But, as he recalled he gave the commencement address ar, he skipped his own graduation to n the gown rental and go straight to w job in Little Rock. He scored first in te on the bar exam, made partner at ne law firm in a mere two years, he leader of the bar and an idol to the r lawyers at the firm.

Foster told a newspaper several years ago that he had "always fantasized going off to the mountains of Colorado and writing a great novel in seclusion," but his real life was that of a successful corporate litigator, with a blue-chip client list and a six-figure income.

"I would call him one of the most compassionate, ethical lawyers I have ever known," said Gloria Cabe, a former top Clinton aide in Arkansas and a friend of Foster's for 15 years. She described him as a man with an old-fashioned, southern lawyer's sense of propriety.

Foster "was a perfectionist and very much a detail man," Purvis said. "Anything Vince would do would be done, and it would be done right."

In Washington, Foster for the first time in his life confronted intense and sustained criticism as the White House in general and the counsel's office in particular endured a series of damaging events—from the difficulties of selecting an attorney general to the controversy over the firing of the White House travel office staff. During his first six weeks on the job, Foster—already a slender man—lost 12 pounds.

"He probably was more sensitive to the criticisms than most," said one close friend. While other Arkansans had had experience in public life, this friend said, "Vince had been the quiet, behind-the-scenes lawyer. . . . I just think that it bothered him. He took things very personally, and probably much more personally than anybody even close to him realized."

In an interview with the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette in April, he said he did not have a full appreciation of the variety of issues that the office would face nor the time demands. "It is more challenging and more exciting than I anticipated."

Like other White House staffers, he complained good-naturedly about the grueling hours that kept him away from his wife, Lisa, and their three children. But friends said he seemed to be deriving some pleasure of what he described as his new "adventure."

Purvis recalled Foster telling him about his feeling on leaving the White House at the end of a typical 12-hour day. "He said he'd be worn out and he'd look back and here's the White House at night lighted up," Purvis recalled. "And it would hit him where he was and what he was doing and just how incredible the whole thing was and how lucky he was."

But Purvis, in the April interview with the Democrat-Gazette, had what now seems an eery warning about his friend. Foster, he said, was "working himself to death."

Staff writer Dan Balz contributed to this report.

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White House Mourns Loss of Deputy Counsel

FOSTER, From A1

Clinton, in a brief public tribute in the Rose Garden. He said he had encouraged the White House staff to "try to remember that work can never be the only thing in life."

Although White House officials said they saw few if any signs of emotional problems from Foster, others who were his friends described themselves as worried over his depression and anxiety. One Washington friend said, "His friends could see his depression and his wife was terribly worried about it. He took everything to heart, too much to heart. He felt responsible for things he should not have felt responsible. He felt these burdens and could not seem to shake them off the way others do."

The friend said that the Fosters and associate attorney general Webster Hubbell and his wife went to the Eastern Shore last weekend for a break from the pressures—Hubbell is another friend from the Rose law firm—and that Foster's family believed it had helped him. "Certainly people who knew him well—he is reserved and hard to know, really—felt he was depressed, but not depressed in the sense of killing himself. I can tell you that thought did not enter people's minds," the friend said.

Clinton addressed the mystery himself. "No one can ever know why this happened," he said. "Even if you had a whole set of objective reasons, that wouldn't be why it happened, because you could get a different, bigger, more burdensome set of objective reasons. . . . So what happened was a mystery about something inside of him."

White House Chief of Staff Thomas F. "Mack" McLarty, who described himself as "heartbroken" at the death of a man who also was his lifelong friend, said, "Try as we might, all of our reason, all of our rationality, all of our logic cannot answer the questions raised by such a death."

From information provided by the White House and the U.S. Park Police, Foster had a typical morning Tuesday and lunch at his desk before leaving his second floor office about 1 p.m. He would not be heard from, by family or staff, again.

Around 6 p.m., Fairfax County rescue workers found the body after responding to an emergency call of trouble at the outpost that overlooks the Potomac River.

Maj. Robert H. Hines, a Park Police spokesman, said Foster, dressed in slacks and a dress shirt but no tie, was carrying no identification when his body was found. Foster's suitcoat, with his wallet and identification, was found later in his car by police searching for clues. The car, with Arkansas license plates, was parked along with several others in the lot of the overlook, which is off the George Washington Memorial Parkway in McLean.

"Some people who commit suicide have a tendency to seek out a nice area of solitude," Park Police Sgt. Gregory Brown said of that area. "It appears he went off and found himself a quiet place and that was it."

Park Police reported that a revolver was found near the body. Law enforcement sources said the Park Police asked the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to trace two Colt .38s manufactured in 1913, but ATF was unable to do so because of the age of the weapons.

Shortly after 9 p.m., McLarty was notified of the unconfirmed death and by 10 p.m., the death was confirmed. Clinton was told by McLarty just after he finished an appearance on the "Larry King Live" show on CNN, and Clinton and McLarty went quickly to Foster's Georgetown home to comfort his wife, Lisa. Friends described a shocked and grieving group of Arkansans engaging in the same soul-searching over Foster that enveloped the White House yesterday.

The White House announced that the Justice Department would be the "point of contact" for an investigation into Foster's death by the U.S. Park Police.

A search of Foster's White House office is scheduled for today, Justice Department spokesman Dean St. Dennis said. Two senior Justice Department lawyers, David Margolis and Roger Adams, are participating because "there is apparently a great deal in the office on paper and in the computer concerning Foster's privileged communications with the president," St. Dennis said.

Clinton, joined by a contingent of Arkansas friends, will travel to Little Rock Friday for the funeral. Hillary Clinton, who some describe as an even closer friend of Foster than the president, already is in Little Rock.

The president canceled his public events yesterday but said he had kept to his routine of meetings in the White House. "We have to go on—we have the country's business to do," he said. Aides described him as sitting up until almost 2 a.m. wondering what had brought Foster to the edge. "He was perplexed, like everyone," one aide said.

Some staff members, overcome with emotion, described a morning meeting in which Clinton recalled his childhood with Foster in what one called "the most evocative, moving words." The White House later released a transcript in which Clinton called Foster "a perfectly wonderful man on whom I relied and on whom I put a lot for a very long time."

Clinton said that when McLarty informed him of Foster's death, "I just kept thinking in my mind of when we were so young, sitting on the ground in the backyard, throwing knives into the ground and seeing if we were

"Vince Foster was a wonderful man in every way," the president said in a brief Rose Garden tribute to his longtime friend.

adroit enough to make them stick." Clinton, McLarty and Foster grew up together in Hope, where Clinton's grandparents' yard abutted the larger yard of the Foster family.

Clinton spoke of Foster being there for him when he began his career in politics, when he ran for Arkansas attorney general and governor. He said when the Rose law firm hired Hillary, "Vince Foster and Webb Hubbell became her closest friends."

Because of his job, Foster had been associated with some of the administration's problems in appointments that had not been thoroughly investigated, and in the travel office affair where he had attended some of the meetings related to it and buried Hillary Clinton. But he was not criticized in that situation, nor held responsible for some of the problems with appointments.

Yet a friend described him as feeling responsible. "He was a guy whose individual sense of responsibility for things went well beyond what a normal person would do. He brought everything on top of himself and was almost obsessive in wanting everything to be done right and feeling he somehow could have made it right if it wasn't."

Staff writers Dan Balz, Michael Isikoff, Bill Miller and Pierre Thomas contributed to this report.

Park Police To Conduct Inquiry

'Routine' Probe Set On Foster's Death

By Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Justice Department yesterday backed off its pledge to conduct a full investigation into the death of White House senior aide Vincent Foster Jr., saying it was merely participating in a low-level "inquiry" that was being run by the U.S. Park Police.

"There is no investigation being conducted by the Justice Department," chief department spokesman Carl Stern said. Because Park Police officials are convinced that Foster took his own life, the department had no authority to launch such a probe, Stern said. "There's no suspicion that a crime occurred," he said.

At the same time, a Park Police official minimized that agency's inquiry, calling it a "routine" probe that was primarily aimed at assuring investigators there was a general explanation, such as depression, for Foster to have killed himself. Asked if Park Police officials were seeking to interview President Clinton, Hillary Rodham Clinton or Chief of Staff Thomas F. "Mack" McLarty, all close personal friends of Foster, police spokesman Maj. Robert Hines said that had not been determined but added: "I don't think we have any indication … that will be needed."

Stern's comments yesterday appear to conflict with statements made by White House and Justice Department officials last week and raise new questions about the extent of the inquiries into his death. They also come after a series of similar statements by President Clinton and other senior White House officials, suggesting that Foster's death be viewed as a personal tragedy unrelated to his job and that, as Clinton said last week, "no one can ever know why this happened."

As deputy White House counsel and a former partner of Hillary Clinton at the Rose law firm in Little Rock, Ark., Foster was among a handful of White House aides considered the closest to the president. A 48-year-old father of three with no known history of mental illness or erratic behavior, Foster last Tuesday left his White House office midday and was not seen again until his body was found at Fort Marcy Park in McLean, the apparent victim of a self-inflicted gunshot wound.

Last Wednesday, White House communications director Mark Gearan told reporters that at the request of White House counsel Bernard Nussbaum, "The investigation [into Foster's death] will be coordinated by the Department of Justice and the office of the attorney general and her deputy, Phil Heymann."

CARL STERN
… "no suspicion that a crime occurred"

The following day, department spokesman Dean St. Dennis expanded on those comments, saying the Justice probe will seek "to find out what the factors were—if it was a puzzle—that led to him killing himself."

Stern sought to minimize the apparent conflict yesterday, suggesting that some of it may result from a semantical confusion over the difference between an inquiry and "an investigation" that is launched to solve a crime. He said "there is certainly an interest in acquiring additional information" about Foster's death. Heymann, who last week was said to be coordinating the probe, was receiving "regular reports" from the Park Police although he was not directing the inquiry, he said.

But department officials familiar with the probe say yesterday's clarifications reflected a far less intensive inquiry than was suggested last week. A full Justice investigation would involve use of the FBI, interviews with all of Foster's contacts at the White House, including the president and first lady as well as a review of incoming and outgoing phone calls, visitors and government matters that he was working on, officials said.

Some of those steps may yet be undertaken by the Park Police, but an FBI official said yesterday the bureau was merely "monitoring" the inquiry but not actively participating. Last week, two FBI agents and two lawyers from the Justice Department's criminal division participated in a search of Foster's office while Nussbaum reviewed Foster's papers and computer discs and removed material that was considered privileged or personal.

Those items were not independently reviewed by the Justice lawyers who accepted Nussbaum's assurances that the search did not discover "anything that shed light on why Foster committed suicide," Stern said.

Conferees Divided c

Plan to Cut Incentive Credit for Island-

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Staff Writer

Gasoline taxes are on the table, major social programs are under the knife and billions of dollars are at stake as House and Senate negotiators operate on President Clinton's economic package. And then there is Section 936 of the U.S. Tax Code.

More lobbying, more studies and more political capital have gone into the fight over a tax credit to U.S. firms operating in Puerto Rico than all but the biggest-ticket items of the deficit reduction bill.

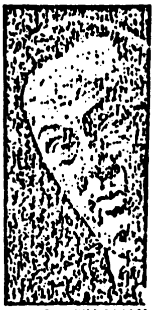
Like many of the issues facing the conferees, the Puerto Rico tax credit is costly, complex and, depending on how it is structured, can benefit one industry over another by billions of dollars. And like every tax matter, it has been fought out by a roster of former top officials of tax-writing committees and the Treasury Department. Beryl Anthony Jr., a former congressman from Arkansas and close friend of the president, was hired by four drug companies to lobby the White House.

At issue is whether the $3 billion-a-year tax credit, designed to create jobs in Puerto Rico, should be revised to reduce its benefits to drug companies that employ relatively few of the workers in U.S. plants there.

According to Congress's General Accounting Office, 26 drug houses received 56 percent of the total tax benefits in 1987—$1.3 billion—while employing 18 percent of the 101,000 workers in U.S. plants in the U.S. commonwealth. The estimated tax savings per employee in 1989 was $156,400 for Pfizer Inc., $110,493 for Merck & Co. and $80,000 for American Home Products Corp.

Clinton in his budget statement called the tax incentive—by which firms can shelter the income they earn from products manufactured in Puerto Rico—"extremely costly."

He called for an approach favoring companies that employ a lot of people instead of basing the tax break on company income, limiting the tax credit to 65 percent of the payroll of U.S. factories in the commonwealth. The revisions were estimated to save $6.7 billion over



SEN. BILL BRADL
… fought for two-pronged

five years, almost half o
billion projected cost if n
were made.

The House readily ag
the proposal in May, bu
faced a different fate in t
Finance Committee afte
byists turned up the heat

Committee Chairman I
rick Moynihan (D-N.Y.),
large Puerto Rican com
came under pressure f
monwealth officials fearf
plan would scare away
panies. Senate staffers s
tified the committee tha
not approve more than $
in cuts over five years.

The drug industry co
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Sources said Bradley f
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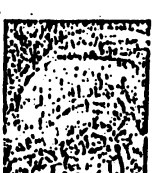

. Little Rock, Clinton Aide's Apparent Suicide Is Somehow Connected to the Ways of Washington

By David Von Drehle
Washington Post Staff Writer

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 24—
ten the funeral for White House
uty counsel Vince Foster Jr. was
'y packed with mourners Friday,
l the heavy doors of St. Andrew's
thedral slammed shut, among the
owd left sweltering under the
owtorch sun were two federal ap-
llate judges, the chief justice of
e state Supreme Court and the
airman of the Arkansas Demo-
atic Party.

Yet no one called this a snub or a
ffe; no one mulled what implica-
ons this might have for the local
wer map. Things are not the
me here as they are in Washing-
n. Certain events simply happen,
d have no darker meaning. Build-
s fill, people arrive too late.

Whereas, in the view of Doug
ford, a Little Rock lawyer and
end of Foster: "In Washington,
ere is an insatiable appetite for
me. When there's a flood, the
t God made rain is not good
ough. The dam was too low. The
n was too high. The response is
o slow. There's not enough mon-
. Someone . must always be
amed."

Such ruminations are very much
the air here, ever since Foster's
ysterious apparent suicide last
esday in Fort Marcy Park over-
oking the Potomac. Friends and
lleagues remember an invincible
ster here in Little Rock, and pon-
r the differences between this
tle state capital in the heartland
d the far-off place called Wash-
gton.

It's not that they blame Washing-
n for Foster's death, they hasten
add. It's just that, to them, the
ice and the death seem somehow
extricable. And a number of them
e the day Foster left Little Rock
follow his friend, the new pres-
ent.

"I wish he hadn't have gone,"
ys Joe Purvis, a Little Rock law-
r and friend of Foster from boy-
od. "He was the best and bright-
t this state has to give. He
uld've stayed here and been at
e pinnacle; he was a lock to be the
xt president of the Arkansas bar,
he wanted it.

"But how do you say no when the
esident of the United States asks
u to come and work in the White
use? If you have any love of coun-

VINCE FOSTER JR.
. . . mentor saw him as a perfectionist

according to the consensus of local memory, suave, confident, prosperous, accomplished. It says something about him that his client list included the most important firms in the state: Stephens Inc., perhaps the most powerful investment bank off Wall Street; Tyson Foods, the biggest poultry company in the country; Wal-Mart, the nation's largest retailer.

It says something more that the prestigious local law firm of Wright, Lindsey, Jennings chose Foster as its outside counsel. Foster was a partner in the Rose law firm, one of Wright, Lindsey's fiercest competitors. "The consummate lawyer," said Buford of the Wright firm. "I idolized that guy."

Never did Foster show uncertainty or dread. On Friday night, after Foster's funeral and the long drive to Hope for the burial, a group of Little Rock citizens sat around a table and tried to figure precisely who it was Foster reminded them of. Then it hit them. The cool demeanor, the grace, the sly smile from the corner of the mouth: Cary Grant.

Vince Foster of Washington was another character altogether, according to much of that city's dinner party chatter and heated commentary. He was a bumbler in the troubled White House counsel's office or, alternatively, one of a shadowy cabal of former Rose firm comrades, along with Hillary Rodham Clinton, Associate Attorney General Webster L. Hubbell and [illegible]

nominations of Zoe E. Baird as attorney general and Lani Guinier as assistant attorney general, and in the firings of the travel office staff, and in the slow selection of a Supreme Court nominee, and in the fight to keep certain proceedings of the health care task force private.

This gap between Foster here and Foster there seems, to many in Little Rock, poisonous. Washington's implications and insinuations, it's obsession with process over results, the who's-up and who's-down seem thick with venom. Washington is a city that finds motive behind every event, and all motives suspect.

Ann Pincus, a Little Rock native who lives in Washington with her husband, a Washington Post reporter, makes a harsh comparison between the big capital and the smaller ones. "In Des Moines, you have to get caught with your hand in the till," she said of heartland capitals in general. In Washington, "you just walk into the bank and people question it."

What's more, Washington wants to know who drove you to the bank, and who owns the car, and who unlocked the door that you walked through. How many banks did you consider and not visit? Skip Rutherford is a confidant of the Arkansans who now work in the White House, although he himself has chosen to remain home, well distant from Washington. "The city is fascinated with process," he said. "This elevates the staff to the spotlight, and every step you take, every move you make, someone is watching you."

Foster, it must be said, hardly caught the brunt of any criticism during his seven months in Washington. White House counsel Bernard W. Nussbaum got the worst of it as a possible bumbler, and Hubbell as a supposed cabalist. But friends said Foster took it especially hard. For he was a perfectionist, in the judgment of Philip Carroll, his mentor and partner at the Rose firm. "And we've wondered lately if that's why he took criticism so hard. We were never aware he was thin-skinned," Carroll said. "I guess because he never came in for any criticism around Arkansas."

An intimate reports that President Clinton has worried through recent months about the effect of

And indeed, criticism is as impermanent as a meteor shower in the capital. Someone chased from the White House in defeat on a Monday turns up Wednesday as a highly paid television pundit. Implicated today, lobbying tomorrow. That's the Washington way.

But in the memory of many in Little Rock, Foster was not adaptable to that ethos. He was a man who, just two months before his death—among some of the worst days of the early Clinton administration—delivered an uncompromising address to graduating law students at the University of Arkansas. "Treat every pleading, every brief, every contract, every letter, every daily task as if your career will be judged on it," he told them. ". . . Do not just accept responsibility, chase it down."

Perhaps because reputation and integrity seem so fungible in Washington, and judgment so ephemeral, the view of what can be known, ultimately, about Foster's death is not the same there as it is here in Little Rock. The nation's capital burns up with rumors and theories about dark secrets and blossoming scandals, blackmail and worse. "Vince Foster! Was he murdered?" a conspiracist trumpeted on AM radio late last week. It is the sort of question Washington could keep lurked for decades. It has before.

Here, people here tend to share the view expressed by Clinton that something unknowable simply snapped in the head of Vince Foster. They reflect the mood of the lines of the poet Robert Frost, that "the nearest friends can go with anyone to death, comes so far short they might as well not try to go at all."

"He was not 'chewed up' by Washington," Buford said. "I resent that suggestion. Vince was such an able man. I think maybe the incredible pressure, the workload, exhausted him, and that was part of it, but ultimately something was badly askew, something so wrong it could make him think his three kids could be better off without him."

Again: His friends do not blame Washington. Nor do they believe that their friend was conquered by it. Simply, they will always think of Washington as the place where—in

Post 7-28-93

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1993 A11

'BI Probes Handling of oster Note

hite House Staff sked About Delay

BI agents yesterday began in-iewing White House staff mem-s about their handling of a note nd in the briefcase of deputy nsel Vincent Foster Jr. to deter-e why they waited 30 hours be-e turning it over to U.S. Park ice investigating Foster's appar-suicide on July 20.

The note has been described by ite House staff members and k Police as containing evidence his dejection over his job and blems that have arisen in the ite House counsel's office, such the travel office affair.

Although it was discovered by an e to White House counsel Ber-d Nussbaum on Monday after-n, it was not handed over to the k Police until Tuesday evening er a series of high-level debates t ultimately involved Attorney neral Janet Reno.

The delay aroused concerns ong Park Police investigators t the White House was withhold-evidence in the case. But White use officials have said the delay urred because they wanted to t provide a copy to Foster's wid-who had not yet returned from husband's funeral in Arkansas.

Justice Department spokesman rl Stern said that Deputy Attor-y General Philip B. Heymann re-ested that the FBI conduct the erviews on the handling of the e as part of an upcoming Park lice report on Foster's death. e idea was to have a "clearly dis-erested party" review the maj-

Clinton Called Foster the Day Before He Died

Associated Press

Knowing that his old friend was "having a rough time," President Clinton called Vincent W. Foster Jr. the day before the White House lawyer died in an apparent suicide, a spokeswoman said yesterday.

Press secretary Dee Dee Myers divulged little about the conversation but said Clinton invited Foster to a movie in the White House. She said they talked about a number of things, including work, and that Clinton "wanted to see how he was" doing.

But the spokeswoman said nobody, including Clinton, thought Foster was under any unusual strain. "There was no reason to believe . . . that he was in any way capable of killing himself," she told reporters.

Myers said Clinton called Foster at home July 19 and invited him to join mutual friends at the White House and see "In The Line of Fire," a movie about a veteran Secret Service agent. Foster declined, then the pair talked for about 20 minutes. Foster apparently killed himself at a Virginia park overlooking the Potomac on July 20.

Myers said it was a normal conversation between two old friends, and Clinton was not concerned for Foster's safety even after hanging up. She said the friends did not fight.

"He called him to talk to him. I think that he knew, as a number of people do, that Vince was having a rough time," she said, confirming a Newsweek magazine report about the call.

It was the first time the White House has specifically said that Clinton or other high-ranking officials were aware that Foster was going through a difficult period.

Myers said Clinton and aides knew that Foster was discouraged over events at work, but Clinton did not "believe that Vince was despondent, that he was in any way considering what happened. Nobody believed that."

Clinton has said the reason Foster killed himself probably would never be known.

7/28/93

Foster Had List Of Psychiatrists, Search Discloses

By Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Staff Writer

White House officials searching the office of Vincent Foster Jr. last week found a note indicating the 48-year-old deputy White House counsel may have considered psychiatric help shortly before he died July 20 in what investigators have concluded was a suicide, federal officials said yesterday.

The officials said the note, containing the names of Washington psychiatrists, was instrumental in convincing Justice Department lawyers that a full-fledged investigation into the circumstances surrounding Foster's death was unwarranted. Foster was found dead of a gunshot wound to the head in a Virginia park.

Administration officials contended the discovery of the list tended to buttress accounts from Foster's friends that he was suffering from depression before his death. But there is no indication that Foster contacted the psychiatrists, and officials acknowledge that discovery of the document has not resolved many of the questions surrounding the incident.

Among the questions, officials said, was where Foster got the 80-year-old revolver that he apparently used to shoot himself and what he did for the five hours between the time he was last seen at the White House and the discovery of his body. The possibility that Foster met somebody at the park before the shooting cannot be ruled out, one investigator said.

Meanwhile, White House officials, who had spoken repeatedly of the "mystery" of the death, yesterday acknowledged that President Clinton and others were concerned that Foster was "down" in the days before his death.

Press secretary Dee Dee Myers said Clinton had called Foster the night before he died to invite him to watch a movie at the White House. Foster declined, and the two chatted for 20 minutes or so. "I think he knew, as a number of people did, that Vince was having a rough time," she said.

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ather
... Partly sunny, breezy, ... Highs 85 ... West winds 10-20 mph. ... Partly sunny. Highs 88. ... winds 10-20 mph. ... Temps. range, 74-99. ... Details on Page B2.

The Washington Post

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Year ... No. 237

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1993

... 25¢

Handling of Foster Case Is Defended

White House Offers Explanation for 30-Hour Delay in Reporting Note

By Ann Devroy and Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Staff Writers

White House officials yesterday described a torrent left by deputy counsel Vincent Foster Jr. as a ... argument with himself" about problems with ... its discovery Monday produced hours of high-... and consultations with Attorney General ... Reno before key officials agreed the note ... be turned over to police.

... 30-hour White House delay in informing U.S. Police of the existence of the note and produced ... increased frustration among police investigators ... who have felt hindered in their pursuit of the case. While convinced that Foster's death was a suicide, investigators believe the White House slowed examination of evidence and interviews necessary to determine if some sudden event connected with his job prompted President Clinton's friend to take his own life, sources said.

In an effort to defend and explain their actions after Foster's apparent suicide July 20, White House Chief of Staff Thomas F. "Mack" McLarty, White House counsel Bernard Nussbaum, counselor David R. Gergen and others yesterday offered reasons for what has seemed to be a less than fully candid and cooperative attitude toward the investigation.

See FOSTER, A9, Col. 1

VINCENT FOSTER JR.
... Clinton aide an apparent suicide

Hill Agrees to Raise Gas Tax 4.3 Cents

Accord Clears Big Hurdle for Budget

By Eric Pianin and David S. Hilzenrath
Washington Post Staff Writers

Congressional budget negotiators yesterday settled on a 4.3 cents per gallon increase in the gasoline tax, removing the last major obstacle to a House-Senate compromise on President Clinton's deficit-reduction plan.

... high priorities with various Democratic factions.

"The probability is that the Senate gas tax will be where we end up," Senate Finance Committee Chairman Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) said late yesterday. Senate and House Democratic aides later confirmed that the negotiators had agreed upon the Senate version.

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... Clinton Aides Agreed Fost...

FOSTER, From A1

In addition, the White House yesterday said it would turn over telephone logs from the last two weeks of Foster's life to Park Police, who are investigating the death in a Virginia riverside park, made administration officials available to investigating officers and reported that Foster's widow, Lisa, yesterday was interviewed for the first time by police.

Yesterday's increased effort to aid investigators and the availability of senior aides to answer reporters' questions reflected concern that the private tragedy of Foster's death has also become a public liability. White House credibility has been called into question by a series of sometimes contradictory statements about the investigation and knowledge on the part of the president and others about Foster's mental state.

Officials said they have tried to balance their responsibility to aid the investigation with concerns about preserving the privacy of Foster's family and safeguarding the privileged material he regularly dealt with as the No. 2 person in the office that advises the president on legal and personnel matters.

U.S. Park Police Chief Robert E. Langston last night said "It's been hard getting some material out of them . . . a lot of political sensitivity has been brought into it." But, he said, his investigators now are "pretty well wrapping this up."

"The evidence led to the conclusion he was suffering from depression, he was dejected by his job."

Langston said investigators had learned Foster was being treated by a physician in Arkansas and that some medication, believed to be an antidepressant, had been shipped to him. But he said it was unclear whether Foster had started taking the medicine.

Langston also said that Foster's widow had been unable to identify the 1913 Army Colt revolver that Foster used to shoot himself. But investigators were sending the weapon to a family member in Arkansas after it was suggested that some firearms similar to it had been "given away by a grandfather" to members of Foster's family some years ago.

White House officials yesterday continued to paint a portrait of Foster as a man who was "down" and "unhappy" and "worried about his performance," but whose suicide was shocking.

The officials said that none of the material recovered thus far—including the note discovered Monday and a list found in his possession with the names and phone numbers of two psychiatrists—offered any explanation for the suicide beyond a depression whose seriousness was visible only in hindsight.

Beyond the delay in informing investigators about the note discovered Monday, officials acknowledged other problems that police say made their investigation more difficult. Despite orders by McLarty, Foster's office was not sealed by White House officials the night his body was found but only at midmorning the next day. And when police later moved to search the office, Nussbaum insisted he would conduct the search in the presence of police, describing what he found but not allowing them to search independently or look at documents, records or other items.

"This was not a crime," Gergen said of the Foster death. He said the White House had been told by authorities that Foster had killed himself, and officials were not preoccupied with preserving evidence or sealing offices.

White House officials yesterday would not release the contents of the note found this week. McLarty described it as "a note of frustration, not of scandal." While it could be read as an explanation for suicide, he said, it also could have been read as "consistent with Vince wanting to quit his job."

"It was curious and vague, it had no date or signature, no reference to suicide," McLarty said. "We don't know when it was written. If one did not know Vince had committed suicide, one could conclude it was a series of arguments on why the job was going badly, that he was going to resign."

Park Police Chief Langston described the note as "dealing with negative things that have occurred," including references to the role of the White House counsel's office in the May firing of officials in the White House travel office and the resulting controversy.

Langston declined to describe the reference to the travel office, but said that "it could be other agencies may be looking at that note," adding that the FBI had been given a copy.

The officials described its discovery in Foster's briefcase this past Monday afternoon as "a chapter out of a John le Carré." In the original search of the office, Nussbaum took what he thought were all the contents out of the briefcase, described as a "battered, leather accordion-style" container. But as Steve Neuwirth, an associate counsel asked to inventory the Foster office on Monday, picked up the briefcase and turned it over to pack it in a box with other personal belongings, scraps of yellow legal paper fell out, one official said. Neuwirth started putting the pieces together, and called Nussbaum.

DAVID R. GERGEN
. . . Foster's death was "not a crime"

Nussbaum called McLarty in Chicago, where he and Gergen were with the president. "He told me it went to Vince's state of mind," McLarty, said. ". . . Bernie said there was no reference to suicide, that it was not a suicide note."

McLarty and Gergen said they agreed the note must be turned over to the Justice Department, but Gergen said, "there were outstanding issues." Included among them were whether it contained material covered by executive privilege and concern that "basic decency" dictated that it not be turned over until Lisa Foster was notified.

McLarty said he wanted Gergen involved in the discussions over how to proceed because of McLarty's own personal connection with Foster—the two have been friends since they and Clinton were youngsters together in Hope, Ark.

McLarty and Gergen said they wanted to wait until Tuesday to decide how to handle the note because they wanted to research legal issues and discuss it with the president.

On Tuesday, the two men said, they had a series of meetings as they awaited the arrival in Wash-

ster Note Should Be Submitted to Police

ington of Lisa Foster and her attorney. Reno and Deputy Attorney General Philip B. Heymann were asked to go to the White House for a discussion late in the day, as soon as Clinton's tight schedule allowed him to fully discuss the matter.

Reno said the note should not be given to the Justice Department but to the Park Police as the lead investigators. By 8 p.m. Tuesday, more than 30 hours after its discovery, police investigators were called to the White House and given the note.

The delay in turning over the note was not the only White House action that police believed hindered their investigation. Police were upset about the failure to seal Foster's office immediately to ensure that no documents, notes or correspondence were removed. McLarty acknowledged that, while he had ordered the office sealed the night Foster died, it remained open and unguarded until at least 10 or 11 a.m. the following day. One person with firsthand knowledge said, "One or two or three" people went in and out before Nussbaum got the Secret Service to post a guard outside the office.

Later, when Nussbaum searched the office in the presence of law enforcement officials and a lawyer representing Foster's family, one source said, an FBI agent was reprimanded by a White House official when he stood up from the chair to which he had been relegated. The official accused the agent of attempting to "peek" at some of the material Nussbaum was removing, and ordered him to sit down.

Police who arrived at Foster's house the night of the death were turned away after being told Lisa Foster and family members were too distraught to talk. Investigators were not allowed to interview her until yesterday. "That was a matter between her lawyers and the police," Gergen said, and the White House "had no role in it."

Despite increasing acknowledgement by White House officials that Foster had been far more upset than they originally had suggested, McLarty, Gergen, White House press secretary Dee Dee Myers and others said yesterday that nothing resembling deep depression was evident to them.

"He was not quite the same can-do guy. His attitude was not the same. But he was working at his job, accomplishing his work. He was less than upbeat, yes, but he did not send any signals of suicide," McLarty said.

Judging from the late-discovered note, and from conversations with friends, Foster did appear to be weighed down by a sense of failures in his work as lawyer to the president and Hillary Rodham Clinton.

The list discovered by Park Police in Foster's possession after his death contained the names of two Washington psychiatrists: Stefan A. Pasternack and Martin G. Allen, clinical professors of psychiatry at the Georgetown University School of Medicine. But Foster did not contact or visit either of them. "And that's the tragedy of it all," said Pasternack. "This could have been prevented."

Friends and associates reported that he showed certain signs of a person suffering from depression, including weight loss and insomnia. But Foster's friends and colleagues cautioned against painting the picture of a suicidal man too starkly. "Yeah, he was under a lot of pressure, but everyone at the White House is under a lot of pressure," said Skip Rutherford, a friend of Foster and confidant of McLarty.

Many friends noted that Foster attended a pool party three weekends before his death, worked both days two weekends before his death, and vacationed at the beach house of Washington lawyer Michael Cardozo the weekend before his death.

"He seemed relaxed and he seemed to be enjoying himself," said Harolyn Cardozo. "There was no indication he was significantly troubled. . . . His relationship with his wife seemed wonderful."

In separate interviews yesterday, Harolyn Cardozo and Michael Cardozo said the weekend had not been designed to cheer up Foster, but had been planned more than a week before as a means for everybody concerned to get a break from the stress of their Washington jobs.

Staff writer David Von Drehle contributed to this report.

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Coming Sunday, August 1

Water, Maine

The Travel section tours Maine lighthouses and sails Maine windjammers.

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

Vincent Foster's Victory

Meet Vincent Foster, movement conservative.

Vincent Foster is one of the White House lawyers from the Rose Law Firm, whose picture we've been seeking through the alleys and byways of the Freedom of Information Act. The picture arrived in time this week for us to celebrate Mr. Foster's victory yesterday in the battle over Hillary Clinton's status as head of the Clintons' health care task force.

An appeals court ruled Tuesday that, as Mr. Foster had been arguing, Mrs. Clinton is indeed the "functional equivalent" of a federal employee, at least as concerns compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, or FACA (as in "facka").

Vincent Foster

The FACA Fight, initiated by various health and doctors' groups, was over whether the Hillary Clinton Health Task Force had to hold its meetings in public, which is what FACA requires when private citizens are serving on a President's advisory committees. Or whether Hillary, the functional federal equivalent, could hold her meetings in secret, as she desired. The appeals court said, sure, go ahead and meet in secret if you want. That's a win for the White House.

However, the court also said it didn't have a clue as to what exactly the task force's so-called "working groups" were all about, or whether FACA applied to their members. The White House said those are all federal employees, too, so they can hold secret meetings. But the appeals court said the legal status of these people isn't at all clear, and so ordered the district court to revisit the FACA netherworld to explore such issues as whether some of Hillary's helpers are "special government employees" or "full time" or "intermittent" or "consultants."

Finally, the court said the plaintiff doctors groups get to look at the almost football-field's worth of paper and documentation that the working groups have piled up by now.

As we say, for achieving these outcomes we think Mr. Foster deserves a salute from conservatives. With one mighty sweep he has struck a blow for separation of powers, executive authority, critics of the litigation explosion, and we dare say, even for the formulators of the Reagan White House's off-the-books Iran-Contra operation.

Conservatives have worried out loud for years about inroads against the President's ability to carry out the functions of his office. In particular, conservatives have noted Congress's instinct to usurp presidential authority, tipping the balance of powers in the legislature's favor. Thus, particular or parochial interests subsume any national interest that a President is elected to represent.

Judge Laurence Silberman, writing for the appeals court (and alluding to Alexander Hamilton along the way), noted: "The ability to discuss matters confidentially is surely an important condition to the exercise of executive power. Without it, the President's performance of any of his duties . . . would be made more difficult. In designing the Constitution, the Framers vested the executive power in one man for the very reason that he might maintain secrecy in executive operations."

Alas, the Clintonites, as is their wont, again allowed hubris to smother mere principle. Instead of a more well-defined operation, they went secret over changing the entire American health care system. Even defenders of executive authority would blanch at such imperial overstretch.

And so now the Clintons will discover the pleasures of the litigation explosion as defined by former Vice President Dan Quayle. Instead of doing productive work, they will spend days bringing forth box after box of documentation, while arguing with a judge about "intermittent" vs. "full-time"—just the way private companies do for the federal prosecutors and agency bureaucrats who enforce the kinds of vague laws that the Clintons' political philosophy favors. Dan Quayle has further details.

As for Iran-Contra, we suspect that Vincent Foster and Ollie North might hit it off. After all, we're supposed to believe that the health task force "officially" disbanded on May 30, and so FACA's requirements are moot. That is, we're supposed to believe that Mrs. Clinton and her associates will never ever hold off-the-books meetings with "non-government" advisers to get the reform plan finished.

Mr. Foster's boss, Bill Clinton, often rails against the gridlock of the "last 12 years." For that reason, we're glad that the case of *Association of American Physicians and Surgeons v. Hillary Rodham Clinton, et al.* has given a Democratic administration the opportunity to explore the questions of presidential authority discussed by Judge Silberman and his colleagues in their decision for the White House.

Incumbents vs. the People

Politicians will do anything to block term limits. Last week, New

longer an official remains in office the more powerful he or she may be-

Diversity Quotas at NEA Skewer Magazine

By Roger Kimball

Like many other governmental age cies, the National Endowment for the A is awaiting the nomination and appoi ment of key personnel. But we do not ha to wait for a new director of the NEA know what direction support for the a will take in the Clinton administration. is the same direction in which the rest the Clinton government is stumbling. T buzzword is "diversity." But the reality, an effort to impose quotas and politica correct thinking. Here as elsewhere t "politics of virtue" is taking precedenc over mundane considerations of quality.

How does it work? Consider the case the Hudson Review. Now celebrating 45th anniversary, the Hudson Review h long been recognized as one of the m distinguished literary quarterlies in t country. Based in New York City, it h published work by T.S. Eliot, Wallac Stevens, Ezra Pound, W.H. Auden a other giants of 20th-century literature.

In recent years, most general inter literary magazines have either expired become platforms for deconstruction a other forms of ideological persiflage. T Hudson Review is rare in having remain a forum for intelligent, well-written cri cism and cultural commentary on a bro spectrum of topics. In fact, it belongs t tiny handful of magazines where the fi criterion of inclusion is literary merit.

Literary merit? Who still cares ab that? Not, apparently, the NEA. For s eral years, the Hudson Review had a pied for and received a small grant fr the endowment's literature program. T year, the grant was turned down. In sponse to a request from the editors, endowment supplied a summary of panelists' comments on the grant appli tion. It makes for interesting reading.

Dated May 27, this letter reports t the panelists expressed two main c cerns. First, it was felt that "writers color were significantly under-rep sented in the Hudson Review." Speci

DANGER
INDOCTRINATION

panelists criticized an article in the Sp mer 1992 issue about the black nove Richard Wright as "isolating and co scending." "This concern was exp lated," the letter continues, "when essay was compared with the fulsome say on Zola in the same issue."

Let's start with the article on Wri Entitled "Problematic Texts of Rich Wright," the piece is by James W. Tu ton, a professor of English at New Y University and a widely recognized thority on American literature. It is a view of the new Library of America tion of Wright's work. Far from be "isolating and condescending," Mr. T bleton's article is a celebration of Wri He describes the publication of Wrigh the Library of America series - along such masters as Henry James, E Wharton and Mark Twain—as "an e of great cultural importance."

True, Mr. Tuttleton does not bel that every one of Wright's books wa unmitigated triumph. And he critic those works that, in his judgment, are than first-rate. But he also praises "U Tom's Children" as "a fully achieved w of fiction" and "Native Son" as "a wo horrifying and sobering impact." A turns out, his main criticism is resta

Foster Committed Suicide

Torn Paper Found Among Aide's Belongings

By Ann Devroy and Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Staff Writers

An associate White House counsel packing belongings of the late deputy counsel Vincent Foster Jr. found a torn personal note that adds further credence to the finding that Foster committed suicide, White House officials said yesterday.

White House communications director Mark Gearan said yesterday that the note, which was not addressed to anyone, "goes to his state of mind" and is not inconsistent with the preliminary finding of the U.S. Park Police that Foster shot himself in a Virginia park area last week.

Gearan declined to characterize the note as a suicide note and said the White House would have more to say about it today. Gearan did say the content of Foster's note "concerned his job" but did not reveal any problems in the counsel's office that had been unknown.

Another source last night said the note "confirms that he was troubled over some things" but stressed that Park Police detectives have not had a chance to analyze its contents or determine whether it is complete.

A Park Police detective was summoned Tuesday night to the White House, where the torn pieces of paper were turned over in an envelope by White House aides in the presence of counsel Bernard Nussbaum and other senior officials, the source said.

After originally describing Foster's death as a shock that mystified the White House and President Clinton, White House officials over the past several days have—in the face of revelations from friends and law enforcement officials—acknowledged a far more depressed and unhappy Foster than they first described.

Gearan insisted the White House had not intentionally misstated its description of Foster, whose job as a senior lawyer in the White House put him in an extremely sensitive position. Instead, he said information now being pieced together is offering a clearer explanation of Foster's state of mind.

The White House on Tuesday confirmed a report in Newsweek that Clinton had called Foster the night before Foster died of a gunshot wound to invite him to the movies and to chat. Some officials described that call as an effort by Clinton to cheer Foster up and show support because the president had been told of Foster's depression.

There was no immediate explanation last night why the note was not found last Thursday when Nussbaum and other White House aides searched Foster's office while Park Police detectives, FBI agents and two Justice Department lawyers watched.

Sources familiar with the search say Park Police and FBI investigators were not permitted independently to examine documents while Nussbaum removed what he described as Foster's privileged communications with the president and personal papers.

At the time, White House and Justice Department officials said they discovered no suicide note or any other document that shed light on what might have driven Foster, a 48-year-old father of three with no known history of mental illness or erratic behavior, to take his life.

Gearan said last night the torn note—the existence of which was first reported by CBS Radio—was found when an associate counsel was packing Foster's personal belongings for his family on Monday. The White House did not reveal the note until yesterday, Gearan said, because it wanted to inform Foster's family and police before commenting on it publicly.

Authorities also found in Foster's effects a note that contained the names of psychiatrists, officials said Tuesday. It was unclear whether Foster consulted any of them for what associates had described earlier as depression and distress over the failures of the counsel operation.

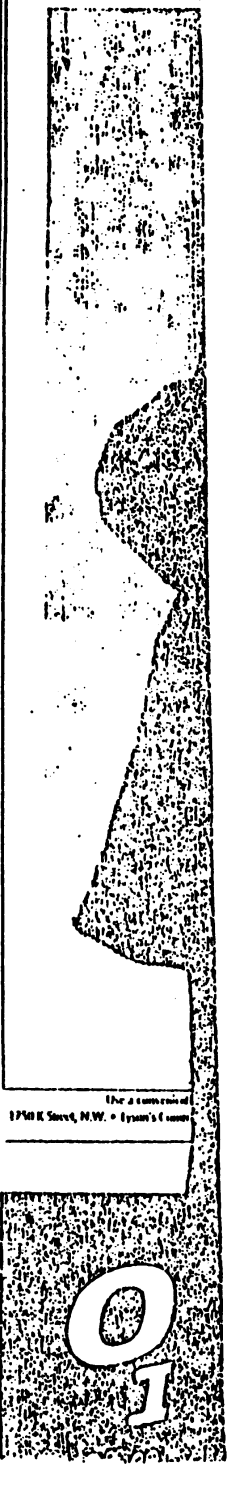
Although the counsel's office has been involved in some widely publicized failures, including its handling of some nominations and of the travel office imbroglio, criticism of Foster had been negligible.

His friends, however, said he had an acute sense of responsibility and of having failed the president, with whom he had been friends since they were children in Hope, Ark. Foster also was a former law partner of First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and was considered a close friend and confidant of hers.

Gearan said the note "sheds light" on Foster's state of mind, but Gearan refused to discuss in more detail its contents.

Despite the White House's persistent statements suggesting that Foster's death was a personal tragedy, investigators say they have yet to resolve numerous unanswered questions that linger over the case, including where Foster got the 80-year-old Army Colt revolver he apparently used to shoot himself.

A main reason for the delay, sources said, is that investigators have so far been unable to interview Foster's widow and family members, who remain in Arkansas, or close friends such as Associate Attorney General Webster L. Hubbell. They also have yet to receive records of Foster's phone calls in the days and hours before his death and other information that could shed light on activities that may have led him to take his life, sources said.



Clinton Finds No Explanation To Aide's Death

Probes Continuing On Apparent Suicide

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Clinton yesterday minimized the likelihood that an explanation will be found for the apparent suicide of White House deputy counsel Vincent Foster Jr., but investigators for the U.S. Park Police and Justice Department said their investigations of Foster's death are continuing.

As many of the Arkansans who came to Washington to run the new government began returning home for the funeral of their friend, Clinton and his senior aides repeated that no clues now exist to explain Foster's death. He was found shot in the head Tuesday night in a secluded area of a Virginia park overlooking the Potomac River.

U.S. Park Police Chief Robert Langston, whose officers are conducting the inquiry into the death, said all evidence "is leading in the direction" of confirming the original finding that the 48-year-old lawyer took his own life.

Foster's office was searched yesterday in the presence of officials from the National Park Service, the Justice Department, the FBI and the Secret Service, according to the White House.

Under their supervision and in the presence of a Foster family lawyer, White House counsel Bernard Nussbaum examined the office and found "no suicide note nor any other document bearing on . . . the death," a White House statement said.

The Justice Department said yesterday it has discovered nothing "to indicate foul play or murder" in the death. Nevertheless, the department's inquiry will continue "to find out what the factors were—if it was a suicide—that led to him killing himself," said department spokesman Dean St. Dennis.

The department's intentions seemed more extensive than what had been announced Wednesday, but St. Dennis described the probe as "simply a part of good police work" when a high-level government official dies "under less than known circumstances."

"It appears that Mr. Foster's [illegible] said. But, he added, "even though there may be only one in a 1,000 chance of foul play, everything will be done to keep in sharp focus even the remote chance that he may have been murdered."

Langston said the police have examined Foster's telephone logs, paperwork in his office, computer files and interviewed "a number of people" who talked to Foster on Tuesday. Foster had arrived as usual at the White House, had lunch at his desk and left the White House shortly after 1 p.m. Police are attempting to reconstruct the five-hour gap between Foster's departure and the call to authorities shortly after 6 p.m. by the person who found Foster's body.

"We have quite a bit of information left to gather," Langston said. Police, for example, are tracing the license plates of cars that were parked in the overlook lot. Detailed interviews with the family will not occur until after today's funeral, when at least one mystery is expected to be cleared up: whether Foster used his own gun to kill himself.

Langston said one old gun was found at the scene, but it was constructed of parts of at least two guns with separate serial numbers. The chief said Foster owned a gun described as being like the one found.

Foster's body was flown to Little Rock, Ark., yesterday aboard a Defense Department aircraft, accompanied by Associate Attorney General Webster L. Hubbell. Foster, Hubbell and Hillary Rodham Clinton were partners in the influential Rose law firm in Little Rock, and the three were described by the president as "best friends."

The Foster family and other Arkansans flew separately on a private plane to Little Rock where a funeral mass will be held this morning at St. Andrew's Cathedral. The Clintons were to attend the service with their daughter, Chelsea, and the president was to deliver a eulogy for his childhood friend.

Like the president, many of Foster's colleagues and friends continued to question how a lawyer at the top of his career and with no visible serious problems could have taken his life. While many of Foster's associates described him as being "down" and "depressed" and too prone to blame himself for White House problems, they all said he had given no hint of a depression so serious as to take his own life.

"I don't think there is anything more to know," Clinton said. "I mean, you know, his family, his friends, his co-workers—we've been up real late two nights in a row now, remembering and crying and laughing and talking about him, and I don't think there is anything else."

Staff writer Michael Isikoff contributed to this report.

OPINION • COMMENTARY

Who Killed Vincent Foster?

By TRB

I don't really believe that deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster was driven to suicide by a series of viciously unfair editorials in the *Wall Street Journal*. But it would be easy enough to make the case, if one were willing to use the same dishonest techniques that the *Journal* used against Mr. Foster in recent weeks.

The *Journal*'s basic theme was that Mr. Foster and three other alumni of Arkansas's Rose law firm, including Hillary Clinton, formed a sinister cabal within the Clinton administration. A sub-theme was that this cabal is engaged in a secret plot to abuse the powers of the White House.

Keep in mind a couple of things. First, it is hardly surprising that a president from Arkansas would hire four people from the state's leading law firm. In 1981 Ronald Reagan, with a far larger California legal establishment to choose from, gave four top administration jobs to partners in the Los Angeles firm of Gibson Dunn & Crutcher. The *Wall Street Journal* raised no alarums.

Second, throughout the 1980s the *Journal* editorial page was the nation's loudest troubadour of executive power. Most memorably, it defended with righteous thunderbolts the Reagan administration's alleged constitutional privilege to conduct a secret war in Nicaragua and lie about it, even in violation of explicit laws passed by Congress and signed by the president.

Yet there was the *Journal* — in an editorial June 17 entitled "Who Is Vincent Foster?" — declaring that what is "most disturbing" about the Clinton administration is "its carelessness about following the law." Two examples were offered. The first involved a federal judge's accusation that the administration had "dillydallied" about preserving White House computer tapes.

This from the newspaper that applauded Ollie North for his famous "shredding party" of Iran-contra documents. In the present case, there was no question of a cover-up: the tapes were from previous administrations. And the editorialists even conceded that they found the judge's order "more than a little presumptuous." But that didn't stop them from suggesting skulduggery.

Their second alleged concern was whether private meetings of Hillary Clinton's health care task force violated something called the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The editors expressed in passing their characteristically overheated view that this law is an unconstitutional intrusion on executive power. But, far from inviting Mrs. Clinton therefore to flout it, they declared that "a basic test of [an administration's] character and mores" is "how scrupulously it follows the law" and went on to sneer that "Constitutional law may not have been the big part of the Rose firm's practice."

The editorial's title referred to the White House's hesitation to supply a photograph of Mr. Foster to illustrate the predictable vilification. An ungracious note the next day conceded that a White House fax reporting a photo on the way had arrived before deadline time but "didn't promptly come to the attention of the responsible editors."

"Vincent Foster's Victory" (June 24) dealt with the troubling development that a federal appeals court had upheld Mrs. Clinton's right to hold her task force meetings in private. Far from apologizing for the earlier accusation that the Rose crowd had done something improper, the editorial ironically congratulated Mr. Foster as a "movement conservative" for successfully defending executive power.

With barely a pause for breath, though, it then went on to accuse "the Clintonites, as is their wont" of allowing "hubris to smother mere principle" because "they went secret over changing the entire American health care system" — as if reforming the health care system (like, say, funding the contras) could actually be done in secret.

Over the next month, the *Journal* published several similarly thoughtful editorials about the nefarious doings of the Rose "cronies." Much effort went into misrepresenting the White House Travel Office farce as a dark effort "to investigate some political enemy."

The last time Vince Foster had the opportunity to read his name in the *Wall Street Journal* was July 19. "What's The Rush?" complained that the Rose "gang . . . is now hell-bent on firing the head of the FBI" and asked why the "hurry." Given that the exposure of abuses by William Sessions had come from the Bush administration, and that the Clinton people had been sitting on the case for six months, it might seem a little hard to argue ulterior motives and unseemly haste. But the *Wall Street Journ* was up to the job. The editorial offered evidence — or even a theory — of why t Rose clique should be out to get Mr. Sessio unfairly.

In "A Washington Death" (July 22), t *Journal* called for an independent "spec counsel" — exactly the institution it ha howled against so often during the Reaga Bush years — to investigate Mr. Foster demise. And then this: "We had our di agreements with Mr. Foster during his sho term in Washington, but we do not thin that in death he deserves to disappear into cloud of mystery that we are somehow or dained never to understand. . . . If he wa driven to take his life by purely persona despair, a serious investigation should shar this conclusion so that he can be appropri ately mourned."

So the *Journal*'s vendetta is actually a favor to Vince Foster! Mr. Foster left no s cide note. If he wanted to dissipate the mys tery surrounding his death, he could easily have done so. It's safe to assume he did not die counting on the *Wall Street Journal* to safeguard his memory. As for the phrase "appropriately mourned" — it defies comment.

TRB is a column of the New Republic, written by Michael Kinsley.

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Surrender on Energy

AFTER FIVE MONTHS of struggling with energy taxes and the idea of a coherent energy policy, Congress has given up. It has settled for a barely visible increase of 4.3 cents a gallon on the gasoline tax. Once again Congress has been unwilling to push for conservation or to warn the country about its declining reserves of domestic oil.

Instead, a lot of senators have been loudly telling their constituents that they are the special victims of tax schemes that would burden them far more heavily than all those other people who live in other places and in different ways. It's been a rich display of one of the oldest and least attractive tactics in congressional politics. President Clinton's original proposal struck a good balance among the various regions' interests. But each state found something in it to hate, and the package quickly fell apart.

Sen. Max Baucus has been vehemently explaining to his state that a gasoline tax would be bitterly unfair to it because westerners have to drive far more than those people in the East who keep trying to impose it on them. In fact, how much more? In 1991, the last year for which the government has published figures, Montanans used 9 percent more gasoline per capita than Virginians did. That's a difference, but not the big difference that all the talk about big sky country might have led an unwary listener to suppose.

Sen. Herbert Kohl's Wisconsin used slightly less gasoline than the national average. Mr. Kohl adamantly opposes any gasoline tax increase beyond 4.3 cents on grounds that there should be no additional burdens on the middle class. Most Americans consider themselves middle class, and it's hard to go very far toward balancing either the federal budget deficit or the national energy deficit without their help. But when citizens begin to think of themselves primarily as the victims of everybody else, the prospect for sensible legislation fades.

Oil production in this country has been falling steadily since 1985, and imports so far this year are up about 10 percent over the same period last year. A gasoline tax of 4.3 cents a gallon will reduce consumption, according to an estimate by Resources for the Future, by almost 2 percent—just about the amount by which consumption has risen in the past year alone. As a way to reduce air pollution the tax is no more expensive than other methods, such as the elaborate automobile inspections that will soon be required here. That 4.3 cent tax increase will make a small improvement in the smog level. Why wouldn't Congress go for a bigger improvement? Ask your senator.

The Vincent Foster Briefings

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE not to sympathize with the intense desire of the Clinton White House to protect the privacy of the family of the late Vincent Foster Jr., the White House deputy counsel who apparently committed suicide. There is, as White House officials have complained, something unseemly about the endless badgering that administration press aides have taken over what is, finally, a personal tragedy.

But unfortunately, the matter does not end there. The White House—presumably by inadvertence rather than design—has over the last week issued a series of contradictory statements on the circumstances surrounding Mr. Foster's death. These contradictions have only fed the agitation about an event that, strictly because of the aspects of public prominence and personal mystery in the case, was bound at the least to ignite widespread curiosity.

For example, Communications Director Mark Gearan insisted repeatedly that Mr. Foster "never said anything to indicate that anything was out of the ordinary to his colleagues." This is clearly not true if a whole series of reports from other White House officials is true. It now appears that many old friends were aware that Mr. Foster was depressed—even though this of course does not mean anyone suspected the depths of his despair. Similarly, White House Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers told reporters on Tuesday that she had no knowledge that a handwritten list of three doctors, including two psychiatrists, had been found in Mr. Foster's wallet. But Bernard Nussbaum, White House counsel, said on Thursday he had heard about this list.

We don't think Mr. Gearan or Ms. Myers were trying to cover up anything. But it is not helpful—to the administration or to Mr. Foster's family—to send top aides out to give briefings when they have not been given much in the way of information. The contradictions so far only encourage the very sort of foolish and wild speculation with which the administration is legitimately impatient.

It is often useless, and sometimes damaging, to search for rational explanations for the act of suicide. And we do not underestimate the shock and dismay Mr. Foster's death has created inside the White House, especially for his longtime friends. This has no doubt made it harder for them to deal with the public side of this tragedy. But too much has been leaked, and the White House has shifted its ground too often to let matters sit where they now are. The administration needs to gather the facts and give an honest briefing about what it knows—and to be straightforward as well about what it may never be able to know.

Reinventing Humility

THE WHITE HOUSE

Shreds of Evidence

Vincent Foster's note described his overwhelming sense of having failed Bill and Hillary Clinton

By MARGARET CARLSON WASHINGTON

CHIEF OF STAFF MACK MC LARTY DID not want to disturb the 27 little pieces of torn yellow paper carefully assembled on the table. And so last Tuesday, as Attorney General Janet Reno entered his corner office for a meeting, he gingerly took his seat at the head of the table. The day before, the scraps had come fluttering out of the briefcase of Vincent Foster Jr. as it was being packed for his widow. They may contain all that will ever be known about his final thoughts.

But the group gathered was concerned with a specific issue. Was there material in the note protected by Executive privilege? After a nearly 60-minute discussion, the group—which included Reno's deputy Philip Heymann—decided that no such protection was involved. At 5 p.m. a U.S. Park policeman arrived and swept the scraps off the mahogany table into a White House envelope.

Filling the page, Foster's handwritten note has aspects of a legal argument, terse points that describe his overwhelming sense of having failed Bill and Hillary Clinton. According to one who read the note, Foster mentions both the President and First Lady by name and laments that he has let them down. Undated, the observations appear to have been written in one sitting and reflect Foster's sense that, as a top White House official paraphrased the note, "Washington is an unhappy place." An aide who read a transcript said, "If you didn't know what Vince had done, you would have thought at worst that he was going to resign."

A key source of Foster's gloom was an early July *Wall Street Journal* editorial that excoriated the White House for exporting a quadrille of lawyers from Hillary Clinton's old law firm in Arkansas. At the time, Foster commented to a colleague in the counsel's office that "maybe it would be better if I go back to Little Rock."

"Don't be crazy," responded the lawyer. "It wouldn't be better."

Foster shrugged his shoulders and laughed.

But the editorial's opprobrium—and his role in the controversial White House travel office shake-up last May—continued to eat away at Foster. According to a top White House official who read the note, Foster bemoaned "the meanness of the editorials in the *Wall Street Journal*, which has the ability to write whatever they want without consequence." He went on to point out that "no one violated any law or standards in the White House, yet they get accused of doing so."

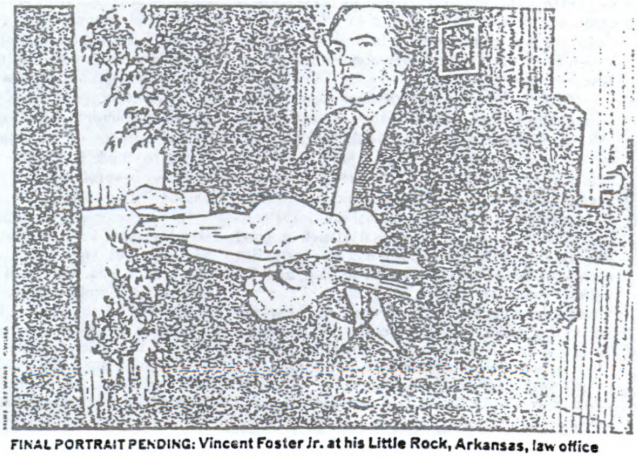
According to one official, Foster did not mention the role of the counsel's office in several of Clinton's failed nominations, but only the fallout from dismissing the travel office's employees. He felt responsible for the mishandling of the firings and their aftermath. He had forcefully argued that the internal review of the fiasco name names, even though this meant that he would have to reveal that he had told the First Lady about the problems in the travel office and that his junior associate from Little Rock, Bill Kennedy, had called the FBI.

The secrecy surrounding the note and the delay in turning it over to authorities—from Monday afternoon until Tuesday evening—set off a frenzy of speculation that would rival anything John Grisham could make up. Foster was privy not only to the most important work of the White House but to the affairs of the President and First Lady, whose lawyer he had been right up until his death.

Mark Gearan, director of communications, said there was nothing sinister in the delay. "There was no discussion about not turning the note over. It was being examined for any protected material. And basic decency required that Mrs. Foster and the President be told of its contents first." It wasn't until late Tuesday afternoon—after Lisa Foster returned to Washington for her husband's belongings—that White House aide James Hamilton went to see her with a transcript of the unsigned note. The President was in Chicago until late Monday night and wasn't informed of the note's contents until Tuesday evening. Says a senior White House official: "He found it painful, emotionally painful." By Friday, the Park Police said the investigation should end in "days, as soon as a few loose ends are tied up."

But there had already been enough changes of direction to make the tragedy a subject of mounting interest. First, the Justice Department was in charge—and then it wasn't—of an investigation that was on, then off, then on again. There were no notes—and then there were two (the second listed the names of two Washington psychiatrists). Then there was the fact that the week before, Foster was down and distracted, but not depressed—and then he was. The President said he was unaware of Foster's distress, even if associates were. He explained he called Foster the night before his suicide to invite him to a screening of *In the Line of Fire* because Hillary and Chelsea were in Little Rock and he was lonely, contradicting the press office, which said Clinton telephoned partly because he knew his friend was "having a rough time" at work.

But in real life and death there is less intrigue than in fiction. As Foster's friends and family play an endless loop of their conversations with him, it is only natural that what at one time was unremarkable comes into focus as a sign that a loved one was in trouble. A videotape of



FINAL PORTRAIT PENDING: Vincent Foster Jr. at his Little Rock, Arkansas, law office

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aid a top White House political operative, is the least predictable."

Late last week Clinton's team was concentrating its fire on Richard Bryan of Nevada and Herbert Kohl of Wisconsin. Worried about the impact that limited deductions for entertainment would have on Nevada's casinos, conferees wrestled with an exemption on "live entertainment" that they dubbed the "Wayne Newton provision." Kohl, who wanted more tax cuts and incentives for business, dined at the White House last Thursday night but was surprised to find that Clinton didn't ask him for his vote. "There was not a word said about the budget bill," said Lieberman, who attended the same dinner. "If this had been Lyndon Johnson, we would have been pulled into a private room."

Clinton said last week that the string of close votes is unpleasant but inevitable. [I am] asking these people to be very brave and very tough, cut spending and raise new revenues," he told TIME. "I don't like anything about this part of it." What does Clinton like? "I like the fact that we've put in a lot more tax fairness, we've done something for poor people, and we've got some business incentives to generate jobs and income. I like that a lot."

CLINTON SURELY HOPES THE REST of the nation will too. White House adviser Paul Begala is working on a speech to be broadcast from the Oval Office this week. More than 20 senior officials have been installed in a "war room" in the Old Executive Office Building, where, aided by telephones, computers, faxes and printers, they are spreading the gospel of deficit reduction. Cabinet officers and senior officials were scheduled by war-room operatives for radio interviews and courtesy calls on lawmakers. The Democratic National Committee released a 30-second television ad that will run in four states—Arizona, Nebraska, Nevada and Wisconsin—blasting the "forces of gridlock" without mentioning that the chief culprits are a handful of Democrats.

But it is Clinton who will have to make the difference. Two weekends ago, deputy White House communications chief David Dreyer dug up videotapes of George Bush literally running away from a controversial deficit-reduction deal in October 1990, when he dismissed the package with a glib invitation to "Read my hips" during a jog in Florida. Bush's diffidence at the time was an invitation for members of his own party to revolt, and infuriated Budget Director Richard Darman, who later called it the "biggest mistake of Bush's presidency." After watching the Bush tapes, Clinton's aides vowed to make sure that Clinton sells—and if necessary oversells—his plan, if that's what it takes to convince Americans of the plan's wisdom. —*With reporting by Nancy Traver/Washington*

The Political Interest/Michael Kramer

He's No George Bush

AFTER MONTHS OF FRETTING THAT BILL CLINTON ISN'T A NEW DEMOCRAT after all, that he's an unreconstructed liberal masquerading as a centrist, many pundits have changed their mind. Clinton, they now argue, is little different from George Bush. Recalling a litany of unfulfilled campaign pledges and a budget heavy on deficit reduction, the New York *Times* complains that Clinton "promised voters more than a rehash." That's right, and only the President's fabulists would deny that the rhetoric of 1992 rings a bit hollow in 1993. But overall, the rap is bum. America isn't close to beginning "a great national journey" (as Clinton grandly advertised his proposed departures last February), but the budgetary road about to be taken is nothing like any Bush would have traveled.

For openers, Clinton deserves considerable praise for having pushed so vigorously for an honest whack at the nation's deficit. The infamous 1990 budget agreement, to which the current plan is so often falsely compared, was dishonest in almost every key respect, primarily because its assumptions were bogus. With Bush's agreement, Congress blithely adopted a set of pie-chart-in-the-sky economic projections almost double the average predicted by private forecasters. When the revenues did not match expectations—and health-care expenses soared—the deficit exploded. Clinton, by contrast, has embraced decidedly conservative growth estimates (lower, in fact, than most private economists foresee) and has forthrightly admitted that the entire enterprise will fail if health reform isn't implemented.

Two chiefs, two different agendas

If the emphasis on debt taming is neo-Republican—an accommodation to Ross Perot and the financial establishment's doomsayers—the methodology of Clinton's deficit reduction is very much his own. Tax "fairness" (to use the President's word) is real. Nearly 80% of the increases fall on the top 1.2% of taxpayers, a refutation of supply-side theory. The 4.3¢-per-gal. hike in gasoline taxes can be criticized as a broken promise since it hits the middle class hardest, but given that the typical driver will pay only about $33 more a year, the burden is hardly staggering. The tax-rate increase on Social Security benefits for the wealthiest recipients (from 50% to 85%) is not onerous; in fact, it should be welcomed as a long-overdue step toward means-testing entitlement programs, which drive up the deficit more than anything else.

Only some of Clinton's social programs will survive Congress (and most at levels far below the President's initial proposals), but the earned income tax credit will rise dramatically, a significant promise conspicuously kept. The EITC supplements the pay of those whose earnings fall below the poverty line, a full 15% of the work force, but it has never closed the gap completely. Clinton pledged to do just that ("If you work 40 hours a week . . . you [should] no longer be in poverty"). By delivering, says Senator Bill Bradley, the President has fashioned "the most important anti-poverty program in 20 years." The five-year, approximately $21 billion EITC increase shows that Clinton is willing to back rhetoric with money and not simply deliver homilies about a "thousand points of light."

If Congress approves the deal its leaders are crafting, the President will take what one of his aides calls "a victory lap around the country to make sure he gets some credit." All but the most cynical (and those with a personal agenda) should applaud—and Clinton will deserve it. ◻

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A SUICIDE STUNS D.C.

Vincent Foster's death leaves sorrow and mystery

A Foster (in Little Rock last April with the Clintons) "was the Rock of Gibraltar," said the grieving President.

➤ "He was not the kind of person who would panic," says friend Joe Purvis of Foster (with his wife, Lisa, in 1992).

VINCENT FOSTER JR., SAYS A FRIEND, "was an excellent father, a good, rock-solid man. He was also smart enough to say, 'I need help.'"

Yet he apparently chose not to. On July 20, Foster, 48, a close friend of both Bill and Hillary Clinton's who served as the No. 2 attorney in the White House counsel's office, was found dead in a Virginia park, a gunshot wound in his head and a .38-caliber revolver in his hand. The married father of three left no note, and—judging by the initial reactions of Bill Clinton and other friends—no clues about why he had taken his life.

For the Clintons and others in the close-knit Arkansas-Washington group of which Foster was a charter member, his death was a body blow. Upon hearing the news, the President cut short an interview with Larry King and spent the next hour with Foster's widow, Lisa, at her Georgetown home. Vince Foster had known Clinton, as well as White House Chief of Staff Thomas "Mack" McLarty, since the three played together in Hope, Ark., more than 40 years ago. He became fast friends with Hillary when she joined Little Rock's prestigious Rose law firm, where Foster was a partner.

Though colleagues acknowledge that Foster was unhappy that the counsel's office had been implicated in some of the Administration's recent missteps, including last May's purging of the White House travel staff, they say they noticed nothing unusual in his recent behavior. At a news conference, the President [illegible] rejected [illegible] that Foster had succumbed to the White House pressure cooker. Other friends agree. "If he was disgruntled with Washington, he'd just leave it behind," says Little Rock accountant Richard M. Powell. "I don't see him taking his life. There's obviously something we don't know." In addition to his wife, Foster is survived by his daughter, Laura, 19, and sons Vincent III, 21, and Brugh, 17.

While the Justice Department is overseeing an investigation into his death, a plainly emotional Bill Clinton urged White House staffers "to pay maybe a little more attention to our friends and our families and our coworkers and to try to remember that [illegible] in life. [illegible] this is very, very important." ■

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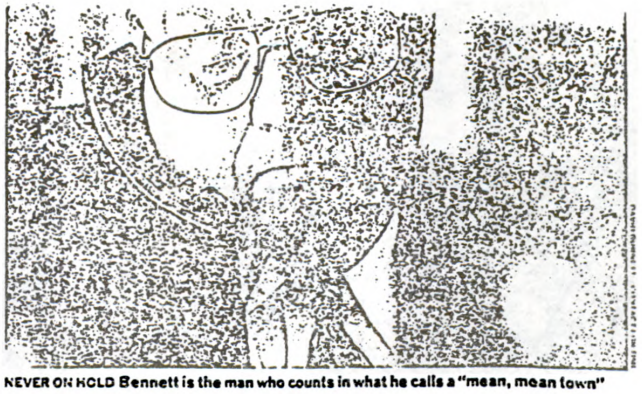
...ister walking into the West Wing on Valentine's Day, his wife's gloved hand in his, hows, on second viewing, that his wife is adiating happiness while he holds a tight-ipped smile. He now emerges as a pleas-nt man, but not a happy one. "He was not yuk-it-up kind of guy, although he appre-iated the humor of others," says a friend. The most carefree thing Foster said to TIME in the course of several interviews was to correct the impression that Asso-ciate Attorney General Webb Hubbell was renowned Italian cook back home. "It is well accepted that I make the best pasta with white sauce in Little Rock," but that, he added, "was off the record.

Those who watched Foster operate in his shoe box of an office next to his boss, Bernard Nussbaum, thought he must be bristling inside at being No. 2 while shoul-dering so much of the work and internaliz-ing all of the blame for the office's screw-ups. He came from a world in Little Rock, where he was on top, to the top of the world in Washington, in which he felt himself sinking. And it wasn't just outsid-ers that pointed fingers at the counsel's of-fice for bungling the vetting of various nominees and for overstepping its author-ity in the investigation of misconduct in the White House travel office. This fell hard on a perfectionist who, Arkansas at-torney Joe Purvis says, "never put out anything second-rate in his life."

Lisa Foster, like everyone who knew her husband, is beset by what might have been. Said a friend who spoke to her in Lit-tle Rock: "She wonders, like anyone, why. And why did he get through the day before but not that day, and was there something about that day that could have gone differ-ently that would have saved him from himself?" Even the stoic McLarty has al-lowed himself to go back over that last day and wonder what might have happened if he and Foster had not agreed to postpone a meeting until the next day.

While Lisa Foster had accommodated herself to the move to Washington, she became unhappy about it when she saw how the job was hurting her husband. When a friend told her several weeks ago that she had found a job in the Capitol, Lisa Foster said, "You are making the biggest mistake of your life." By then, it seems, Vince Foster had begun to see the move as a mistake as well. Foster had asked an Arkansas physician to send him an antidepressant, which arrived shortly before his death. While the drug may have been a step in the right direction, such medication, says Dr. Frederick Gug-genheim, chairman of the University of Arkansas' department of psychiatry, can initially restore one's energy without lifting the despair. It may have served only to give him enough life to take his own. —*With reporting by Adam Biegel Atlanta, James Carney, Washington and Richard Woodbury, Houston*



NEVER ON HOLD Bennett is the man who counts in what he calls a "mean, mean town"

POLITICS

IT'S SUPERLAWYER !

Have a big name? Have big trouble? Who you gonna call? Bob Bennett.

WHEN VERY BIG PEOPLE IN WASHington find themselves in very big trouble, they dial 202-371-7000. Washington's consummate fixer Clark Clifford did; so did former Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. Even Marge Schott, of Cincinnati Reds infamy. The number gets them the prestigious firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom—and access to Robert Bennett, Washington's new superlawyer. Not since 1973 has a jury trial sent a Bennett client to prison—and he got that client off with three years for second-degree murder instead of 20 years for first.

So it was no surprise that Bennett has appeared at the side of Representative Dan Rostenkowski, the powerful chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, who has been implicated in the congressional post office stamps-for-cash scandal. "The chairman decided he'd better get a fighter," explains a Rostenkowski friend. "Bennett is a tough trial lawyer who's not going to make a deal." Rostenkowski—a major force in reshaping President Clinton's budget—could be indicted on charges far exceeding the 29-penny-rate stamp scam, including misuse of campaign funds. After days of stonewalling, the chairman called a press conference to deny the allegations, to put the government on notice that Bennett would not let his client simply twist in the wind and to show that Rostenkowski was going to fight it.

The action was classic Bennett. The lawyer likes to combine shrewd use of the media with concern for his client's state of mind. Says Weinberger, who was indicted (and pardoned) for his role in the *Iran-contra* affair: "Bob is crucial because of the terrorist approach of prosecutors. They hope the person they target will fold up, blow away and plead guilty."

Bennett, the elder brother of former drug czar (and Republican presidential hopeful) Bill, has spent 35 of his 54 years in Washington. But he was shaped by blue-collar Brooklyn and nuns that made him toe the line ("If you did something wrong, they hit you"). He was a Flatbush Boys Club boxing champ, such a scrapper that his mother paid him a nickel for each day he didn't get into a fight.

These days he's paid $1 million or so a year to take on fights. He doesn't cut much of a figure—beefy and rumpled. But as the courtroom action begins, he's Clark Kent emerging from the telephone booth in his cape—energetic, dominating, intuitive, shooting out questions like laser beams.

Apart from instructing juries on the prosecutor's evil ways, Bennett has two passions: fly-fishing in Montana, where he has a house on the Yellowstone River, and poker, which he plays with such friends as Supreme Court Chief Justice William Rehnquist, Justice Antonin Scalia and former Nixon adviser Leonard Garment. While others talk about politics, Bennett concentrates on the cards. He does not like to lose. Yet he is well aware of what he's best at. A fishing buddy remembers a Bennett attempt at gratitude. "You helped me so much," said Bennett. "I wish there was something I could do in return. Maybe you could get indicted." —*By Bonnie Angelo. Reported by Nancy Traver, Washington*

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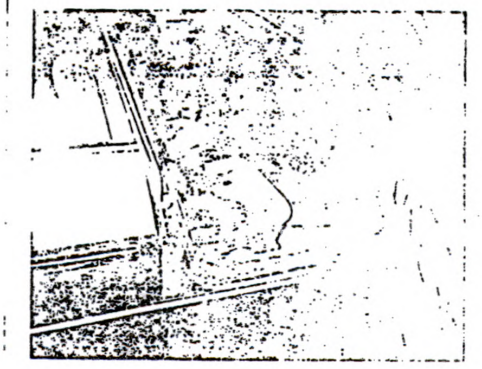

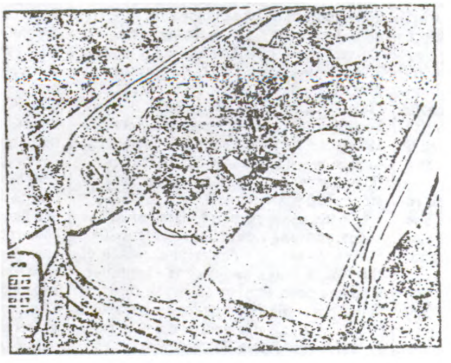

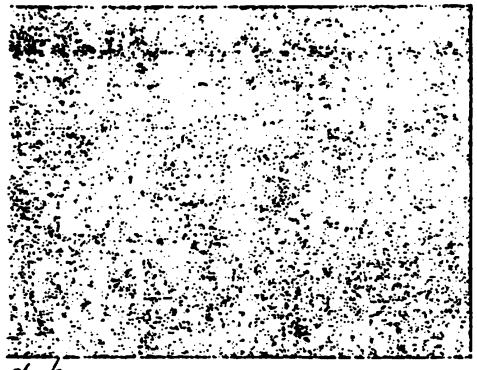

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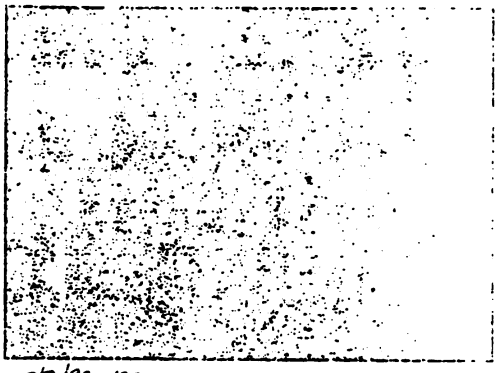

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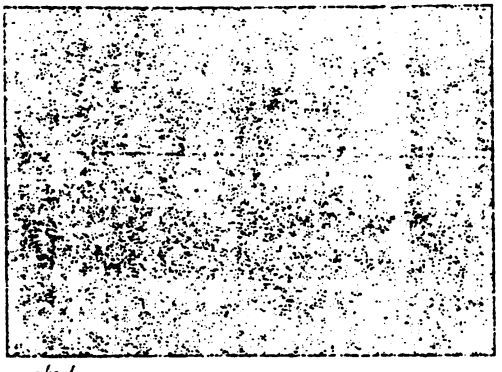

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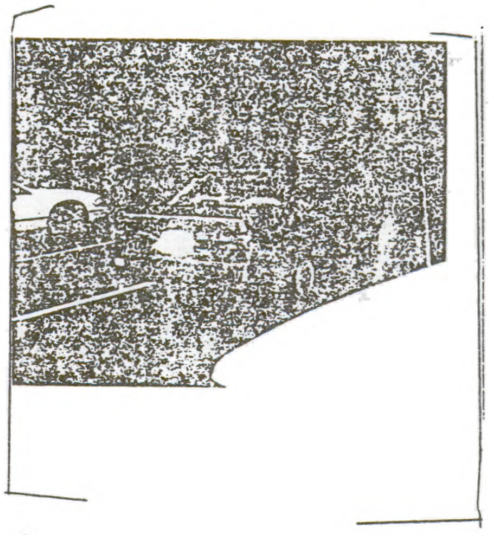

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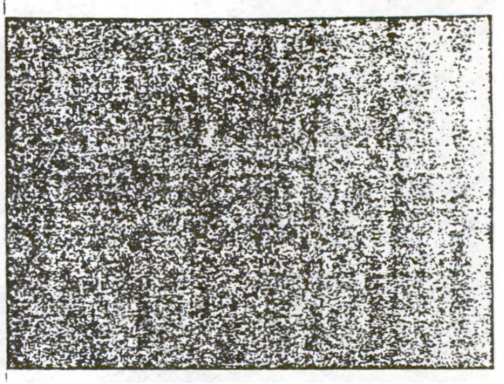

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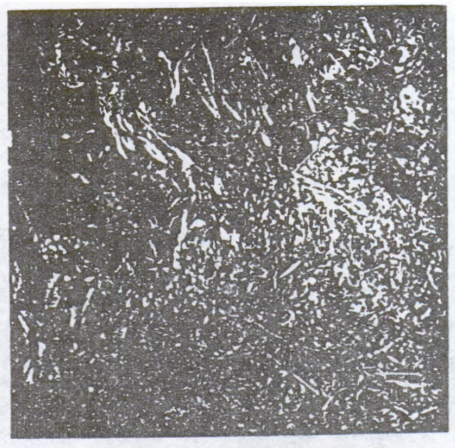
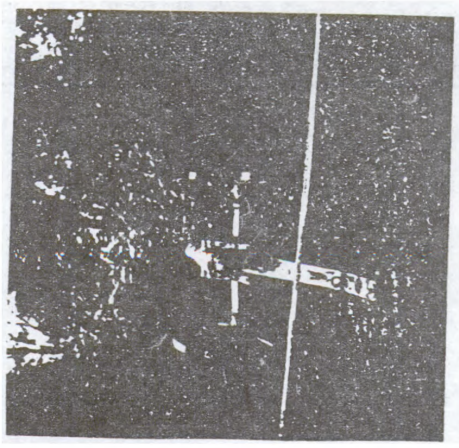
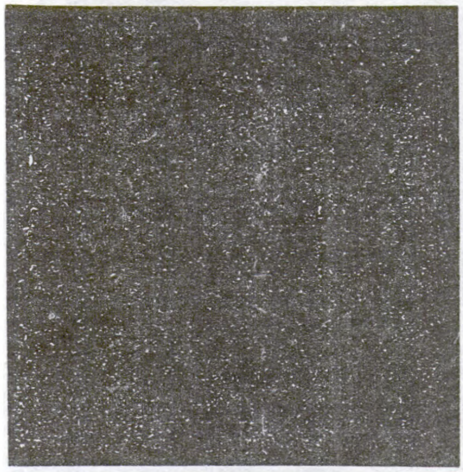




Item Card Sgt. Edwards 7-30-93
on scene #93-1

Item Card Sgt. Edwards 7-30-93
on scene #93-1

Item Card Sgt. Edwards 7-30-93
on scene #93-1



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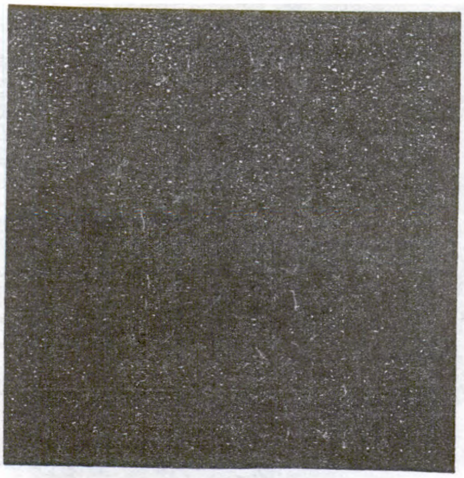

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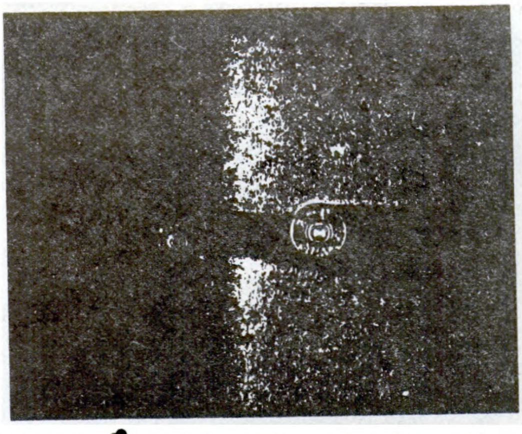

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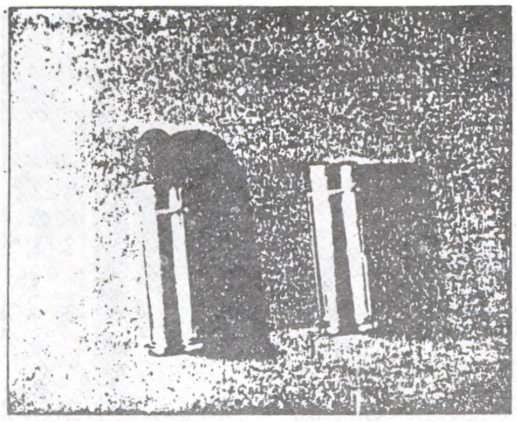

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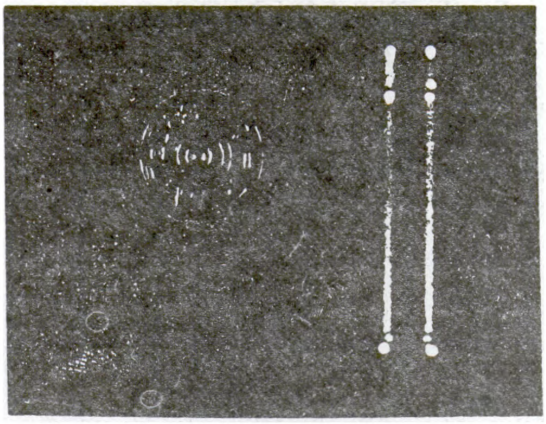

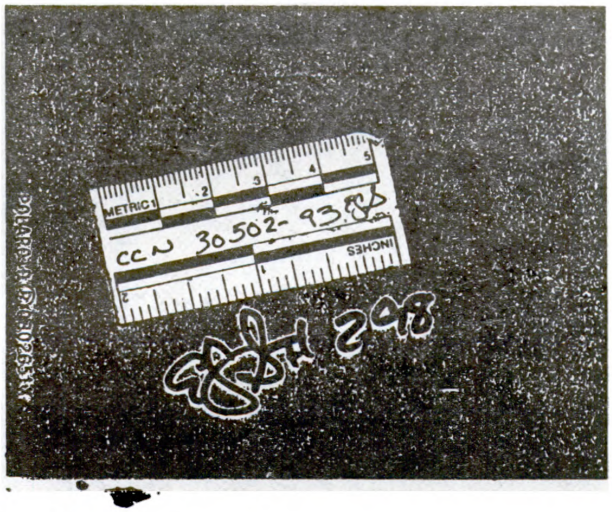
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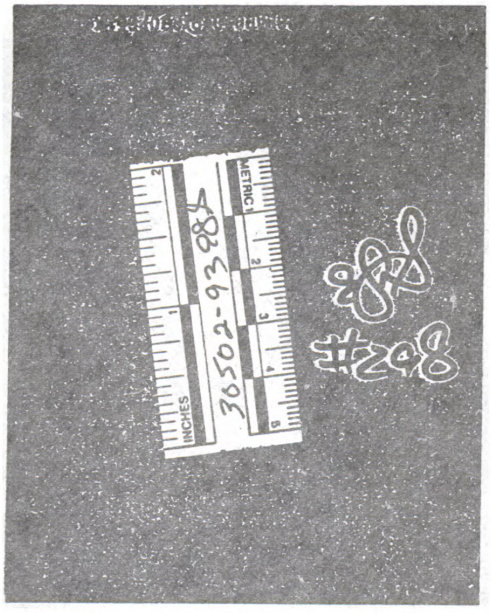
EXHIBIT 298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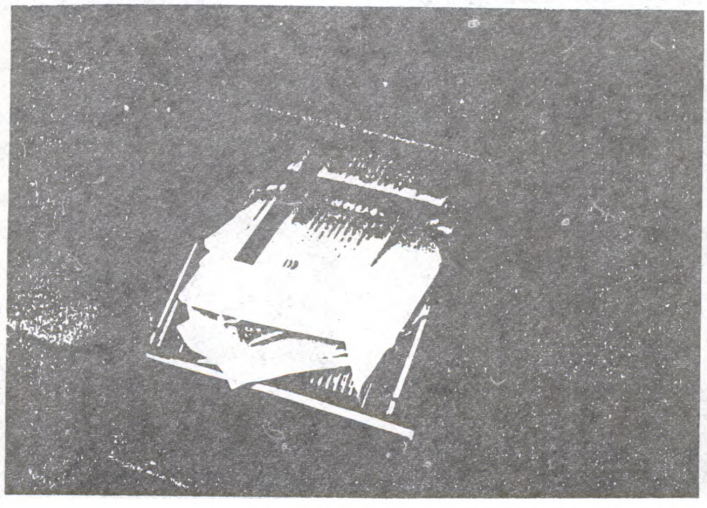

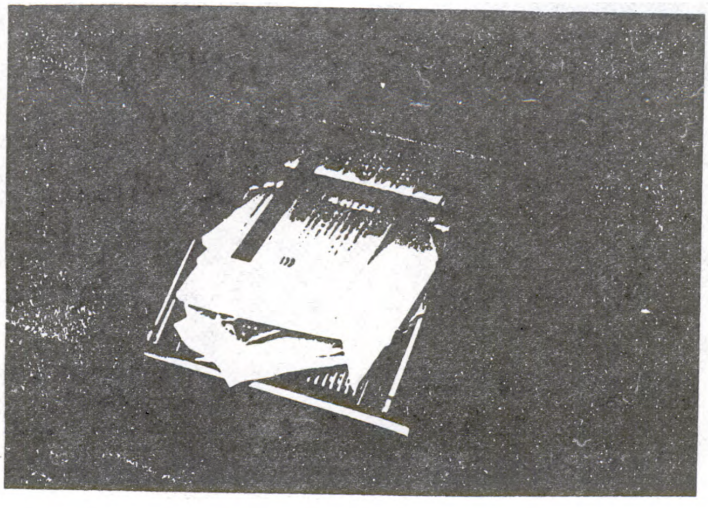

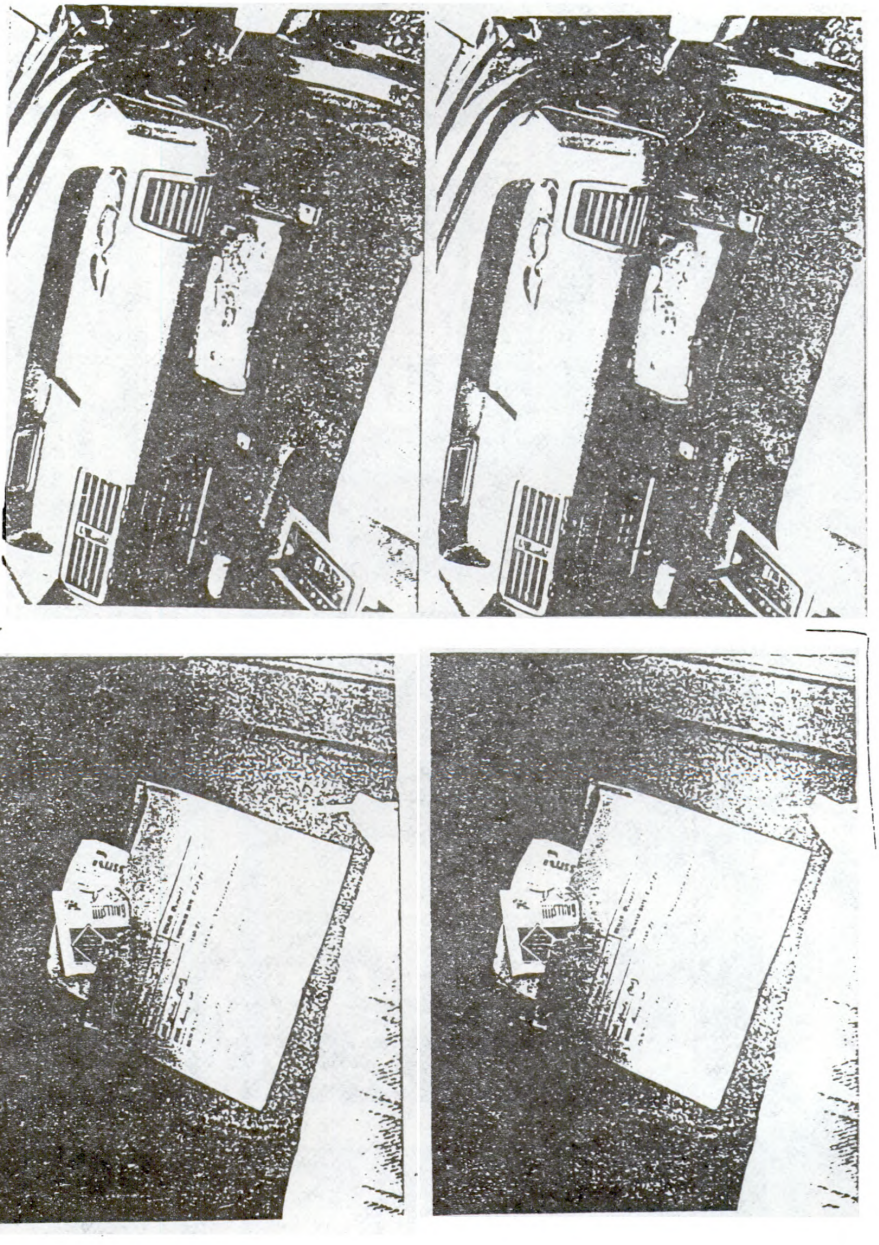

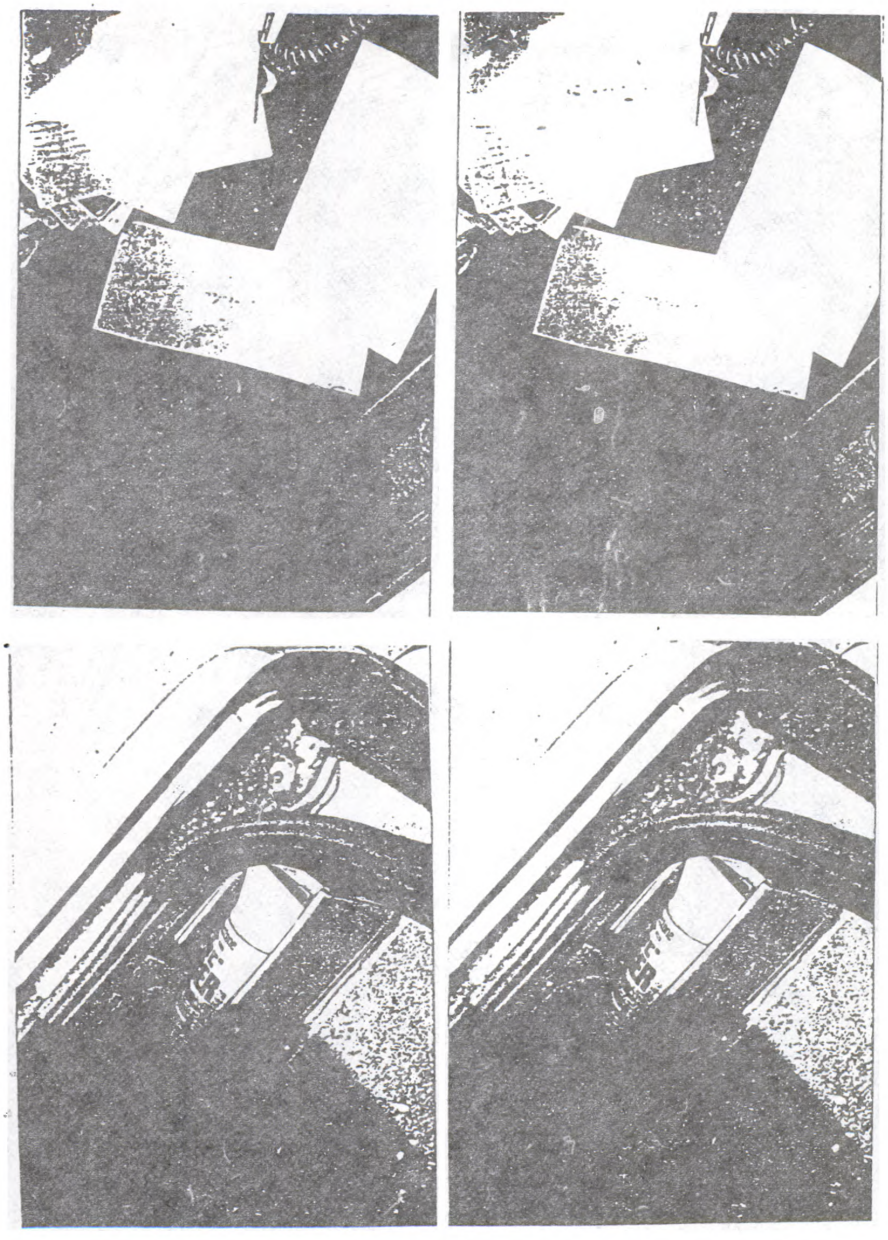

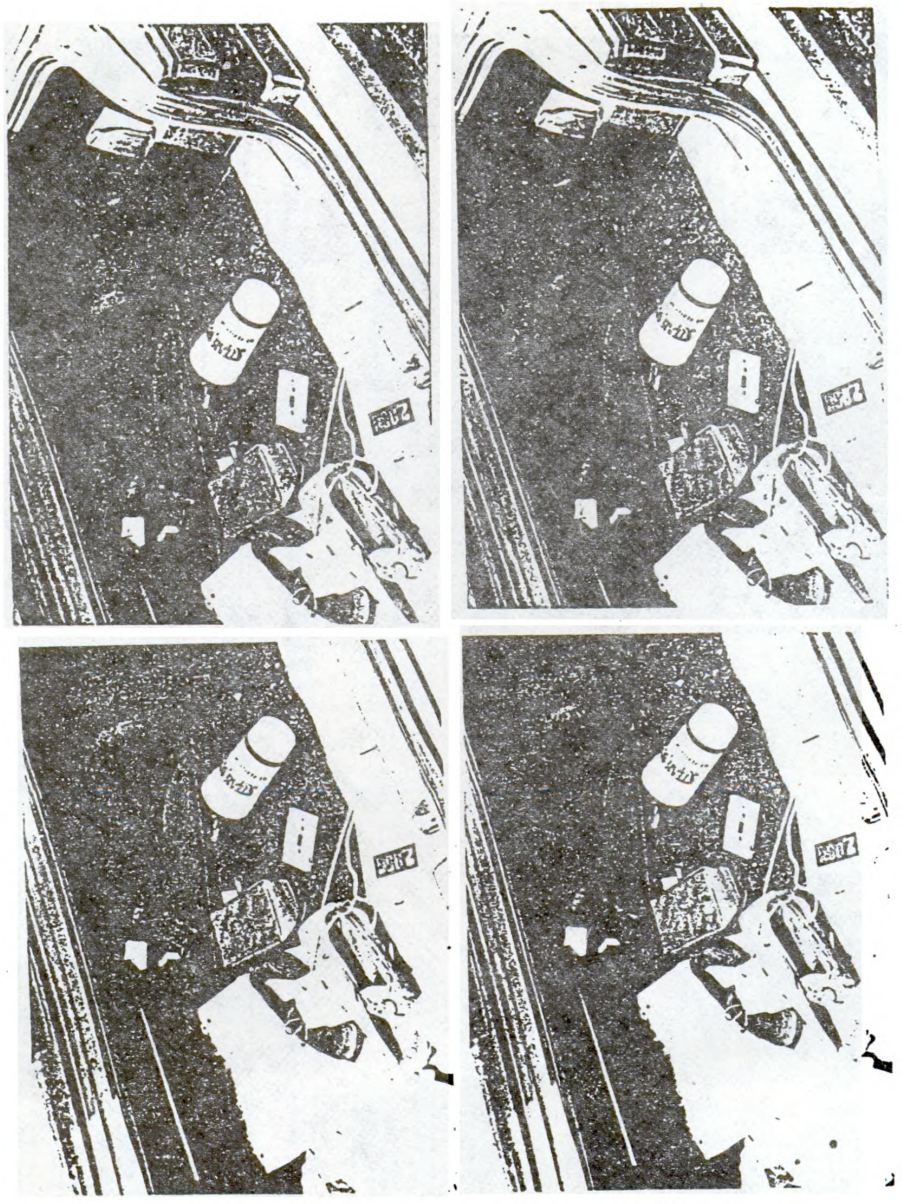

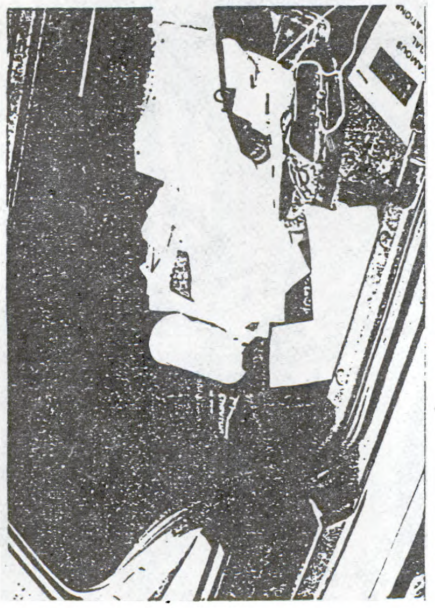

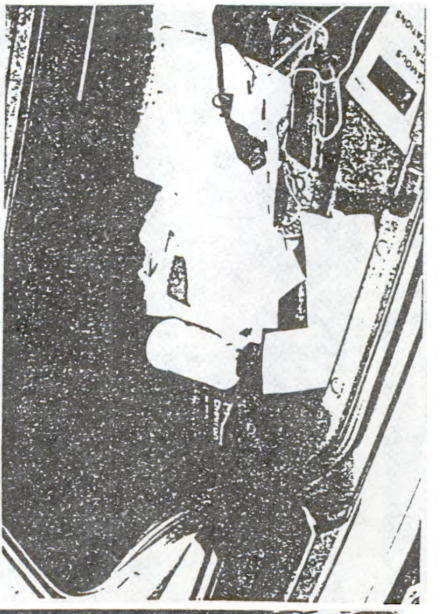

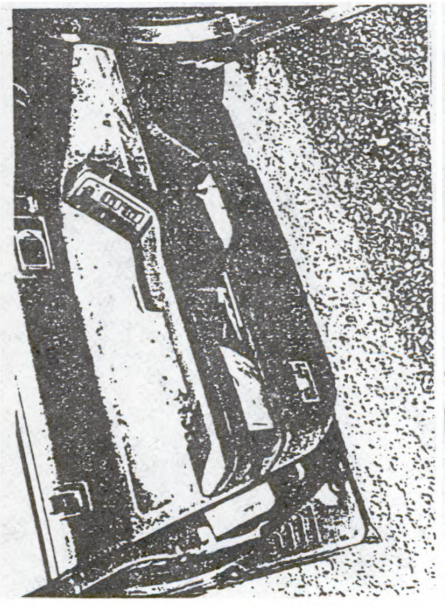

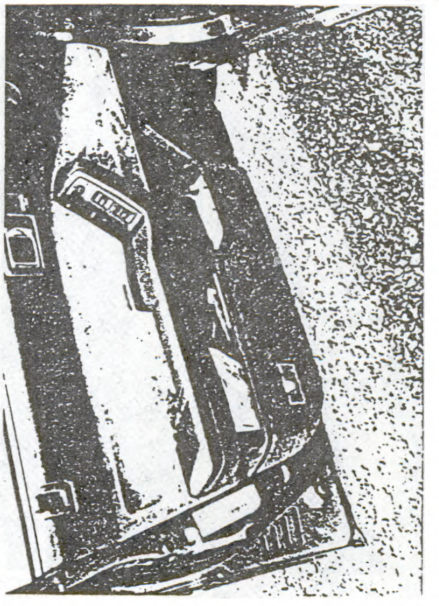

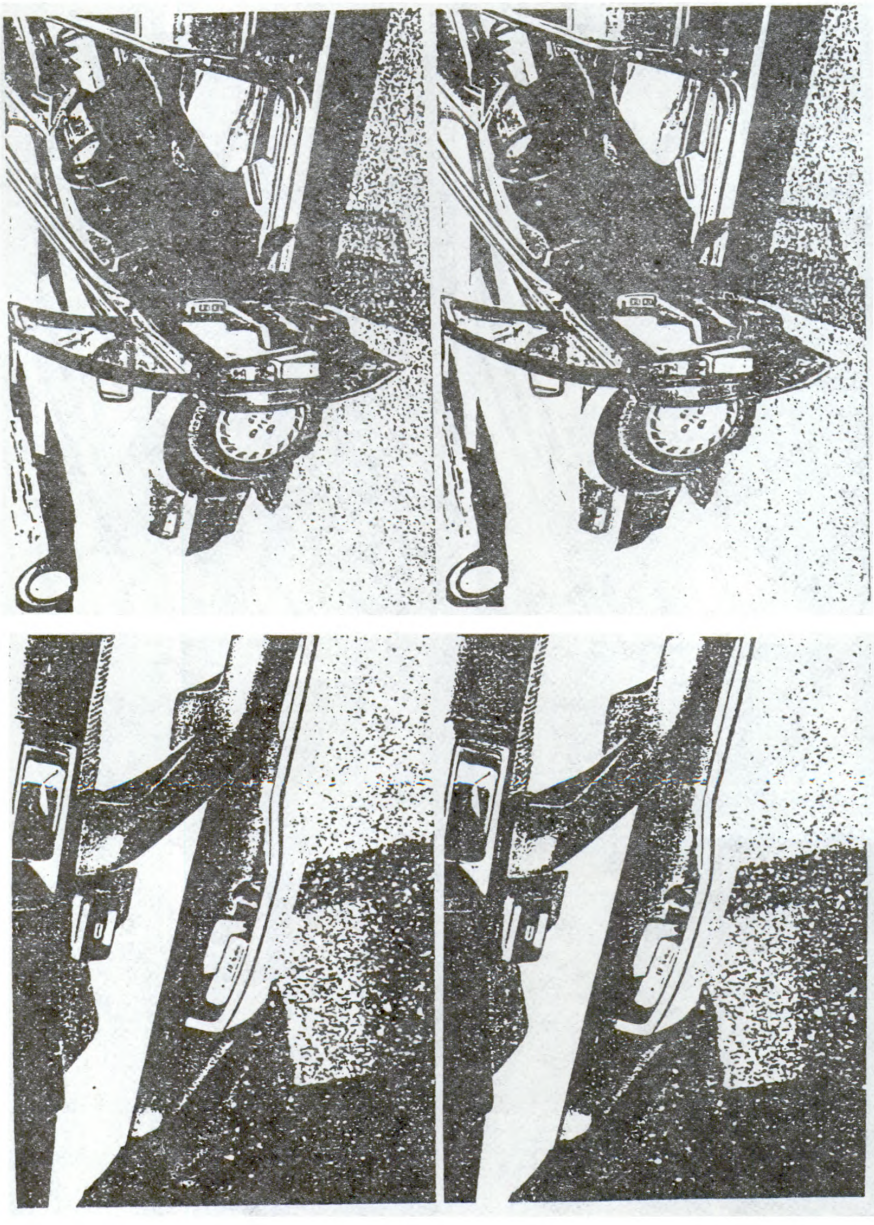

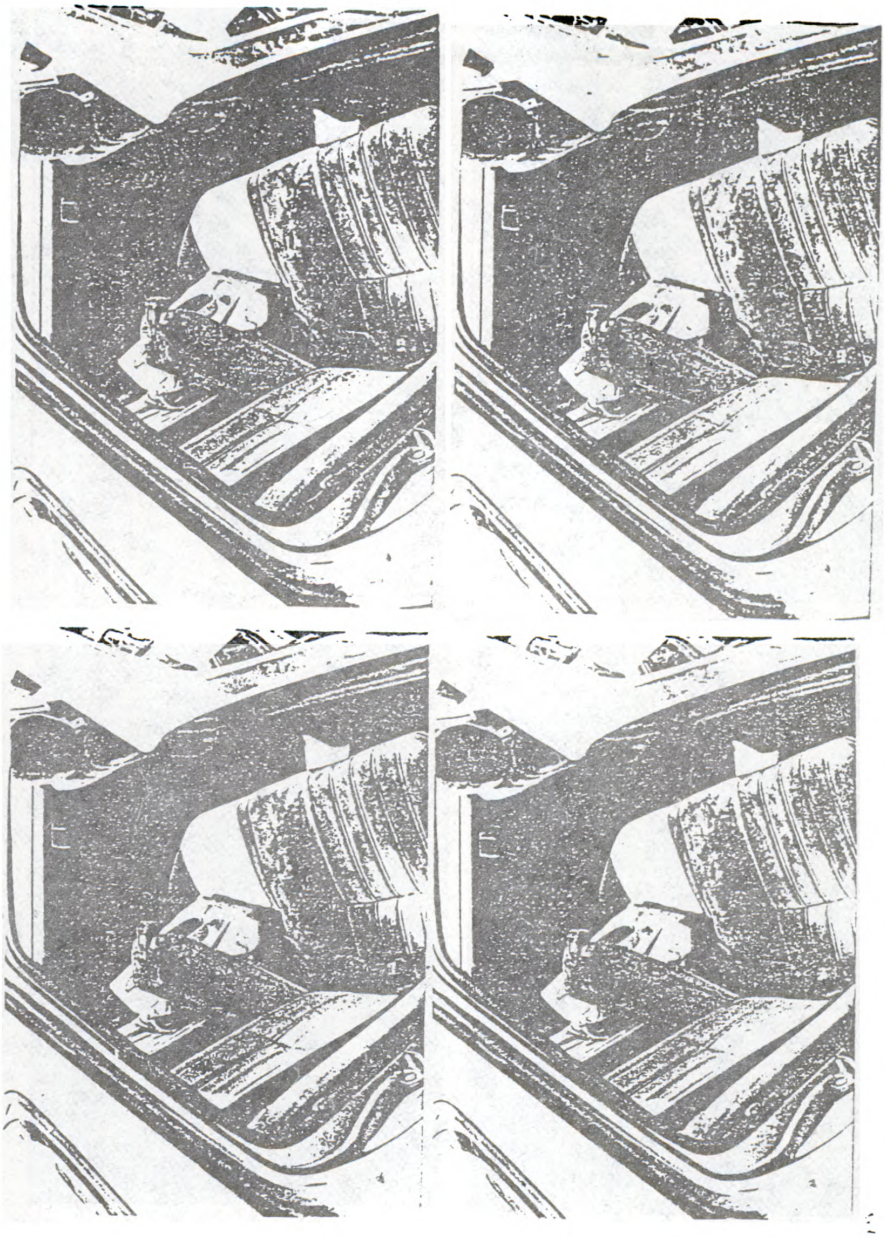

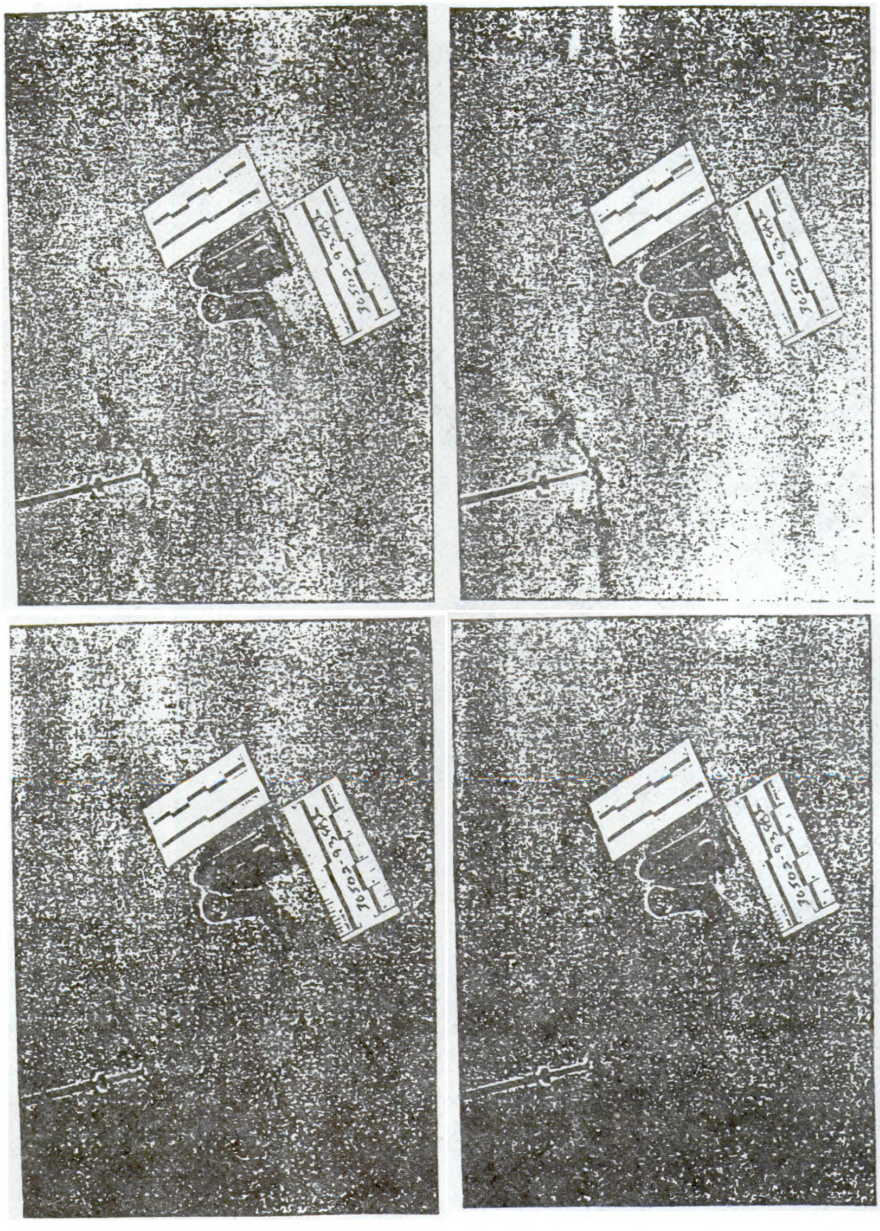

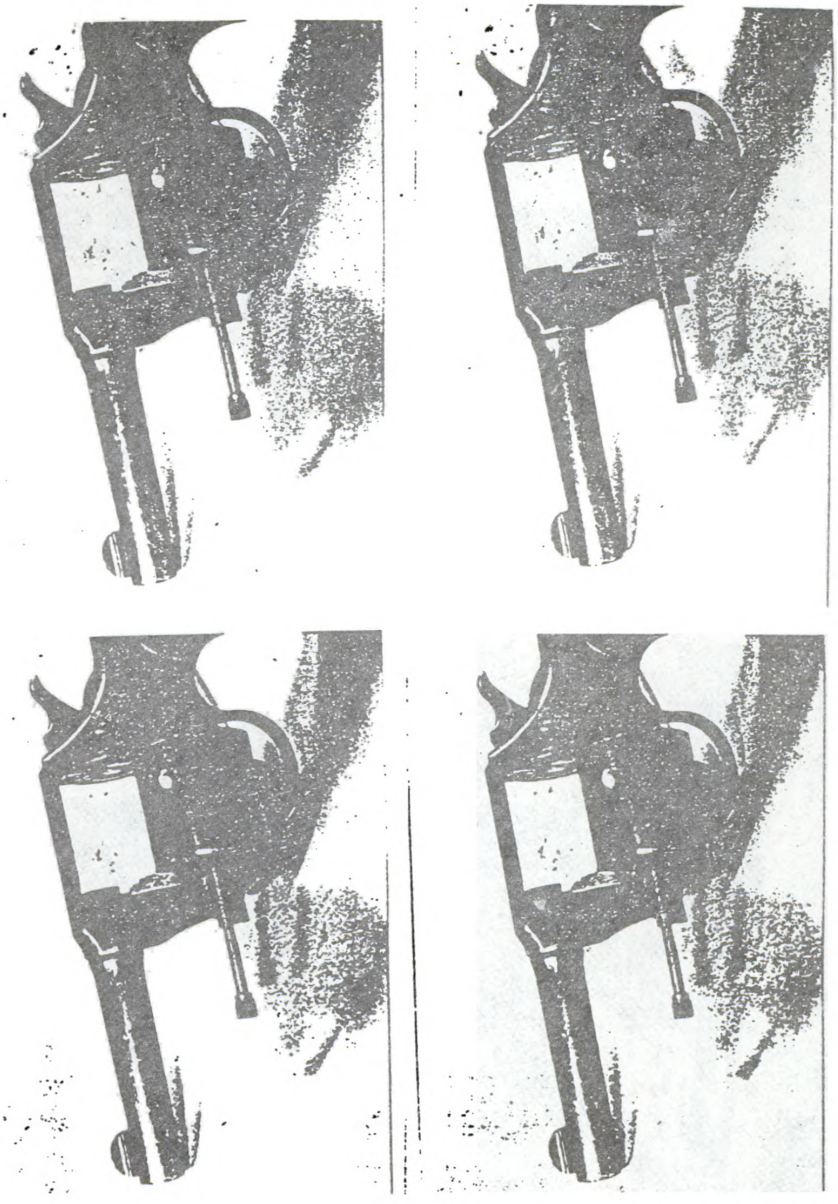

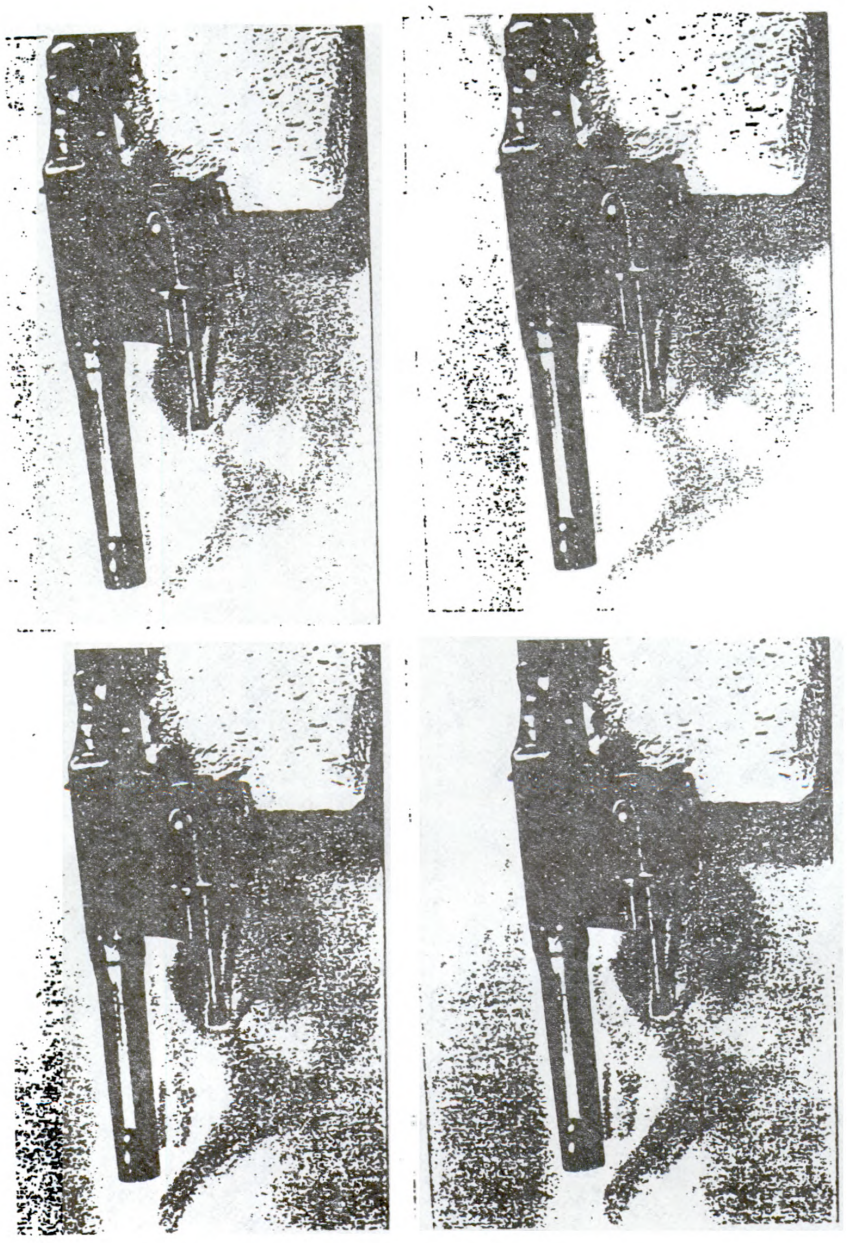

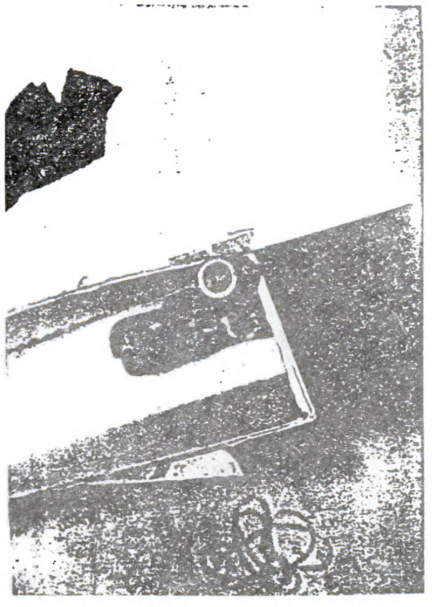

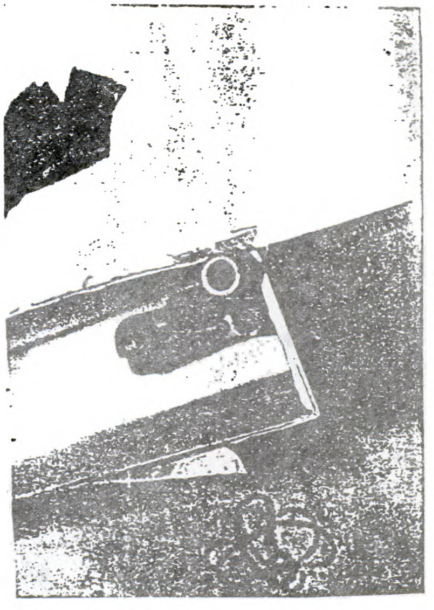

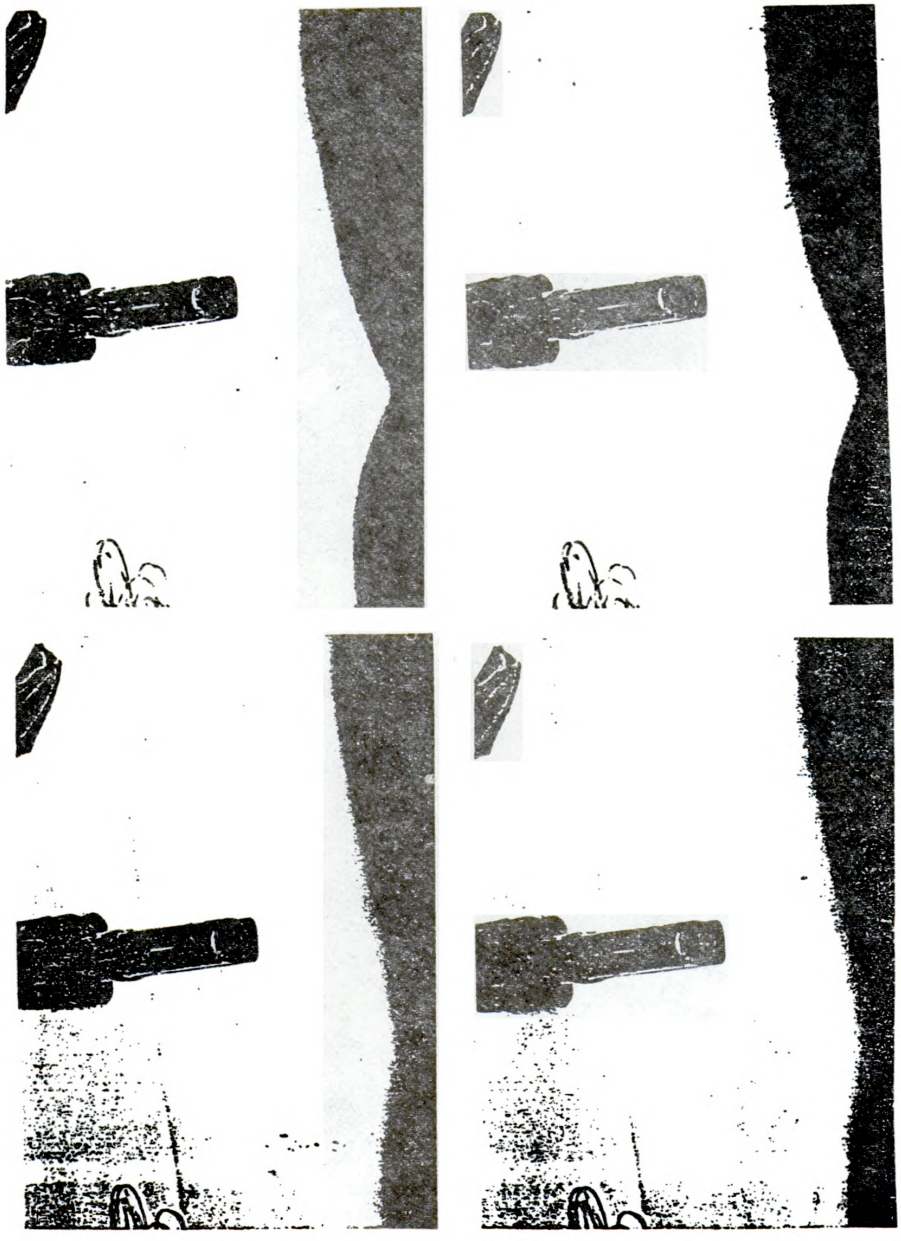

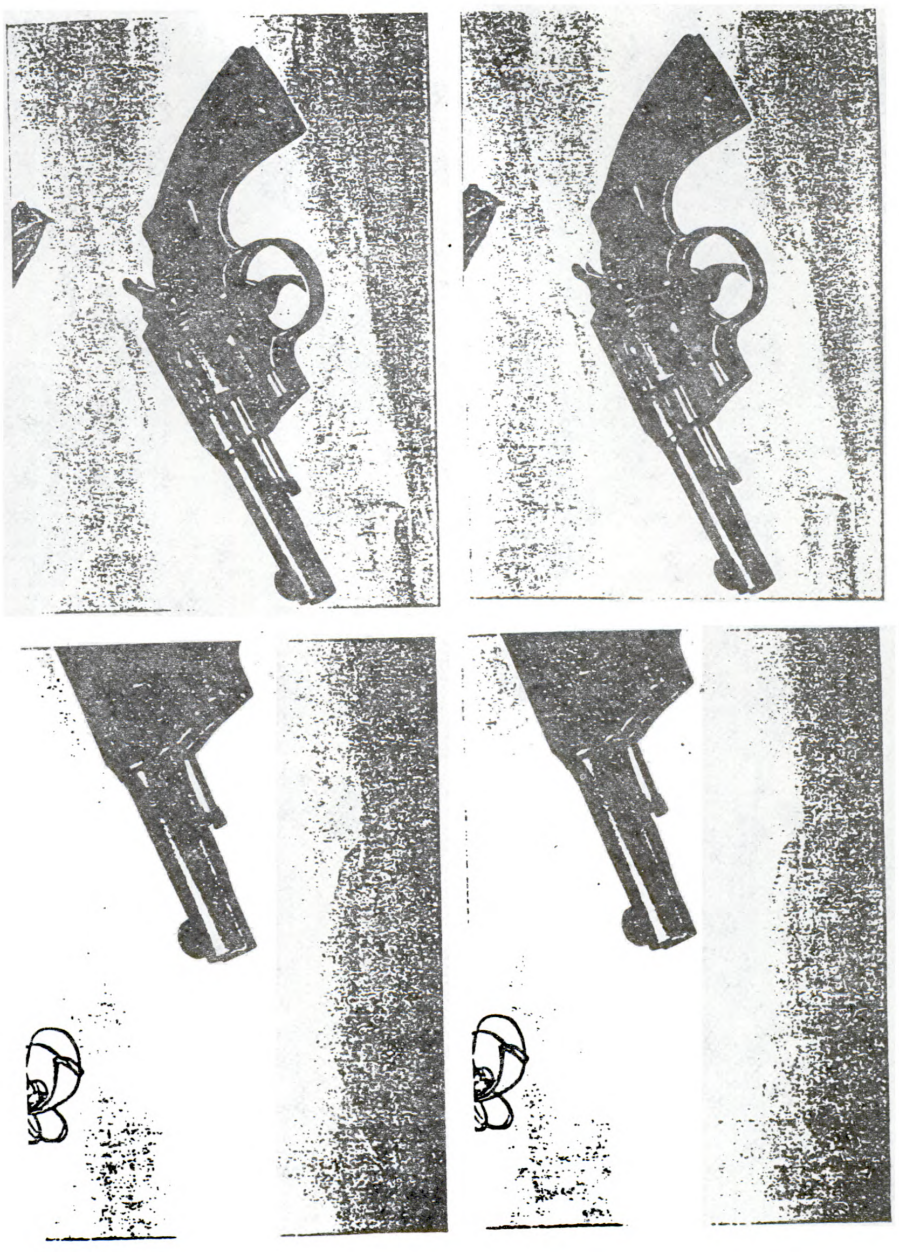

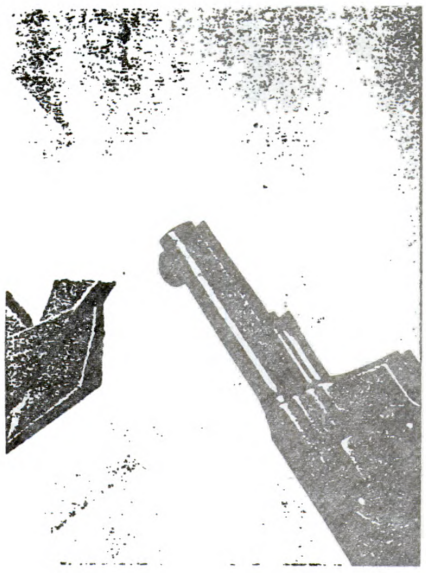

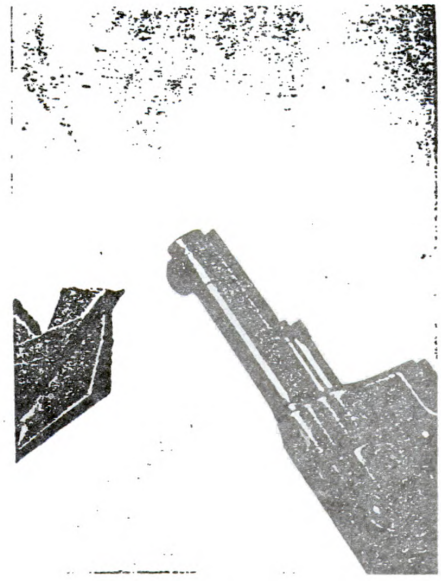

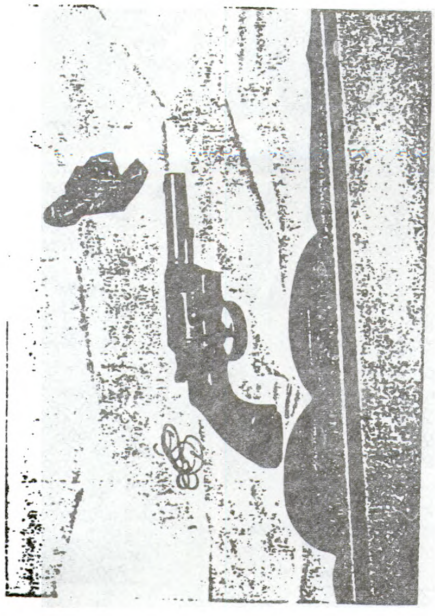

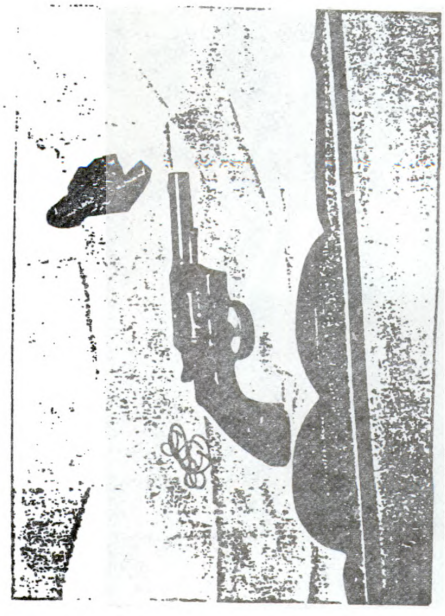

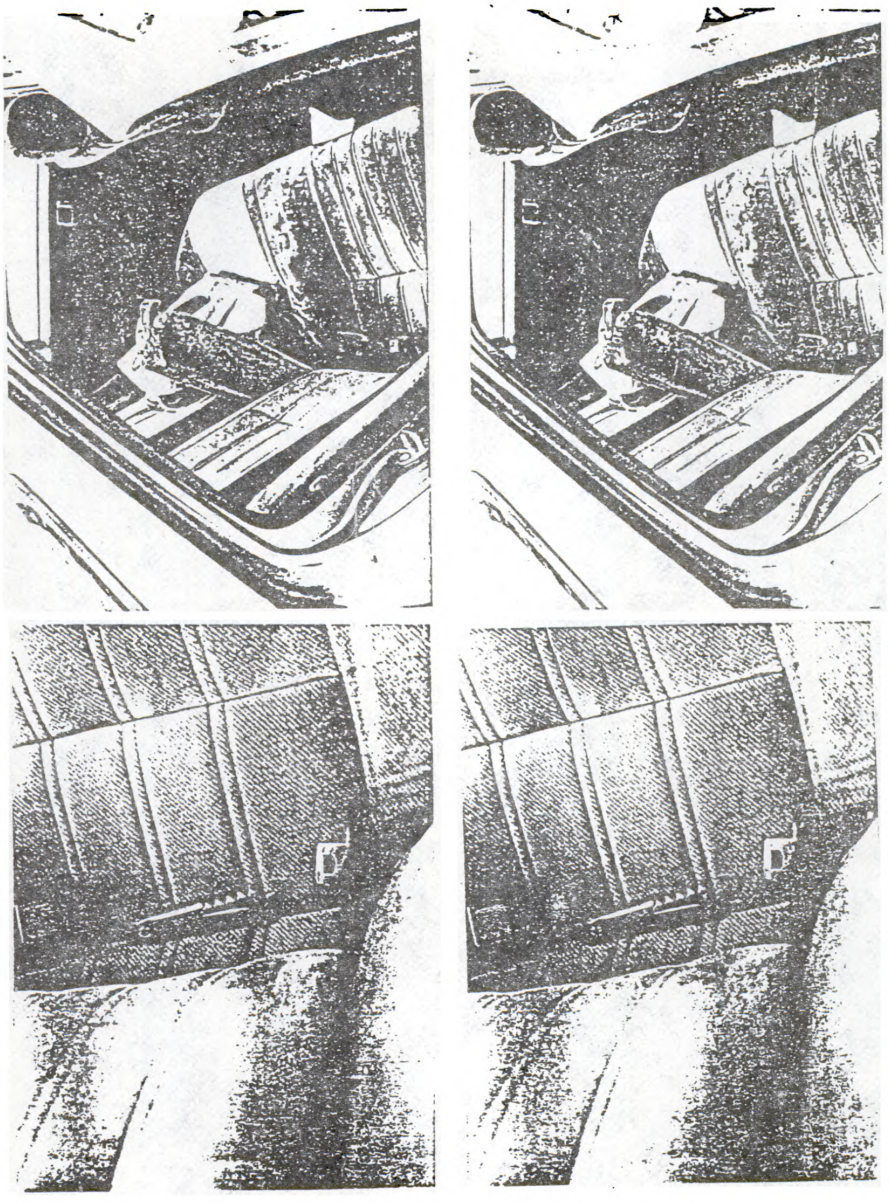

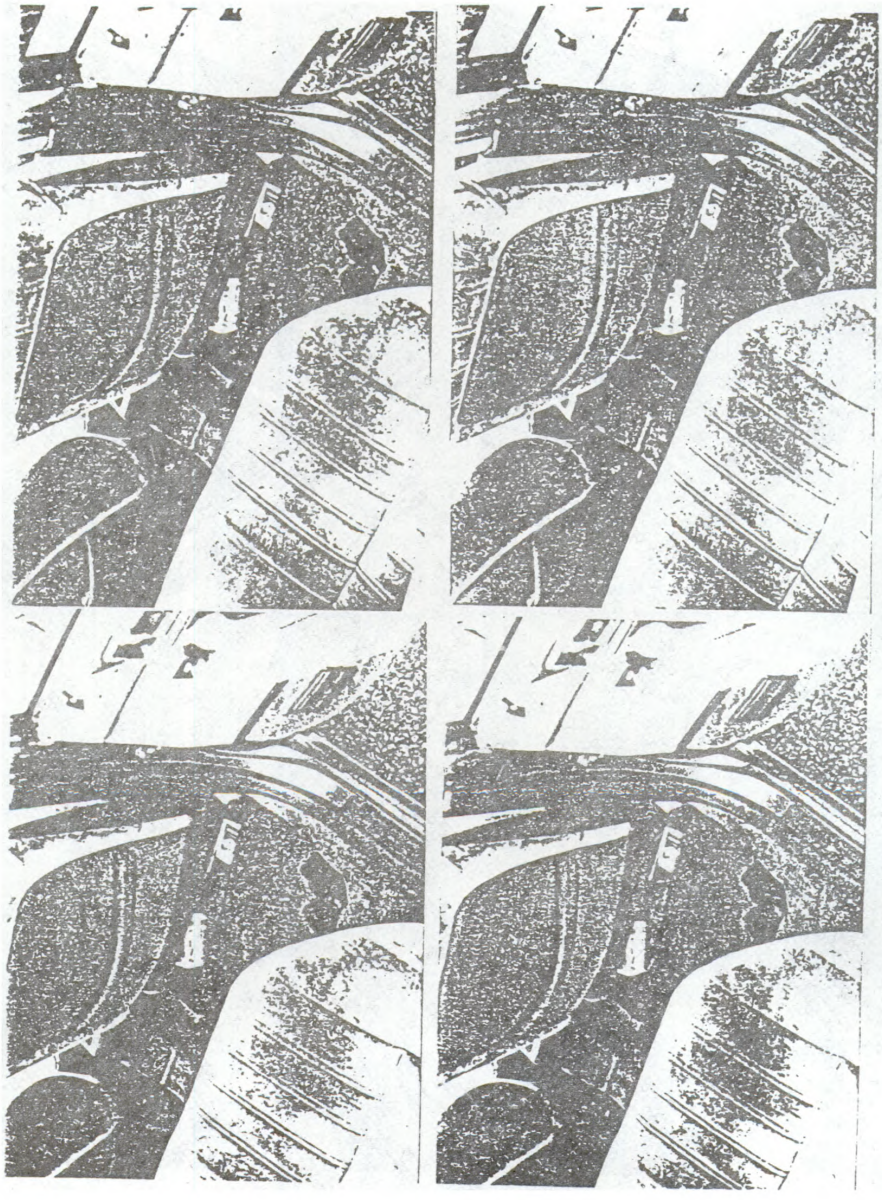

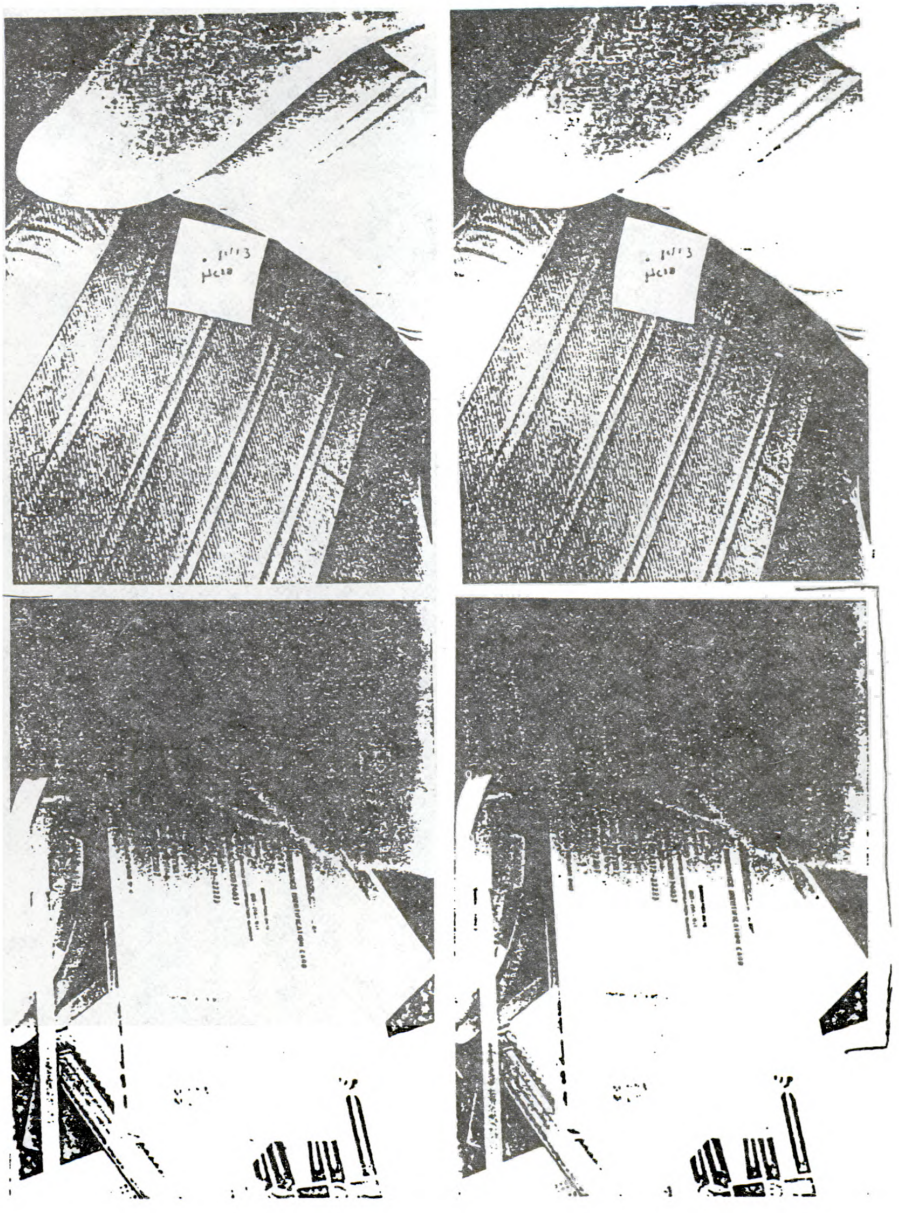

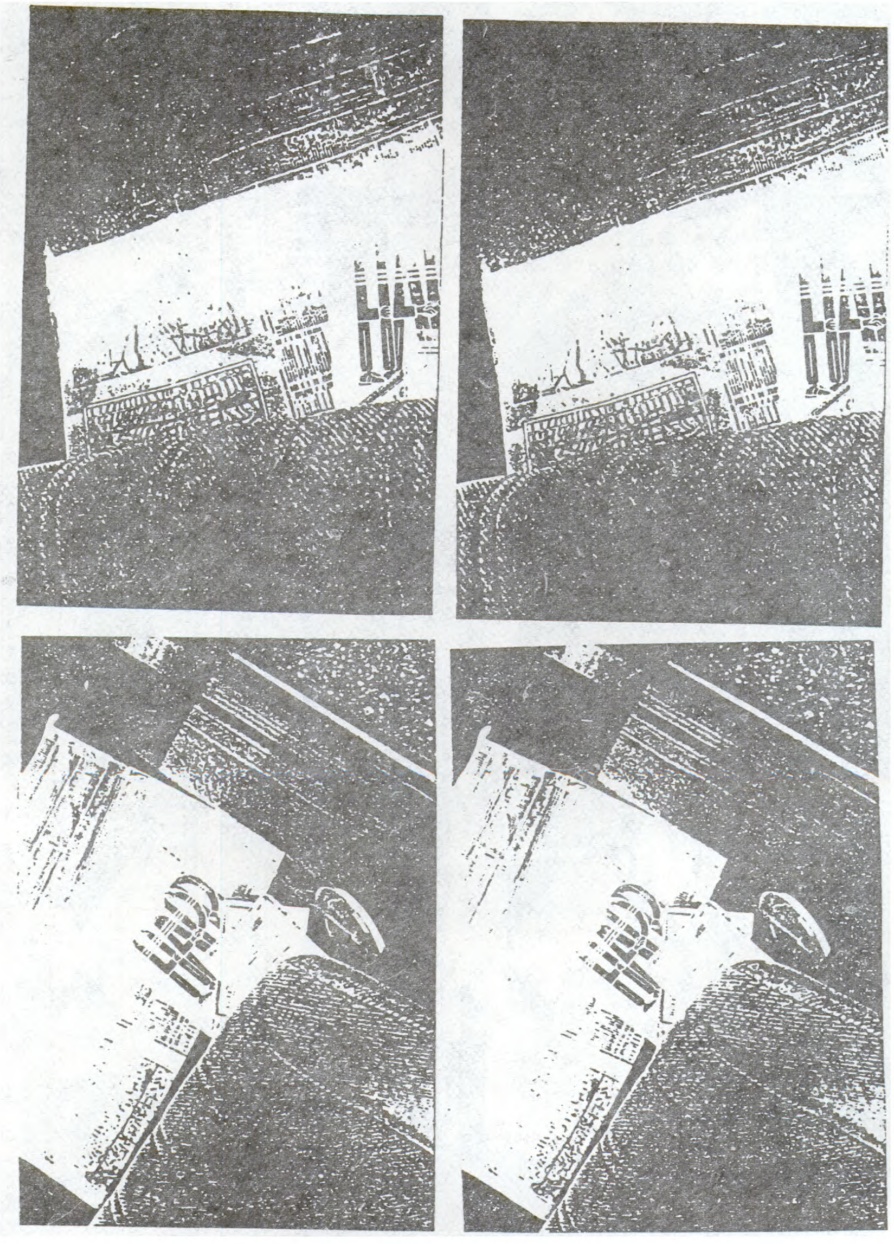

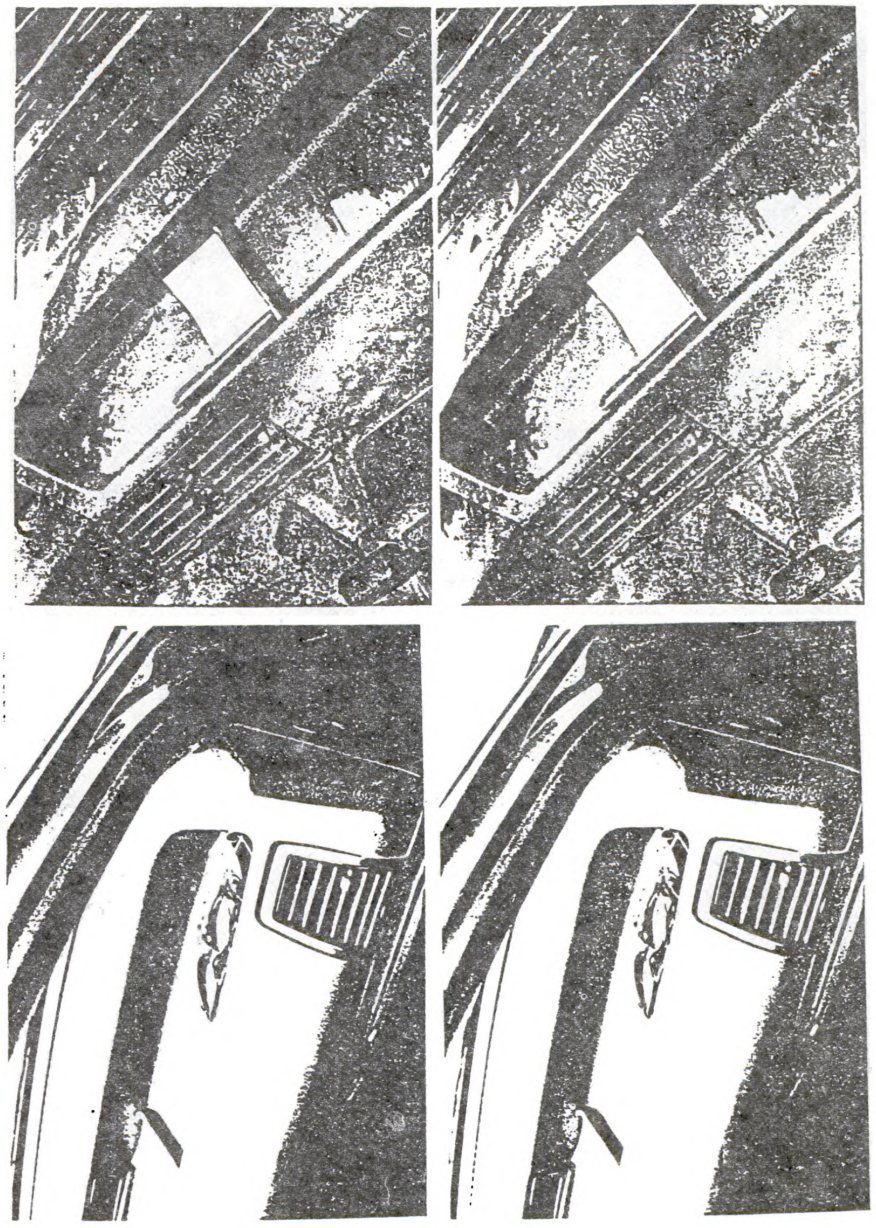

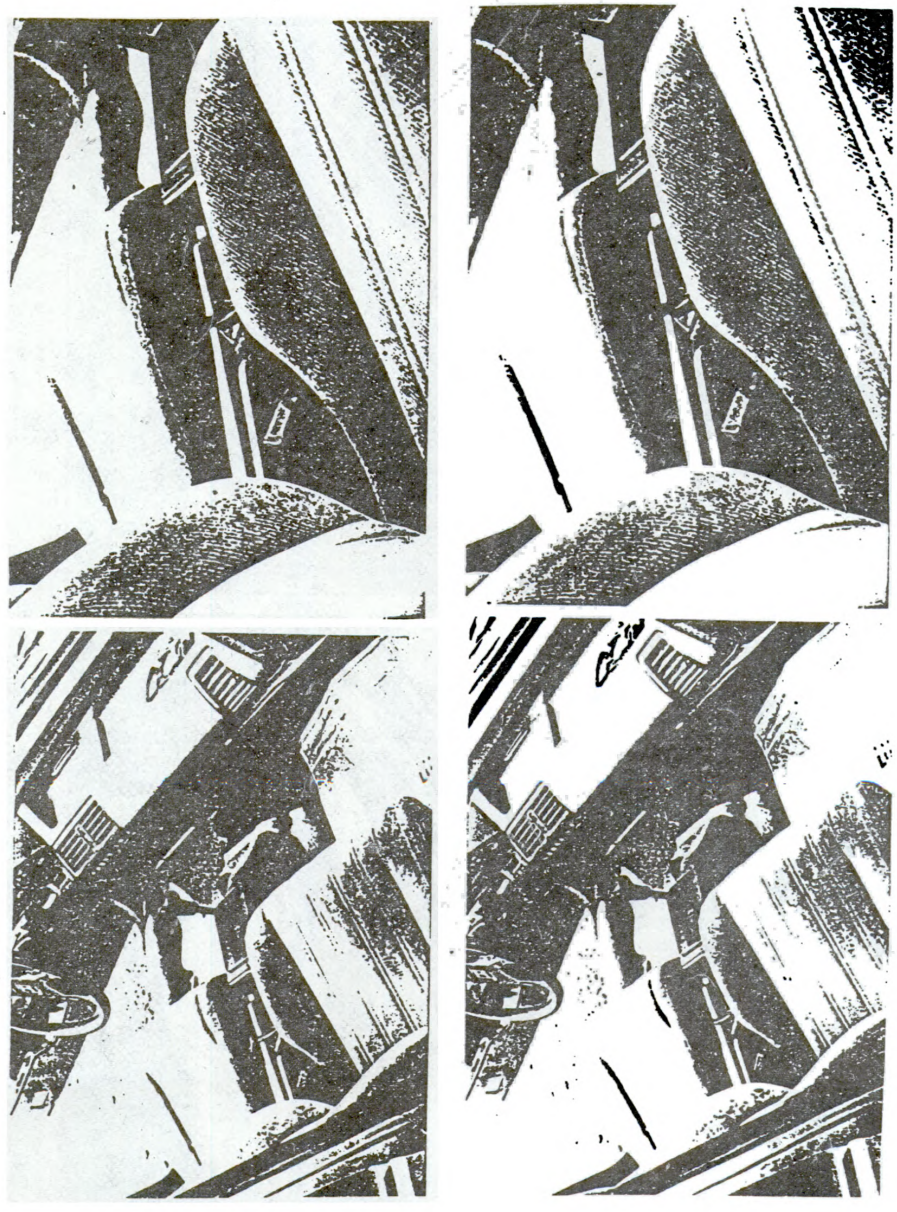

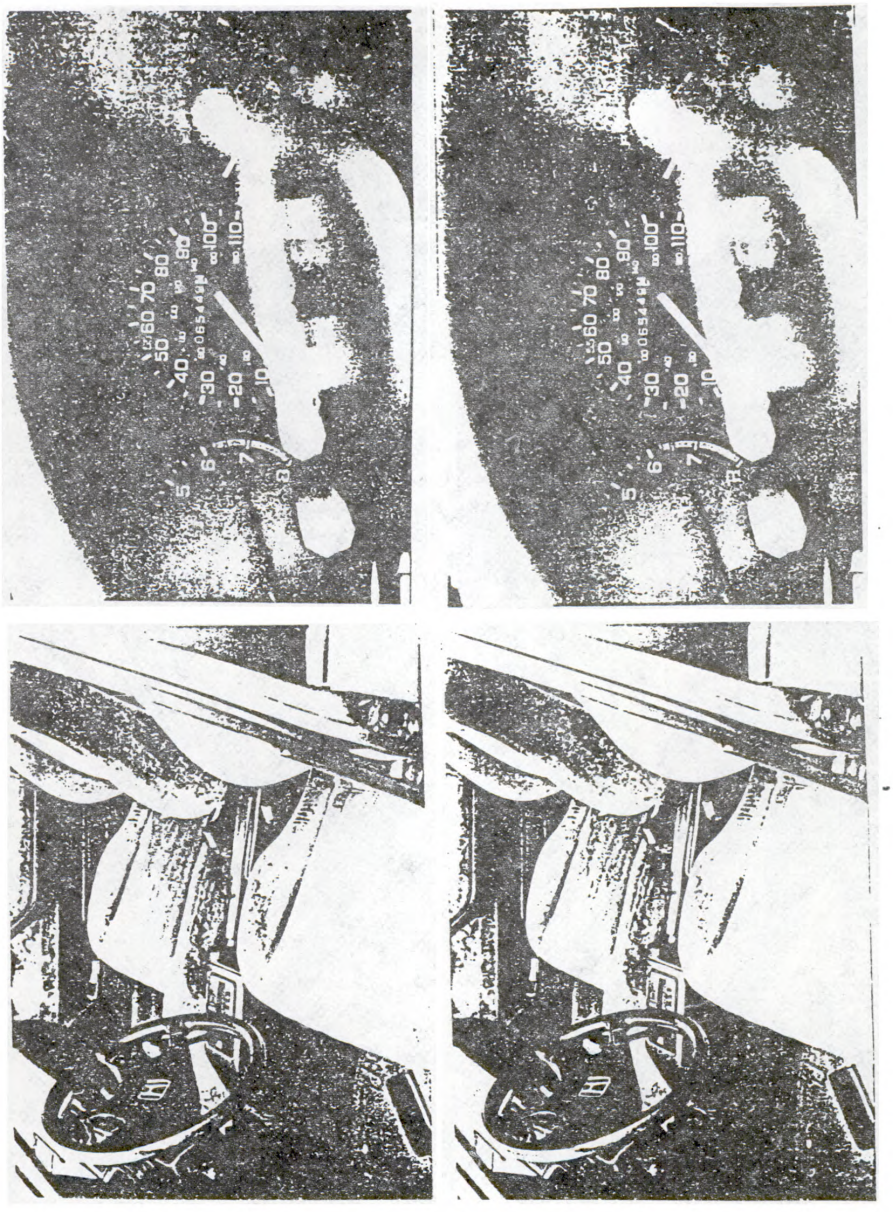

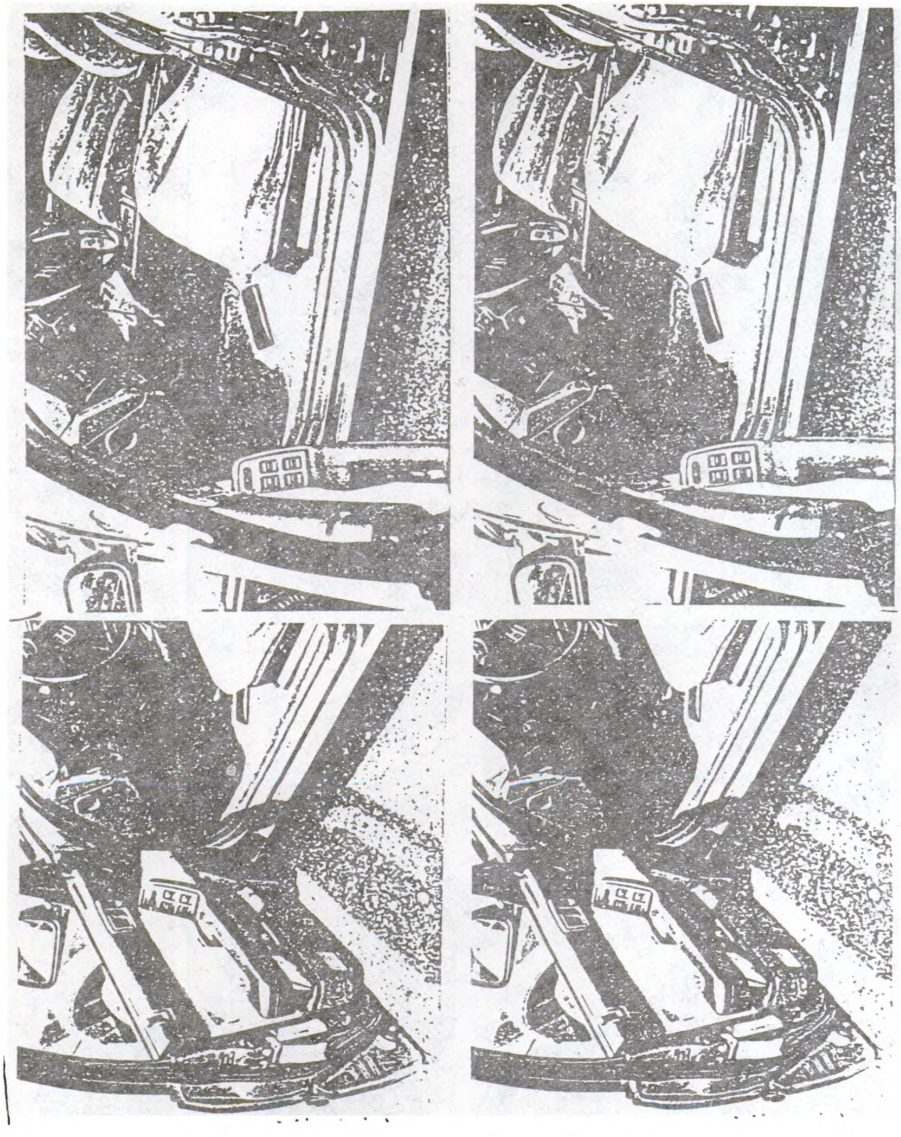

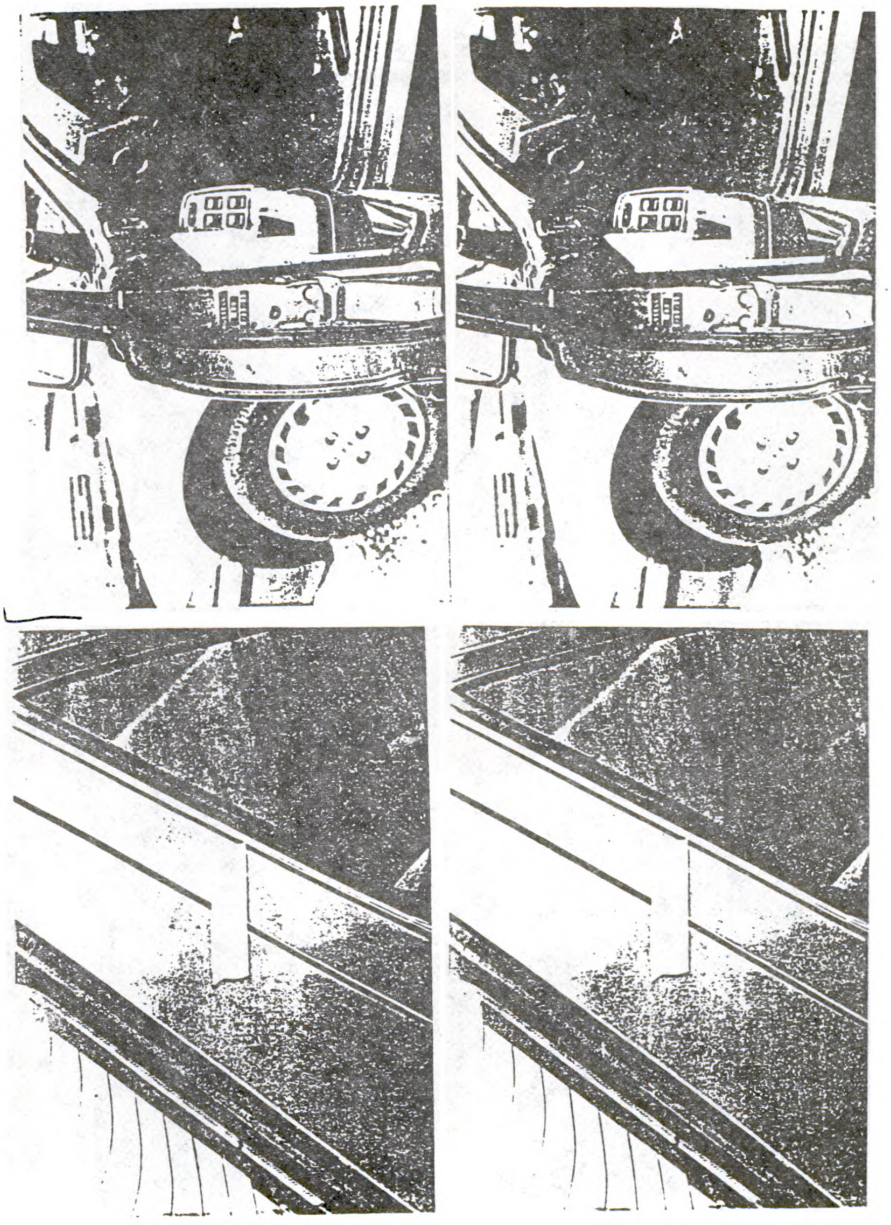

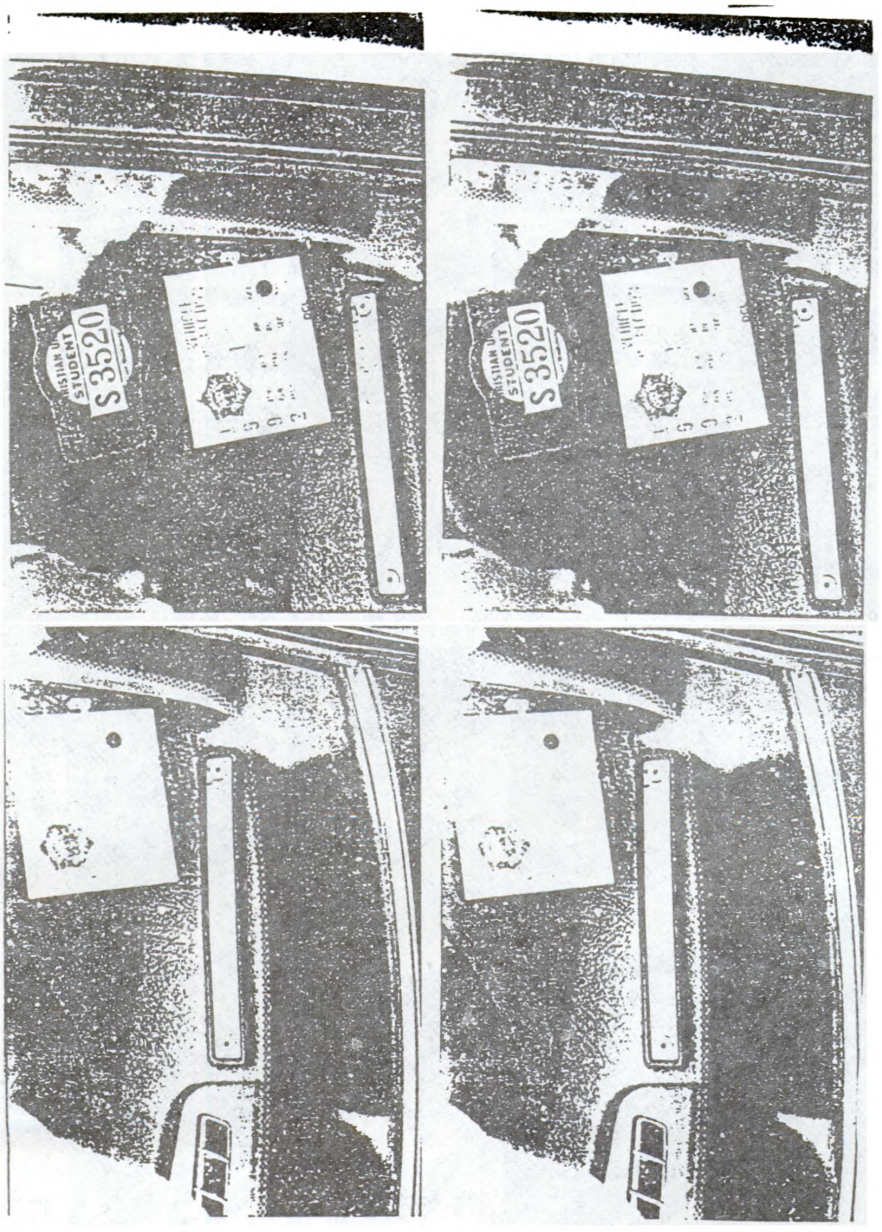
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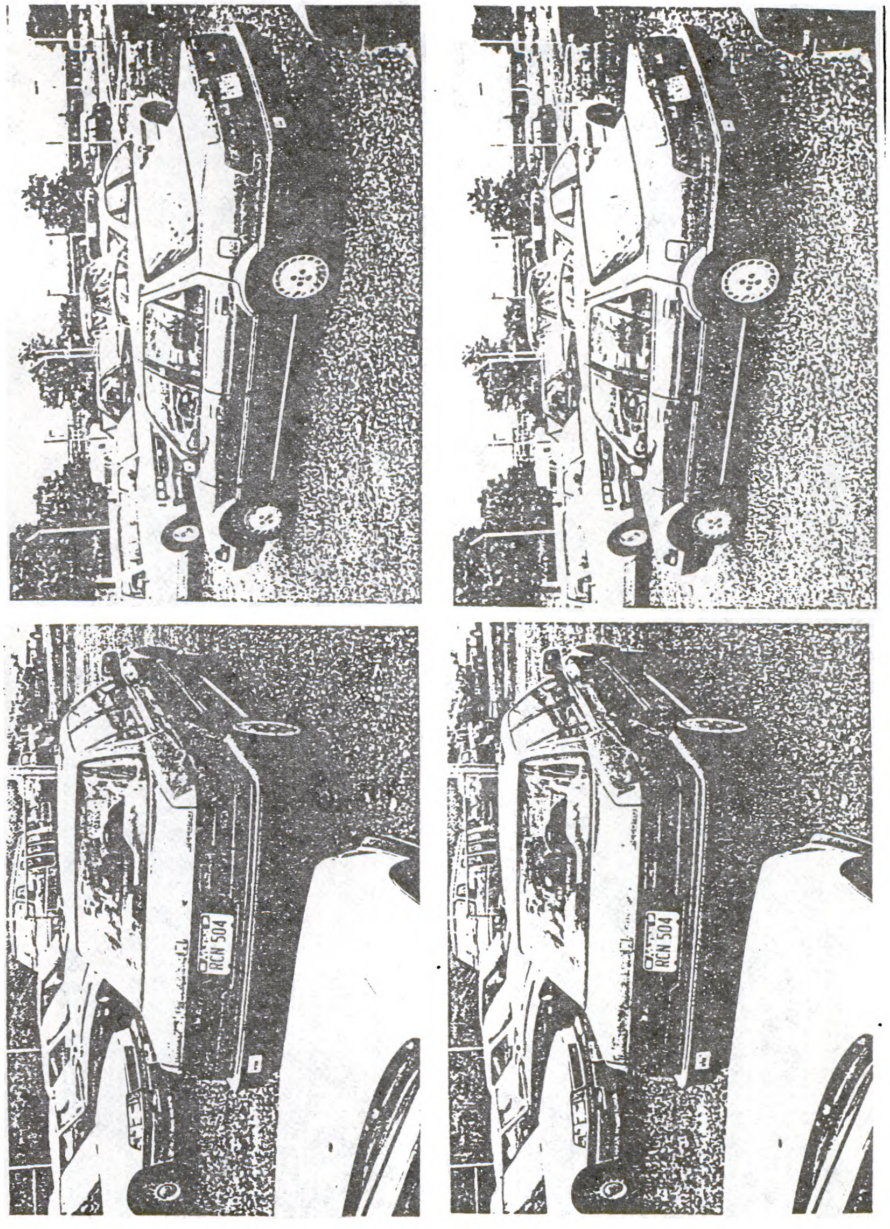
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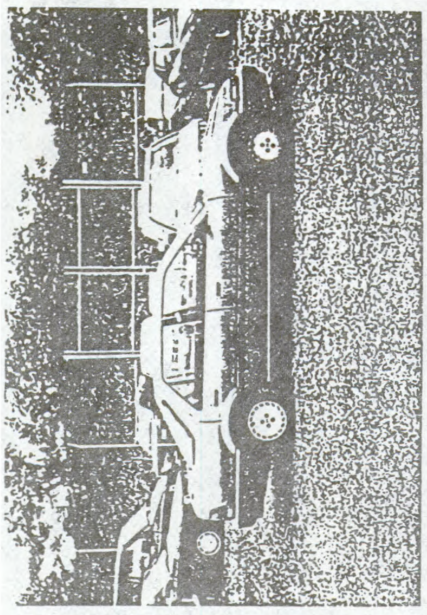

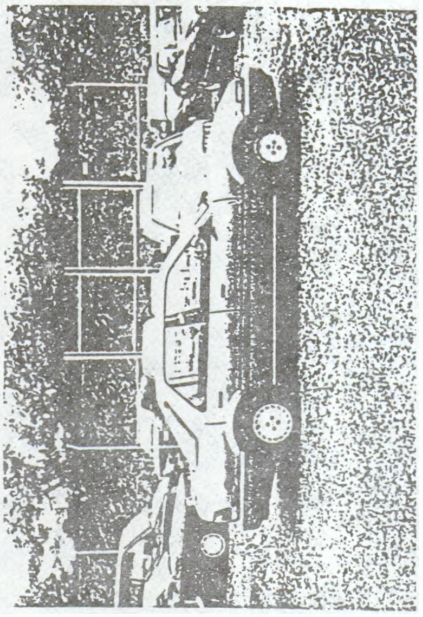

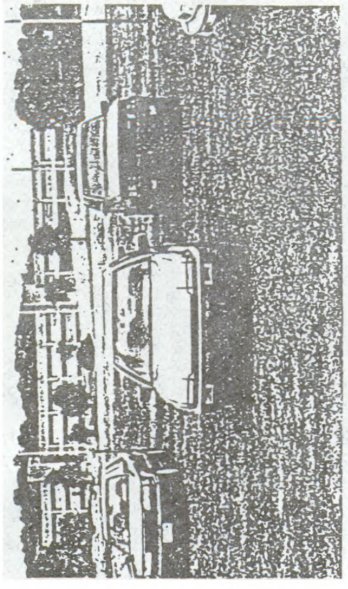

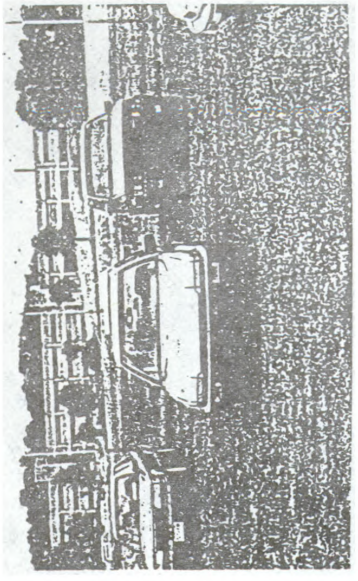

93-30502

93-30501

93-30502

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United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Headquarters, United States Park Police
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO

12 AUG 1993

W34 (NCR-PPOD
Case No. 30502-93
MCL No. 166-93

Mr. [Richard Tontarski]
U.S. Treasury Department
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
1401 Research Boulevard
Rockville, Maryland 20850

Attention: Forensic Branch

Dear Sir:

Reference: Death Investigation
Victim: Vincent Foster, Jr.

On July 20, 1993, the above named victim was found inside Fort Marcy Park with a single gunshot wound to the head. A Colt, Army Special, Revolver, .38 caliber was recovered from the victim's right hand. The palm and fingers of the right hand were laying over the cylinder area of the weapon and the victim's right thumb was trapped between the trigger guard and front edge of the trigger. The trigger contacted and impressed the thumb in the area between the first and second joints.

The following evidence is being submitted for your examinations:

Item # 1 - Colt, Army Special, .38 caliber, 4", six shot revolver. Serial # 356555 (356555)

Item # 2 - 1 round .38 caliber R-P 38 spl.HV (from cylinder of item #1 at 2 o'clock position.

Item # 3 - 1 casing .38 caliber R-P 38 spl.HV (from cylinder of item #1 at 12 o'clock position)

Item #16 - White long sleeve shirt (from victim)

Item #19 - Blue grey trousers (from victim)

Could it be determined if the residue on the victim's right hand (see photograph enclosed) could have been the result of discharging Item #1 in a manner consistent with other available evidence?

Could it be determined if Item #3 and Item #2 are similar in manufacture?

Could it be determined if the primer on Item #3 was struck by the firing pin of Item #1?

Could Items #16 and #18, be examined for gun powder residue and if found could any information concerning position of weapon at time of discharge be determined?

Please conduct any additional tests and examinations which you deem appropriate in connection with this case.

These items have not and will not be examined by any other expert. Please make the results of your examinations available to Major Benjamin J. Holmes, Jr., Commander, Criminal Investigations Branch.

Benjamin J. Holmes, Jr., Major
Commander, Criminal Investigations Branch

bcc:
CIB Surname
Sgt. Lawston
Cpt. Hume
Case Jacket #30502-93

DWLawston:taj:08/11/93:foster.atf

July 31, 1993

To: [Capt. Charlie Hume
or Det. Peter Markand
U.S. Park Police
Washington, D.C.]

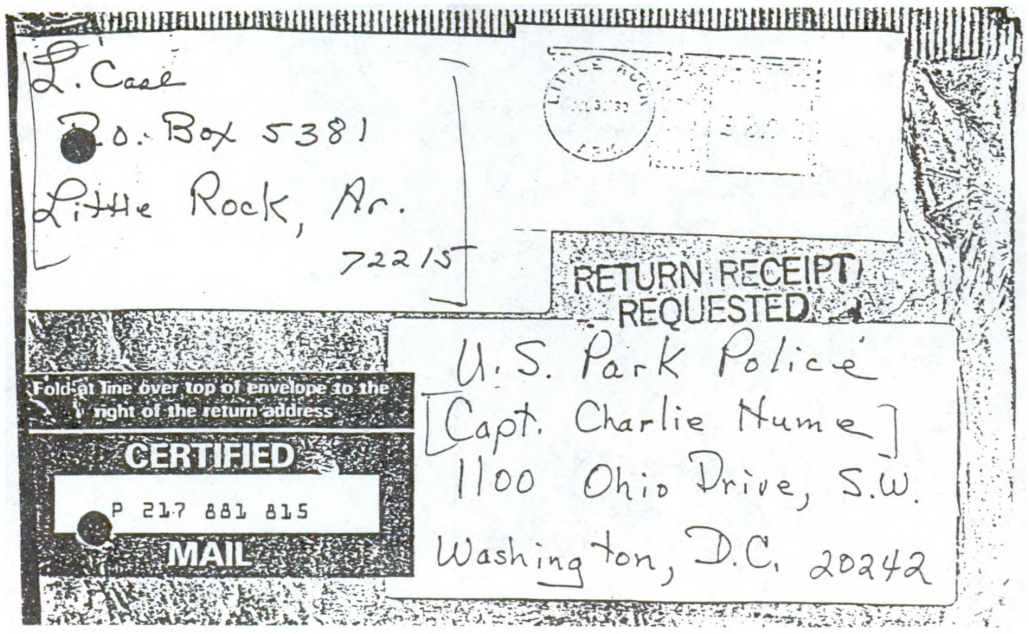
From: [Larry Case
P.O. Box 5381
L.R. Ar. 72215
Tel. (501) 234-7896]

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a copy of "Tapes" we discussed the other day, you should listen to the tapes all the way thru.

Good Luck
[Larry E. Case]

JCC



L. Cael
P.O. Box 5381
Little Rock, Ar.
72215

LITTLE ROCK AR 1993 APR

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

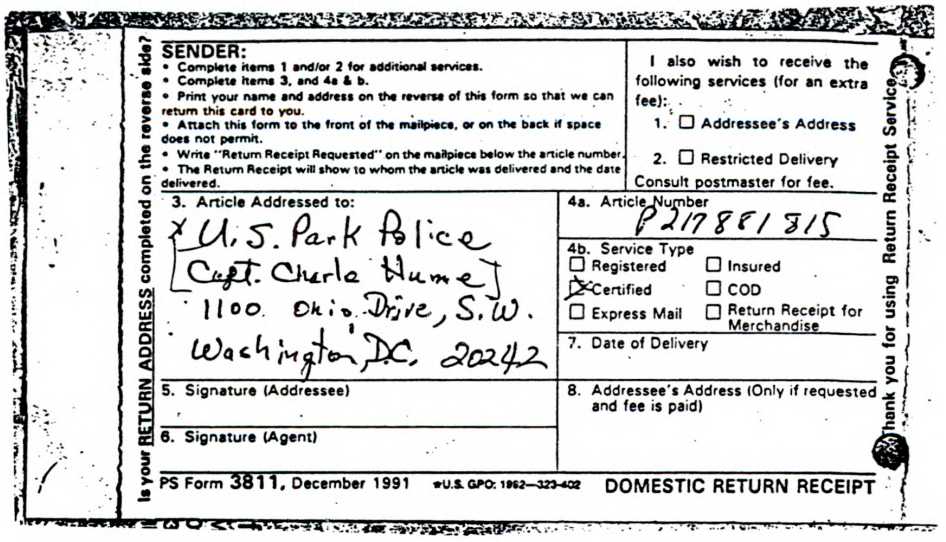
U.S. Park Police
[Capt. Charlie Hume]
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

Fold at line over top of envelope to the right of the return address

CERTIFIED

P 217 881 815

MAIL



SENDER:
- Complete items 1 and/or 2 for additional services.
- Complete items 3, and 4a & b.
- Print your name and address on the reverse of this form so that we can return this card to you.
- Attach this form to the front of the mailpiece, or on the back if space does not permit.
- Write "Return Receipt Requested" on the mailpiece below the article number.
- The Return Receipt will show to whom the article was delivered and the date delivered.

I also wish to receive the following services (for an extra fee):
1. ☐ Addressee's Address
2. ☐ Restricted Delivery

Consult postmaster for fee.

3. Article Addressed to:
X U.S. Park Police
[Capt. Charle Hume]
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

4a. Article Number P 217 881 815

4b. Service Type
☐ Registered ☐ Insured
☒ Certified ☐ COD
☐ Express Mail ☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise

7. Date of Delivery

5. Signature (Addressee)

6. Signature (Agent)

8. Addressee's Address (Only if requested and fee is paid)

Is your RETURN ADDRESS completed on the reverse side?

Thank you for using Return Receipt Service.

PS Form 3811, December 1991 *U.S. GPO: 1992—323-402 DOMESTIC RETURN RECEIPT

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Laboratory Report

To: Major Benjamin J. Holmes Jr.
Commander Criminal Investigations Branch
United States Park Police
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

Date of Report: August 17, 1993
Lab Number: 93N0649 (1)
Reference. 63541932032A
Type of Exam. Firearms/Toolmarks

The following evidence was received on August 16, 1993, from Officer Peter J. Simonello (hand carried).

EXHIBITS

1 - One (1) Colt .38 special caliber, model Army Special revolver, serial number 355055.

2 - One (1) cartridge.

3 - One (1) cartridge case.

16 - One (1) white long sleeve shirt.

19 - One (1) blue grey trousers

20 - Thirteen (13) photographs.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

Exhibit 1 was examined, found to function and test fired twice for comparative purposes. Exhibit 3 (cartridge case) was identified as having been fired in the Exhibit 1 revolver.

Gunshot residue patterns were reproduced in the laboratory which were consistent with the pattern in the Exhibit 20 photographs. These patterns were produced from the cylinder gap.

Exhibit 2 (cartridge) and Exhibit 3 (cartridge case) are .38 special high velocity caliber which were produced by Remington Peters Company.

Accredited by The American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors

93N0649 (1)

Examination and chemical processing of Exhibit 16 for the presence of gunpowder gunshot residue determined a positive reaction consistent with the discharge of a revolver in close proximity to the upper front of the shirt.

Examination and chemical processing of Exhibit 19 for the presence of gunpowder gunshot residue determined no reaction present.

DISPOSITION OF EVIDENCE

The submitted evidence will be retained in the laboratory until called for by a representative from your office.

Carlo J. Rosati
Firearms and Toolmarks Examiner

REVIEWED BY: Benjamin L. Wilson, Chief
Identification Section

cc: Special Agent Elvis Acosta
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
7799 Leesburg Pike, Suite 600, South Tower
Falls Church, VA 22043

CJR/jmb

The following message was found to be written on a note found in VINCENT FOSTER'S briefcase on July 26, 1993:

I made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience and overwork

I did not knowingly violate any law or standard of conduct

No one in the White House, to my knowledge, violated any law or standard of conduct, including any action in the travel office. There was no intent to benefit any individual or specific group

The FBI lied in their report to the AG

The press is covering up the illegal benefits they received from the travel staff

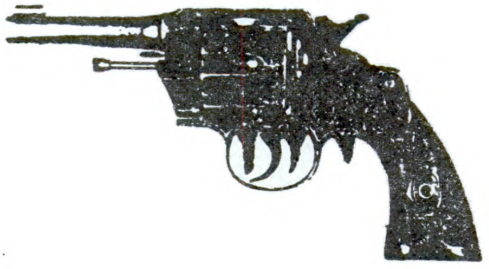
The GOP has lied and misrepresented its knowledge and role and covered up a prior investigation

The Ushers Office plotted to have excessive costs incurred, taking advantage of Kaki and HRC

The public will never believe the innocence of the Clintons and their loyal staff

The WSJ editors lie without consequence

I was not meant for the job or the spotlight of public life in Washington. Here ruining people is considered sport.



[redacted]

[Exhibit] 5/9/95

[redacted]

Last night I visited with [Mrs. Sharon Foster Bowman] and asked [her] if she could identify the pistol in the photograph you had given me last week.

[Mrs. Bowman] said it looked like a gun [she] had seen in [her father's] collection. [She] particularly pointed out the "wavelike" detailing at the base of the grip.

I asked if [she] remembered any other features. She did not.

I am returning the photograph along with this letter. I will provide copies of this letter to [Mrs Bowman and Jim Hamilton.]

Yours Truly

[John C. Stevens]

840 Savers Federal Building, Capitol & Spring Sts., Little Rock, Arkansas 72201, Telephone 501-376-6681

373

Captain Charles W. Hume
United States Park Police
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES PARK POLICE
1100 OHIO DRIVE, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242

I made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience and overwork.

I did not knowingly violate any law or standard of conduct.

No one in the White House, to my knowledge, violated any law of standard of conduct, including any action in the travel office. There was no intent to benefit any individual or specific group.

The FBI lied in their report to the AG.

The press is covering up the illegal benefits they received from the travel staff.

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The Ushers office plotted to have excessive costs incurred, taking advantage of Kaki and HRC.

The public will never believe the innocence of the Clintons and their legal staff.

The WSJ editors lie without consequence.

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[redacted]

USPP FORM 43-11
Rev. 5/90

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

YR 93 INCIDENT NUMBER [redacted]30501

LOCATION CODE

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY CONTROL RECEIPT

☒ EVIDENCE ☐ FOUND PROPERTY ☐ SAFEKEEPING

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: Death Investigation DATE: 7-20-93 TIME: _____

INCIDENT LOCATION: Ft Marcy GWMP OFFICER: _____

PROPERTY #: _____ NARCOTIC #: _____ DEA LAB #: _____ MCL #: 166-93

ITEM #	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE/PROPERTY	LOCATION RECOVERED
	1	Colt, Army Special, 38 Cal revolver, 4", 6 shot Serial 356555 355055	right hand victim
	1	round 38 cal. r-p 38spl HV	from revolver
	1	casing 38 cal r-p 38spl HV	from revolver
	1pr	eyeglasses	

Supervisor 'turning' Blood Secti
Wilkins to 0800
(202) 427-7[illegible]
Provided with Police escort if
Not Processed
Do not Handle.
[GVJ]

MADE

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY OBTAINED FROM: mc

OWNER/DEFENDANT(S): _____

OWNER'S ADDRESS: _____

RECOVERED/RECEIVED BY: P Simonello DATE: 7-20-93 TIME: 1930

PROPERTY MAY BE: RELEASED: YES ( ) NO (X) ITEM(S): _____

DESTROYED: YES ( ) NO ( ) ITEM(S): _____

CASE INVOLVES ASSET FORFEITURE: YES ( ) NO ( ) ITEM(S): _____

37

T.R. Ltd.
T/A Raley's Towing
24-HOUR TOWING
1001 RITCHIE ROAD
CAPITOL HEIGHTS, MARYLAND 20743
(301) 350-4800

P.G. 110
I.C.C.
MC 186380
FAX #
(301) 350-3127

Air Cushion Recovery
8426 BALLEW AVE.
COLLEGE PARK, MD

1021 RIPLEY ST.
SILVER SPRINGS, MD
6035 BLAIR RD., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

UUK

NAME Foster Vincent — DATE 7-20-93
ADDRESS U.S.P.P. — TIME OUT — TIME IN
CITY U.S.P.P. — CASH — CHARGE ✓ — CONTROL # 38069
VEHICLE DESCRIPTION 4-DR — CALL Police
MODEL YEAR 88 MAKE Honda COLOR Grey BODY STYLE Accord — UNIT # 8 — DRIVER KC
TAG & YEAR ARK-504-AR VIN 1HMCA5630KC 07402 — ENDING MILEAGE
CONDITION: ☐ GOOD ☐ FAIR ☐ POOR ☐ WRECKED ☐ SHIPPED ☐ BURNED
LOCATION Ft Marcy Parking — STARTING MILEAGE
TOW DESTINATION C.I.B. — TOTAL MILEAGE
REMARKS Further Investigation
MEMBER # — CASE 30502 — Expiration Date

MARK EXTERIOR DAMAGE

FRONT — LEFT SIDE — RIGHT SIDE — REAR

Authorization No. — LOT #
VEHICLE MILEAGE — R.O. NO. — P.O. NO.

THE UNDERSIGNED authorizes the services and acknowledges that the carrier is not responsible for loss or damage due to acts beyond control of the carrier or when services are performed under supervision of others.

1½% Charged after 30 days, equivalent to 18% annual charge.

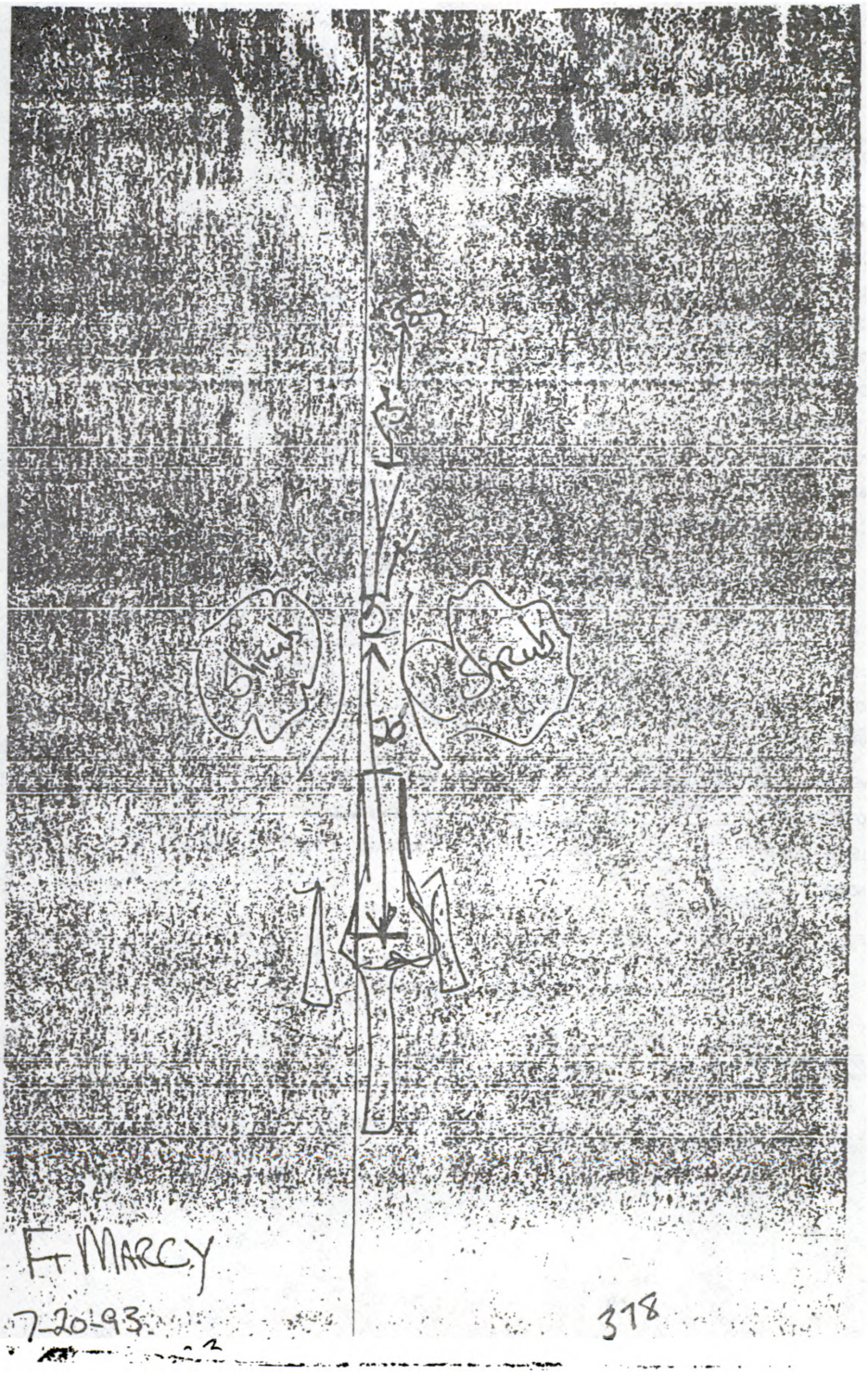
[signature] — SIGNATURE

CHARGES	
HOOKUP	$
MILEAGE	$
DOLLY	$
DRIVESHAFT/AXLE	$
PAY OUT	$
FLATBED	$
RECOVERY WORK	$
OTHER	$
TOTAL	$ 65.00

MEMBER TRAA

NORTHERN VIRGINIA PRESS FAIRFAX, VA 22031

44284



FT MARCY

7-20-93

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UNITED STATES PARK POLICE
FIREARMS EXAMINATION REPORT

INCIDENT NUMBER [redacted]
DATE _____
TIME _____

ID EXAMINATION: FORCE ISSUED Y (N) (if no, explain in notes section)

TYPE OF WEAPON Revolver CALIBER 38 MANUFACTURER Colt

MODEL Army Special SERIAL No. 356555 / 355055 LOCATION OBTAINED Scene

OTHER MARKINGS _____

BARREL LENGTH 4" ROTATION OF CYLINDER ( ) CLOCKWISE (X) COUNTERCLOCKWISE

CLIP, CYLINDER OR MAGAZINE CAPACITY 6

CLIP, CYLINDER OR MAGAZINE CONTENTS 1- Live Round 1- SPENT Casing

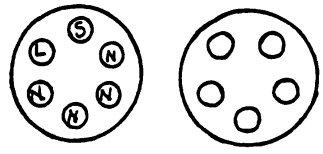
CHAMBERED ROUND Y N SAFETY ( ) ON ( ) OFF NA

TYPE AMMUNITION R-P 38 Spl. HV

POWDER RESIDUE IN BARREL (Y) N POWDER RESIDUE IN CYLINDER (Y) N

NOTES: S - Spent
L - Live
N - No Round

CYLINDER POSITION CONTENTS



IDENTIFICATION TECHNICIAN Peter J Simonello DATE 7-20-93

ARMORER'S INSPECTION

MECHANICALLY FUNCTIONS PROPERLY Y N WEAPON ALTERED Y N

OFFICER'S NAME _____ LAST QUALIFICATION DATE _____

LEATHER GEAR TYPE _____ MAKE _____ APPROVED Y N ISSUED Y N

NOTES:

FIREARM EXAMINER _____ DATE _____

USPP FORM 123 3/97

374

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

IN REPLY REFER TO:

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER FORM

This message is electronically transmitted on a automatic machine.

DATE: 8/24/93

TIME: 0740

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER: 3

TO: S/A [ELVIS ACOSTA]

FROM: [SGT. DW LAWSTON]
U.S. PARK POLICE

Office Phone #: [690-5077]

Facsimile Phone #: 690-5100

TYPE OF DOCUMENT: LAB REPORT

REMARKS:

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

Photographic Information Envelope

Date Taken 2/30/93 Time _____ CCN: 30502-93

Photographer ESD District/Unit D-2

Location FT. MARCY (PHOTOS 3 of 4 ROLLS)

Photos show: Accident ( ) PD ( ) PI (X) F ( )

Vehicles Involved:

MAKE	TAG	STATE

Crime Scene X

Type DEATH INVESTIGATION

Type film: Color X B&W ( )

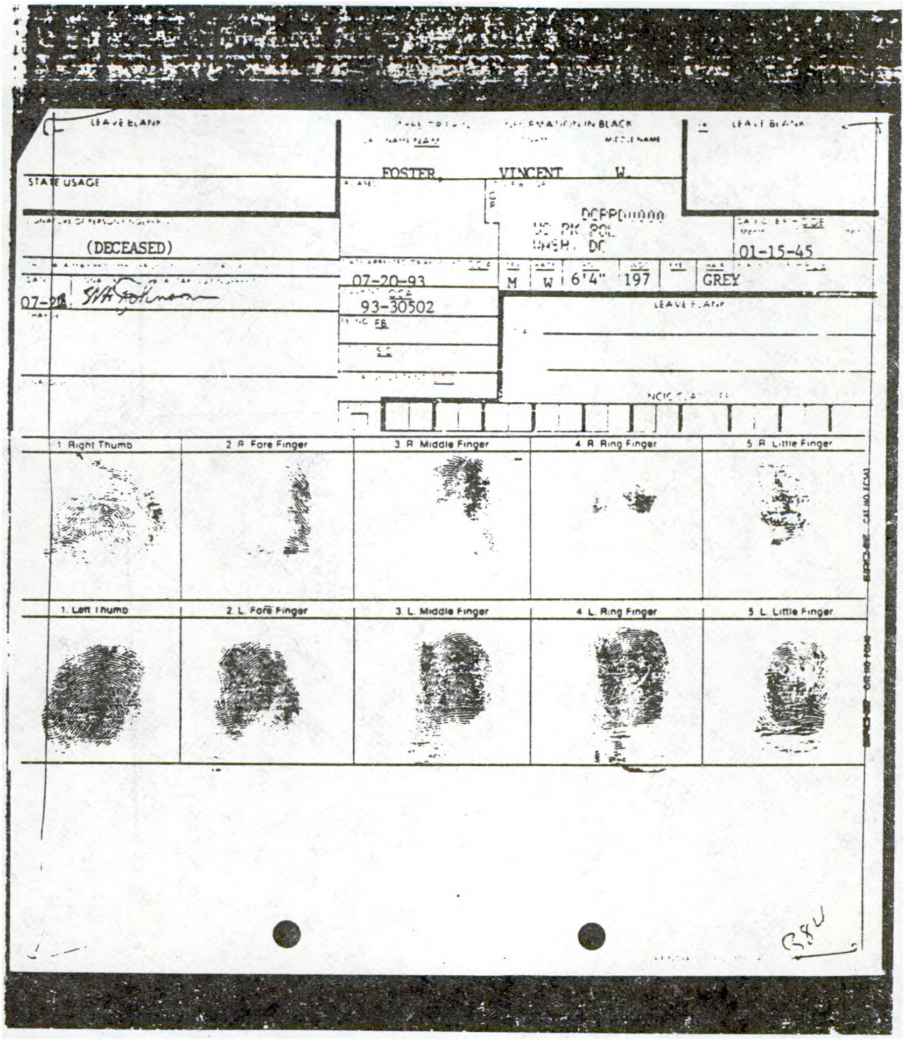
Special Instructions

CONTACT S. HECHT

Return to ETS UNIT ID

0541 6C-24

USDI,NPS,USPP FORM 37 (6/88) 23


LEAVE BLANK

STATE USAGE

(DECEASED)

07-20-93

93-30502

FOSTER, VINCENT W.

01-15-45

M | W | 6'4" | 197 | GREY

1. Right Thumb | 2. R. Fore Finger | 3. R. Middle Finger | 4. R. Ring Finger | 5. R. Little Finger

1. Left Thumb | 2. L. Fore Finger | 3. L. Middle Finger | 4. L. Ring Finger | 5. L. Little Finger

HSE PROCESS
PISTOL IN
FOSTER "DEATH INV."
SOON AS POSSIBLE.

[signature]

7-23-93
0820

NOT PROCESSED
Do not Handle.

[GM]

Eye glasses
NOT
PROCESSED

385

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE IDENTIFICATION UNIT

WORK REQUEST

OFFENSE Death Invest. DATE OF OFFENSE 7/20

CCN: _____ REQUESTING OFFICER SgT Rule

DATE OF REQUEST: 7/23/93 TIME OF REQUEST 0820

REQUEST FOR EVIDENCE PROCESSING: Arrest made (Y) (N) Suspect (Y) (N)

Arrestee Name _____ Suspect Name _____

(X) PROCESS FOR LATENT PRINTS

( ) TEST FOR BLOOD

( ) NUMBERS RESTORATION

( ) OTHER (Specify) _____

REQUEST FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK

( ) ENLARGEMENTS, QUANTITY EACH ____, SIZE _____ TRIAL DATE _____

( ) POLAROID COPY OF PHOTOGRAPH

( ) OTHER _____

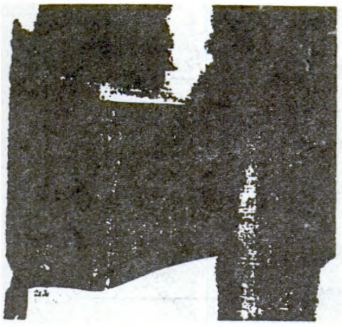
SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS _____

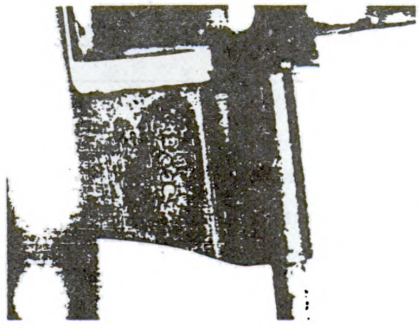
TECHNICIANS COMMENTS Weapon was wrapped with Brown paper around barrel - this was collected + packed.

SgT Rule 7/23/93
REQUESTING OFFICER & DATE

[signature] 7/23/93
IDENTIFICATION TECHNICIAN & DATE

350





U.S. Department of Justice

Office of the Deputy Attorney General

9-8-93

The Deputy Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

August 30, 1993

Capt. Charles Hume
National Capital Region
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, D.C. 20242

Dear Capt. Hume:

The enclosed correspondence is furnished to you for whatever disposition you deem appropriate.

Sincerely,

David Margolis
Acting Principal Associate
Deputy Attorney General

Enclosure

cc: Larry Potts
Assistant Director
Criminal Investigative Division
5122-JEH

258

FROM :

Deputy Attorney General Philip D. Heymann
Office of the Deputy Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
Main Justice Building
10th & Constitution Avenue N.W.
Washington D.C. 20530

Vincent W. Foster Jr.

IBM and defense contractors have been and are manufacturing equipment; defense intelligence devices, electronic devices, electromagnetic devices, radar devices, and other devices. IBM and others have been and are selling and providing access and useage of technologies for intelligence gathering; CIA FBI and others have been using satellite radar electromagnetic pulse and over the horizon radar electromagnetic pulse and other apparatus. The over the horizon radar and satellite radar lock to individuals and track the subjects movement, track individuals walking or running outside, track individuals walking or running from outside into a structure (White House subjects tracked walking from room to room, Capitol Office building subjects tracked walking from room to room, other buildings subjects tracked, residence subjects tracked walking or running from room to room, other structures individuals tracked walking running from room to room, individuals tracked walking to from and within ships airplanes mobilized vehicles means of carrying or transporting persons). The over the horizon electromagnetic pulse and satellite electromagnetic pulse lock to individuals. The subjects muscles ligaments tendons tissue that holds bones together and vital body organs are captured targeted (subjects without shield are unprotected) muscles ligaments tendons tissue that holds bones together and vital body organs glands are contracted and expanded. Vital body organs lungs heart kidneys liver by over the horizon electromagnetic pulse and satellite electromagnetic pulse contracted causing lungs heart to contract damaging the individual victim or assassinating subject victim; muscles ligaments tendons tissue that holds bones together and vital body organs glands are contracted causing damage, physically uncomfortable to painful for individual victim.

White House Aides are monitored by U.S. intelligence community (CIA FBI and other Departments and agencies); White House Aide Vincent W. Foster Jr. monitored and surveilled closely watched, FBI CIA to look over and examine closely, to make a survey of (as White House Aides) to view or study something as a whole observe; FBI CIA inspection examination of White House Aides; Officials observing remarking White House Aide Vincent W. Foster Jr. was putting pressure on FBI to investigate allegations of financial mismanagement and other wrong doings in travel office; Officials retaliated by illegal use of over the horizon radar electromagnetic pulse and satellite radar electromagnetic pulse assassinating Vincent W. Foster Jr. Officials retaliated by illegally coercing Vincent W. Foster Jr. to and in Fort Marcy Park in McLean.

There are further irregularities in circumstances of White House Aide Vincent W. Foster Jr. assassination murder and sudden death

Fax Cover Sheet

C.O. COPIES

CWK 1-31-94

169 E. Franklin St.
Chapel Hill, NC 27514
Phone: (919) 967-6633

Fax # 919-942-3299

Fax # to: 202-690-5100 Date: 1/30/94

To (Name): Detective [Markin]

Company:

Phone #

From (Name): [Nelson Baker, Esq]

Company:

Phone #: [919-932-1645]

You should have received 2 pages including this cover sheet.
Please call the sender if you are missing any pages.

Notes/Messages:

390

Nelson J. Baker
104 Laurel Hill Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

January 30, 1994

Ralph and Maria Evans
Evans Farm Inn
1696 Chain Bridge Road
Mclean, Va 22101

VIA FACSIMILE 703-821-3396

Dear Ralph and Maria Evans:

I appreciate your willingness to discuss with me this morning your patron Vince Foster.

As you now understand it is very important that you ascertain the dates when Mr. Foster ate in your restaurant and the people whom he was with, if possible.

I suggest you immediately contact Detective Marklin of the United States Park Police, 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W. Washington, DC 20242 (Facsimile 202- 690-5100).

You may also want to send a copy of your correspondence to David Asman the Managing Editor of the Wall Street Journal (Facsimile 212-416-2658).

Sincerely,

Nelson J. Baker

cc David Asman
Partners of Rose Law Firm
Martin Stolz, NY Times
Bob Cohen, Newsweek
Detective Marklin
Hillary Clinton, Esq.
Guido Calabresi, Dean of Yale Law School

391

Public Law 103-50
103d Congress

An Act

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, and for other purposes.

July 2, 1993
[H.R. 2118]

Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1993.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, and for other purposes, namely:

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", $4,000,000.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Commodity Credit Corporation funds that were appropriated by Public Law 102-229 and Public Law 102-368 for losses of crop production in 1990, 1991, and 1992 and that are unexpended as of the date of enactment of this Act shall be made available to producers of 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993 crops of agricultural commodities for losses of production due to the deterioration of the quality of such commodities caused by natural disasters, as determined by the Corporation prior to August 1, 1993, and for which the Secretary has received claims by August 1, 1993: *Provided,* That such funds shall also be made available to producers of the 1993 crops of agricultural commodities for crop losses caused by natural disasters which occurred prior to August 1, 1993, and for which the Secretary has received claims by August 1, 1993: *Provided further,* That such funds shall also be made available to producers for 1993, 1994, and 1995 crop losses if such losses are due to the occurrence of Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki and Typhoon Omar: *Provided further,* That such funds shall be made available under

59-139 O - 93 (60)

established by Public Law 102-393 is hereby reduced by such amounts: *Provided further*, That the amount deposited into the Fund is reduced by $5,900,000: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading in Public Law 101-509 for the Northern Virginia Naval Systems Commands, $25,000,000 are rescinded.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

For an additional amount for "Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents", $194,000.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating Expenses", $2,997,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 801. Not to exceed 2 per centum of any appropriations made available to the Executive Office of the President in fiscal year 1993 may be transferred between such appropriations with the exception of appropriations to the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Notwithstanding any authority to transfer funds between appropriations contained in this or any other Act, no transfer may increase or decrease any appropriation by more than 2 per centum and any such proposed transfers shall be approved in advance by the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

SEC. 802. Notwithstanding any provision of law, funds made available to the United States Customs Service by this or any other Act, may be transferred to State and local governmental agencies for law enforcement purposes.

SEC. 803. Section 617 of Public Law 102-393 is hereby repealed. 106 Stat. 1769.

SEC. 804. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, $2,000,000 made available by transfer to the Drug Enforcement Administration from the "Special Forfeiture Fund" account of the Office of National Drug Control Policy in Public Law 102-393 may be used for an expansion study of the El Paso Intelligence Center and for the operation and maintenance of the computer systems at the Center.

SEC. 805. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of the action taken with respect to the White House travel office and shall submit the findings from such review to the Congress by no later than September 30, 1993. Reports.

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

July 8, 1994

William Codinha, Esq.
Special Counsel for the Committee
on Banking
534 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Michael Chertoff, Esq.
Special Counsel for the
Committee on Banking
534 Dirksen Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Messrs. Codinha and Chertoff:

As we discussed on Wednesday, July 6, 1994, enclosed are three copies of a list of the documents from the United States Park Police files released to the Senate Banking Committee on July 5. As you are aware, we deleted certain pages from the numbered pages. We also deleted some of the information contained in the pages you received. In addition, we advised we are protecting certain information from release to the public under the Freedom of Information Act. The categories of information in the accompanying list are to assist you in identifying that information we wish to protect from any and all public releases. Other information released to you will, as applicable, use the category numbering system outlined below. We will cover the release of such additional documents with a separate letter, explaining, as needed, the documents accompanying the letter.

The numbering system is:

0 = no deletions or protected information on the page.
1 = information deleted from the page is part of the Independent Counsel's ongoing investigation.
2 = witness privacy implicated.
3 = family privacy implicated.
4 = law enforcement and related officer identification involved.
5 = privacy of outside submitters implicated.

Additionally, I am enclosing three copies of a list of law enforcement and other personnel whose names were released with the Independent Counsel's Report. We are protecting the names of all other such personnel listed in our records, but not in the Report, unless the names were otherwise made public earlier.

In accord with our conversations and correspondence, we appreciate your commitment to keep such information confidential. Since much of it is involved in litigation under the Freedom of Information Act, I am sure you appreciate our need to keep the information

confidential and to keep track of the status of the confidentiality of the information. We remain willing to go over each document with your staff so as to make clear exactly which information must be protected.

Sincerely,

Timothy S. Elliott
Deputy Associate Solicitor
Division of General Law

Enclosure

The USPP files consist of 402 pages of documents. Listed below are those released to the Senate Committee on Banking on July 5, 1994.

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38	USPP Report	2,4
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47-49	L. Foster interview	3,4
50	USPP Report	4
51	USPP Report (L. Watkins)	0
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54-56	Crime Lab Report	4,3
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112-121	Hand USPP Notes (These are essentially duplicated in typed reports)	1,2,3,4

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187-195	FBI Referral of Article & Letter (Murgatroyd)	5
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249-256	News Articles	0
260	Memo/Phone Call	4
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275-311	News Articles	0
312	3 Vehicle Photos	0
313	3 Vehicle Photos (rev)	4
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315	3 Vehicle Photos (rev)	4
316	3 Death Scene Photos	3
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319	2 Death Scene Photos (rev)	4
320	2 Gun Photos	4
321	2 Gun Photos (rev)	4
322	2 Ammo Photos	4
323	2 Ammo Photos (rev)	0
324	2 Gun/Ammo Photos	4
325	2 Gun/Ammo Photos (rev)	4
330	2 Ashtray Photos	0
331	4 Car Interior Photos	3 (?)
332	4 Car Interior Photos	0
333	4 Car Interior Photos	0
334	4 Car Interior Photos	0
335	4 Car Photos	0
336	4 Car Interior Photos	0
337	4 Bullet Photos	0
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390	Fax cover sheet	4,5
391	Letter to Evans	5
401-402	P.L. 103-50	0

NAMES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
AND OTHER PERSONNEL LISTED IN THE FISKE REPORT

1. Officer Kevin Fornshill, United States Park Police

2. Emergency Medical Services personnel:
   a. Todd Stacey Hall
   b. George Gonzalez
   c. Richard Arthur
   d. Ralph Pisani

3. John Rolla, United States Park Police

4. Technician Peter Simonello, United States Park Police

5. Dr. Donald Haut

6. Fairfax County Fire & Rescue
   a. Corey Ashford
   b. Roger Harrison

7. Dr. Julian Orenstein, Fairfax Hospital

8. Dr. James C. Beyer

9. Chief Robert E. Langston, United States Park Police

10. SSA William Colombell

11. SSA James Corby

12. Jim Bell

13. Carol Rosati

14. Dr. James Luke

15. Sergeant Edwards

16. SSA Larry Monroe

17. L.G. Hupp

18. Ann N. Huynh

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

July 8, 1994

William Codinha, Esq.
Special Counsel for the Committee
on Banking
534 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Michael Chertoff, Esq
Special Counsel for the
Committee on Banking
534 Dirksen Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Messrs Codinha and Chertoff:

Enclosed are the following:

1) three copies of the transcript of the August 10, 1993 press conference in which the Chief, United States Park Police, participated. There is no information in this document that we would withhold from the public.

2) three copies of pages 371, and pp. 271-274 (total five), previously withheld as being documents of the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice advised they have no objection to our release of them to you.

3) one copy of the "handwritten" note. You are advised this is a photocopy made from a photocopy. The original of the note was transferred by the USPP to another agency prior to the request by Senators Riegle and D'Amato. Accompanying these are copies of a Declaration by Lisa Foster and by William C. Bryson. They were prepared for the FOIA litigation, and I am forwarding them to you so as to illustrate the seriousness with which the Foster family and we view the invasion of their privacy which would be occasioned by the release of the note. I am sending only one copy, because we do not wish it to travel with the rest of the documents. Should you believe you need to reproduce it, I would appreciate being advised in advance, so we may discuss the need and the protection for it.

4) three copies made from photocopies of the contents of Mr. Foster's wallet. We have excluded from these copies all credit and like cards which contain only preprinted numbers, the issuing organization, and, in some cases, Mr. Foster's signature.

5) one copy of a tape recording of the "911" call to the USPP reporting the incident. This was, in part, provided to you on July 5. The additional part was not transcribed and not provided. It consists mainly of calls to the responding police officers.

6) one copy of a tape recording received by the USPP from a Larry Case. the note accompanying this tape was included in the documents released to you on July 5, 1993.

7) Copies of pages previously submitted to you, but from which we redacted the names and other identifying information about witnesses at or near Fort Marcy. Prior to contacting them I would appreciate your calling me. I believe I can provide you with information that will avoid undue embarrassment to them.

8) three copies of two pages previously submitted to you, from which we redacted information private to the Foster family.

9) additional documents (three copies). These documents were not in the file originally turned over to the Independent Counsel. Upon his request, the USPP searched for other documents, including particularly handwritten notes of the officers, since it was apparent some, but not all, were in the file. Some of the documents were produced after the request by Mr. Fiske.

Sincerely,

Timothy S. Elliott

RECEIPT

Received this 8th day of July 1994, from the Department of the Interior, three sets of documents as listed in a letter of same date from Timothy S. Elliott to Messrs. Codinha and Chertoff, save and except one copy each of two tapes (Communications and Case, Nos. 5 & 6, respectively), and one copy of No. 3, handwritten note, with declarations. No. 3 was enclosed separately in a blue envelope addressed to be opened only by Mr. Codinha.

Emily Frydrych

printed name E. Frydrych
title ~~Legislative~~ Asst. to the Staff Director + Chief Counsel

PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP B. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBERT LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
F-10-01 page# 1 TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1993

dest=mwh,doj,fbi,park,crime
data

TRANSCRIPT BY: FEDERAL NEWS SERVICE
620 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20045

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MR. HEYMANN: Ladies and gentlemen, we are here today to announce the results of the inquiry into Vince Foster's death. I received an FBI report this morning, a Park Police report last Friday just got into my hands on Monday. As you all know, Park Police have been taking the lead in investigating the cause of death. The FBI has been assisting in that investigation and separately investigating the circumstances surrounding the finding of the note.

The chief of the Park Police, Chief Langston, and the special agent in charge of the Washington field office of the FBI, Mr. Bryant, are here today. They're here to describe their findings to you and to answer any questions you have.

I have directed that the full text of the note that was found be made public now. At the very strong urging of the family of Vince Foster, we are not making available photocopies of the note itself, but knowing that some of you may want to see it so that you can describe what it looks like, Carl Stern will have a copy available and anyone who wants to see it is welcome to see it. We just don't want to distribute it.

There are in the note some statements, which to be sure that no stone was left unturned, we have referred to the units which the attorney general asked some weeks ago to review any questions about the travel office -- the Office of Professional Responsibility, and

the public integrity section. As to these assertions in the note, the Office of Professional Responsibility is looking at the sentence dealing with the FBI as part of its broader inquiry into the FBI contacts with the White House in accordance with the attorney general's letter to Chairman Brooks promising that we would look into the FBI's contacts.

As to the remaining assertions, the Public Integrity Section of the Criminal Division is looking at them as part of its mandate -- also from the attorney general, also in response to Chairman Brooks -- to review all travel office matters. Now, there's one that is not a travel office matter, and as to that one, which I don't even have it in front of me to describe it, involves the ushers. While the inquiry into these assertions is not totally complete, I am told that based on its interviews to date, nothing has led the Public Integrity Section to suspect any criminal conduct that would then have to be investigated.

I will also hand out or make available to you my instructions last week to the Public Integrity Section and to the Office of Professional Responsibility asking them to look into these matters.

The FBI joined the Park Police in the initial stages of the inquiry into Vince Foster's death because of his status as a federal official and assassination statutes. As it became apparent that this was a suicide, the FBI gradually assumed a secondary role to the Park Police. The bureau reentered the inquiry at our request to examine the handling of the note.

And with this, I think I should turn you over to Chief Langston.

Chief?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. The United States Park Police has completed its inquiry into the death of Vincent Foster and, as you are aware, that occurred on the 20th of July at Fort Marcy National Park. It's a component of the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Fairfax County, Virginia.

MORE

PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP B. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBERT LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
F-10-02 page# 1 TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1993

dest=mwh,doj,fbi,park,crime
data

The condition of the scene, the medical examiner's findings and the information gathered clearly indicate that Mr. Foster committed suicide. Without an eye witness, the conclusion of suicide is deducted after a review of the injury, the presence of the weapon, the existence of some indicators of a reason, and the elimination of murder. Our investigation has found no evidence of foul play. The information gathered from associates, relatives and friends provide us with enough evidence to conclude that Mr. Foster's -- that Mr. Foster was anxious about his work and he was distressed to the degree that he took his own life.

That's the end of a brief official statement. I'd like to say to the press and to the media that we're not really equipped in the Park Police to answer the numbers of phone calls that came into Park Police headquarters, and let me apologize if we were a little short or there was a delay getting back to you. We had probably over a thousand phone calls over my three lines at my office, and it was kind of hard to conduct business.

I'll be pleased to answer any questions at this time regarding this death investigation.

Q Chief, have you ever found the person who reported it to the park maintenance man? And do you -- were you able to trace the source of the gun?

CHIEF LANGSTON: We can only identify that a white male in a white van may have been the person that notified a park maintenance employee at the Turkey Run maintenance center, and that white van was also placed in the parking lot near the time of the incident.

MR. HEYMANN (?): Chief, let's bring special agent in charge -- (inaudible).

CHIEF LANGSTON: Thank you. Bob?

Q Was the -- the Fairfax police, were they notified at all?

CHIEF LANGSTON: The emergency 911 was notified, and the Fairfax County Police notified the US Park Police of the incident.

Q Were (any ?) people there when you got there or anything like that?

CHIEF LANGSTON: There was no one there, to my knowledge.

Bob, you want to make a statement first.

MR. BRYANT: Ladies and gentlemen, I'm Bob Bryant, and I'm special agent in charge of the Washington metropolitan field office of the FBI, and I want to make a few brief comments to you.

First, what we have here is a great sad tragedy in our community, and it's -- initially when there is a death of a high government official that's covered by the assault or the assassination statutes, the FBI as a matter of course establishes liaison with the police agency that has the primary lead, in this case the United States Park Police. We followed this case from the time we were notified until we were basically of the opinion, along with Chief Langston's staff, that this was a suicide.

Subsequently, there was an issue raised about a note and the question of what the note -- the handling of the note and the p[illegible]essing of the note and its turnover to the United States Park Police or law enforcement.

MORE

PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP B. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBERT LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
F-10-03 page# 1 TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1993

dest=mwh,doj,fbi,park,crime
data

We were ordered then by the Department of Justice to look into the handling of this note and to bring that investigation to the forefront, and we did that in recent times. And that's the time when we re-entered the investigation.

I would just like to say that during this time the cooperation between our two agencies has been outstanding, and I'm sure there are a lot of questions around this, but I'll turn it back over to Bobby or --

(Cross talk)

Q (Inaudible due to cross talk) -- could you tell us what you found out about the handling of the note?

MR. BRYANT: The note was initially discovered on July the 26th, 1993 at 4:00 p.m. by an aide who was inventorying Mr. Foster's office. The note was reviewed. It was torn up into several small pieces. It was put back together. And then there was concern by White House staff about executive privilege and about family interests. The note was subsequently reviewed by the wife and her attorney -- Mrs. Foster -- and was then reviewed by the president for executive privilege issues. And then after these 30 hours had passed, the note was turned over to Chief Langston's people on July the 27th at 9:15 p.m.

(Cross talk)

Q Mr. Bryant, why -- what about what the delay?

Q (Inaudible due to cross talk) -- whether that was appropriate handling of the note, because that's -- (off mike)?

MR. BRYANT: The handling of the note by the White House staff, certainly, they had interests there as far as executive privilege and certainly sensitivities to the family, and they were reasonable.

Q . They were --

Q They were reasonable, you said, Mr. Bryant?

Q What did you say --

MR. BRYANT: I said they were reasonable.

Q Well, what's the relationship between what he says and he has a family? This is all the government business.

MR. BRYANT: I'm sorry, you -- what are speaking from?

Q I'm reading from the note.

MR. BRYANT: So --

Q Reading from what --

MR. BRYANT: -- the -- the content of the note was not examined by us. The handling of the note by the White House staff and its subsequent turn-over to the Park Police was what we looked at.

Q Who first told you this was a suicide?

MR. BRYANT: Well, I think while we were with the United States Park Police, it became reasonably apparent that it was a suicide.

Q Sir, do you have any concerns about the delay in the time that the White House did turn the note over to you?

MR. BRYANT: I think that the -- the concerns that they were working from were reasonable. We would probably have liked it to have been a little sooner, but we understand what was going on. I'd leave that to Bobby to answer, too.

Q How much sooner would you have liked to have seen --

MR. BRYANT: I can't answer that question because there are executive privileges and family interests here that are certainly very strong interests.

Q Reading these -- these things in this note --

Q There's no question that this note, that this --

Q -- I don't see any family interests.

Q Let me finish my question. There's no question that this is his note, his handwriting, that you took it. Did you do forensic on it? Are there fingerprints?

MR. LANGSTON: Yes. It's -- it's been identified by an expert in handwriting. Also, it was identified by the wife, Mrs. Foster, as being his handwriting.

Q How many people handled it? Are there -- a sense of how -- was it passed back and forth, or just his fingerprints on it?

MR. LANGSTON: It was handled by a number of people at the White House. And it was processed there were no real discernment of prints that could be identified.

Q Mr. Bryant, what precisely were the executive privilege

concerns that the White House staff cited to you from the note?

MR. BRYANT: I think that when you have at the highest levels of government, I think any document, they would want to examine it as to whether there is information in there that might be privileged, and I think that's what, in fact, occurred.

Q Was there any -- is there anything in --

MR. BRYANT: I think --

(To staff ?) Had the note been turned over?

MR. LANGSTON: I'm sorry.

MR. BRYANT: Has the note been turned over?

I think it has, so I think that answers your question.

PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP B. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBERT LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
F-10-04 page# 1 TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1993

dest=mwh,doj,fbi,park,crime
data

Q Yeah, but --

Q So there were no privileged --

MR. BRYANT: No.

Q Let me ask --

Q Mr. Bryant?

Q Let me ask you this: Were you able to determine what took the bulk of the 30 hours? Was it giving it to the family first?

MR. BRYANT: I think they had -- if you will remember -- go back to the time here, we had a death, a family traveling back and forth from Little Rock, an attorney involved, and also the president's schedule. And there were issues there that they thought were paramount to have a review done, and they were, in fact, done. And that's what accounts for most of the 30 hours.

Q Mr. Bryant?

Q Who's to blame, Mr. Bryant? Who at the White House was exerting this thought of executive privilege in the family? Is there a name of a person you can give us who was your contact there?

MR. BRYANT: Well, I think we working through Mr. Nussbaum.

Q Who was the aide that was examining the --

MR. BRYANT: I'm really not going to get into that. I don't think I want to --

Q You already --

Q Mr. Bryant?

Q Why wouldn't you get into that?

MR. BRYANT: Because I would just prefer not.

Q Mr. Bryant --

MR. BRYANT: Gary?

Q Mr. Bryant?

Cross talk.)

Q How do you know that the circumstance is that the note was left in the briefcase torn up? Who discovered the note? How certain are you that the note was torn up by Mr. Foster and left in the briefcase? And, if so, how do you reconcile the fact that he tore up a suicide note?

MR. BRYANT: Okay, Gary, first, the note -- the -- I don't -- whether it's a suicide note or not, I don't know. It certainly comments about what's going on, first. The note was torn up into 27 pieces. It was in a briefcase that was discovered on the 26th.

Q Sir, this sounds like all this material that he might have been going to discuss -- he had an appointment, I understand, to talk to the president on Wednesday after he died Tuesday. He made this appointment Monday night. This sounds like this all the stuff that they were going to chat about.

MR. BRYANT: Well, I don't know --

Q Do you know for sure --

Q Could you give us a sense of what you think he was talking about when he seems to allege in this note that the FBI lied to the Justice Department? Have you got --

MR. BRYANT: I'm not really going to get into what his state of mind was or this type of thing. The facts are -- what was written down, you have. And it'd just be sheer speculation on my part or Chief Langston's.

Q Sir?

Q Are you saying the FBI hasn't discussed this with the White House counsel's office at all, that you have not had a conversation about this particular line in the note, that no one at the counsel's office --

MR. BRYANT: I think Deputy Attorney General Heymann suggested that certain aspects of this note are under inquiry by professional responsibility, and I think that's what he's referring to.

Q Do you know why --

Q (Inaudible.)

Q Do you know for sure that there was no other note left by Mr. Foster anywhere? Do you know that he did not leave any note for any member of his family?

MR. BRYANT: We've conducted over 30 interviews to determine what

happened to this note, the time schedule, and we've run down numerous comments and suggestions of other notes, and we've found them all to be without fact.

(Cross talk.)

Q Do you have any indications that --

Q You haven't really answered the question about the gun, where the gun came from, how he got the gun.

CHIEF LANGSTON: We probably ought to -- we ought to probably clean up any other comments about the note before we move on to the gun.

Q Well, can I ask you just about --

Q Mr. Bryant?

Q On that Thursday, two days after, you have this going through his materials by Bernie Nussbaum with people here sort of looking on, the FBI looking on, the Park Police looking on. Do you have any concerns that Bernie Nussbaum was the guy who was basically searching the office and you guys were sort of standing around?

PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP B. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBERT LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
F-10-05 page# 1 TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1993

dest=mwh,doj,fbi,park,crime,drug
data

CHIEF LANGSTON: Let me comment on that. We certainly weren't pleased at the way that was conducted. Our investigators would like to have seen that briefcase and would like to have examined the content of files. It was -- executive privilege was invoked. And we raised those concerns with the Justice Department, and those concerns from the Justice Department were raised with the White House. And the White House staff became very compliant, and everything that we had asked for, they provided to us fully.

Q Do you have any sense, Chief, of why this note wasn't found in the first office search?

CHIEF LANGSTON: It was ripped up into 28 small pieces and evidently was --

Q Twenty-five.

CHIEF LANGSTON: Well, there is some controversy over that. (Laughter.)

Q The FBI can't count?

Q What fingerprints were found?

Q I'm sorry. I'm sorry, you were answering the question about why you think it wasn't found.

CHIEF LANGSTON: Well, obviously, the search of the briefcase was done out of the sight of our investigators and the agents. Papers were being pulled out. And it was overlooked is what was --

Q (You are in the ?) executive department. Why in the world was anybody conducting executive privilege against you?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I can't answer that, ma'am.

Q Sir, what fingerprints did you find on the note?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I don't believe anything discernible.

MR. : There was one smudged palm print.

CHIEF LANGSTON: One smudged palm print.

Q Chief Langston, the fact remains you don't know, do you, who tore the note up and put it in the briefcase?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No, we don't, Gary, but we have -- in interviews

with the wife, she encouraged her husband to write down a list of what was bothering him. And she believes that that may have occurred a week to a week and a half prior to when he was found at Ft. Marcy. So, it could have been anytime between a week and a half and the time that --

Q There's no question that he wrote it, I understand that.

CHIEF LANGSTON: Yes.

Q But there is a question that somebody on the White House staff might have discovered the note elsewhere and torn it up and put it there?

CHIEF LANGSTON: That would be speculation. I could not comment on that.

Q Gentlemen, the note refers to both the president and Mrs. Clinton. Did anybody interview the president or Mrs. Clinton as part of this investigation?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Not from the Park police, no.

MR. BRYANT: We did not.

Q Why not? The president was one of the last to talk to him, had a meeting with him the day following the suicide --

MR. BRYANT: I think what we were trying to do here first was trying to find out if there was a violation, if he'd been harmed, you know, assaulted or assassinated or whatever. We concluded no. The second part of our inquiry was the note, and we didn't consider the president or Mrs. Clinton to be relevant witnesses to that.

Q Why?

MR. BRYANT: Because in our investigative view, they were not.

Q Did anyone on the White House staff talk to you about that? Did they -- did you approach anyone at the White House staff about interviewing the president or the first lady? Did they attempt to discourage you in any way?

MR. BRYANT: No.

Q So, you never talked to anyone on the White House staff at all --

MR. BRYANT: We talked to many members of the White House staff first about the note and the handling of the note. As far as the interviewing the president, no, we did not because we did not consider

them to be relevant.

Q Why was a loose end not tied up? I mean, if you want to make sure it's thorough and you know this question is going to come --

MR. BRYANT: I suggest to you that it's a very thorough investigation.

Q Is there any indication that Mr. Foster had in the past been treated for depression or had ever talked about taking his own life?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No. He had been encouraged to see several doctors, and I think he had a doctor in Arkansas who was prescribing to him some medication. That doctor was, I think, just a regular general practitioner who had prescribed some medication.

Q What kind of medication?

CHIEF LANGSTON: He may have taken one dose of that prior -- maybe a day or two prior to, but the medical examiner found no traces of any drugs in his system.

Q What medication was that?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I'd have to -- I don't have that on the tip of my tongue. I'd have to provide that.

Q Was it an anti-depressant?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I believe that it was, yes.

Q Are we going to get the autopsy report?

Q Was that the first time he had been prescribed an anti-depressant? Was that the first time in his life he had been prescribed an anti-depressant?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I have not -- I don't have that information.

Q Was the doctor interviewed?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I believe so.

Q Did the doctor say why he would mail an anti-depressant to somebody when most people would provide a full psychiatric workup before you take them?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I believe that Mr. Foster had gone through a recent medical from that doctor and had been under his care.

Q A recent psychiatric workup?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No. I think just a recent medical examination.

MORE

dest=mwh,doj,fbi,park,crime,drug
data

Q Was it Prozac or was it --

CHIEF LANGSTON: It was not Prozac, but I can't recall the name of the drug. It started with a "T," is the only thing I can recall.

Q Chief, you said that Mr. Foster's wife had urged him to write down what was on his mind. I know there are sensitive family concerns here, but what can you tell us about what she suggested to him that he do with this after he write it down?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Oh, I think she just wanted him to vent. I can't speculate on why she asked him to write it down, but --

Q She didn't tell you that she said write it down and take it to the president or write it down and bring it home and talk to me about it?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No. I was not the investigator, so I wasn't interviewing her, and I didn't see that in the investigation.

Q (Off mike) -- sure that this was definitely a suicide, why did the FBI begin to work around and see if this was something else?

CHIEF LANGSTON: The FBI was in it because of the public official aspect of it, the possible homicide --

Q I know that, but why was the FBI looking at this to see if he had been assaulted if you were so sure it was a suicide?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Every indication led to that point on the scene.

Q (Off mike) -- FBI man answer that, will you?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Yes, ma'am.

MR. BRYANT: I'd be delighted to answer that question. Any time there is an assault or a death under suspicious circumstances of an official covered by the assassination or assault of a federal officer statute, we immediately put agents with the primary or lead agency, in this case United States Park Police, to determine the circumstances. As we became convinced that it was, in fact, a suicide, we subsequently started to withdraw, and then the issue with the note and the 30-hour issue, and then when we were ordered back in by the Department of Justice to examine the circumstances of the turnover of the note. And that's the chronology --

Q What does the autopsy show?

CHIEF LANGSTON: The autopsy showed that he was free of any disease, that he had no drugs in his system, and that he died from a single gunshot wound that entered through the mouth and upward into the brain.

Q Can you tell us anything about the origin of the gun, or have you traced the gun?

CHIEF LANGSTON: The gun has a serial number on it, and if you're familiar with a Colt weapon, there are normally two numbers on each Colt weapon. One is called the serial number and one is called the butt number. There was some confusion that there may be two guns on the scene. I'd like to put that to rest. There is one gun on the scene. There's not a matched pair that we know of. A photograph of that gun was sent to the family in Arkansas to see if that was part of the father's collection. Evidently the father had died and had a gun collection. It was a 1912 Army Colt special. It was not traceable. It was not registered. It was not registered here in the District of Columbia, nor was it registered in Arkansas. The gun was similar to that in his father's collection. It was identified by a sister who looked at the photograph and said that is similar to the weapon that was in her father's collection. There were some ornate swirls on the handle of the Colt. She identified that that was the same. And -- but nowhere does that serial number come back to any one that we can recognize.

Q Can you tell us, did he have the gun in the White House or did he go someplace else to pick up the gun?

CHIEF LANGSTON: We cannot trace that.

Q Can you tell us about the time period --

Q Can you tell us about -- can we finish with the gun?

Q Okay.

Q Can you tell us whether or not -- in other words, was it believed that he had that gun? Does the family think that that gun had been in Vince Foster's possession?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Yes.

Q And what can you tell us about the time period -- there was a period of four or five hours when he left the White House and when he was believed to have committed suicide. What do you know about that time period?

CHIEF LANGSTON: We know that he had a full meal, and we cannot identify where that was, and that's strictly because the medical examiner said that he had a full meal. We cannot, from the time he

left the White House, cannot account for the time. The body was discovered at 1800 hours, which is 6:00 p.m. It may have been there for an hour to two hours.

MORE

PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP B. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBERT LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
F-10-07 page# 1 TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1993

dest=mwh,doj,fbi,park,crime,drug
data

Q Chief, you've not been able to recover the bullet?

CHIEF LANGSTON: The bullet has not been recovered.

(Cross talk.)

CHIEF LANGSTON: I'm sorry?

Q Who was the last person to see him alive that you interviewed?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I cannot tell you that. It is in the interview statements. I'm not sure who that is.

Q Was it a White House official or his family?

Q Was there anything remarkable about the last known conversation with Mr. Foster that stands out in terms of his suicide?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I can't answer that.

Q Why?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I don't know. That's -- no knowledge of it.

Q Was he receiving anti-depressant drugs? And what's the name of the doctor who sent them to him?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I will provide that to you later, but I don't have it with me right now.

Q Chief, can you shed -- or Mr. Bryant -- any light at all on this line about the usher's office and the name Cocky (sp) and HRC?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No, I can't.

Q Can you give us any idea what that means? The line is: "The usher's office plotted to have excessive costs incurred taking advantage of Cocky (sp) and HRC."

MR. BRYANT: I don't know.

CHIEF LANGSTON: I believe Cocky (sp) is somebody in the White House and HRC is Hillary Rodham Clinton, I believe. That's what they speculate.

Q I'm sorry, that's what who speculates?

CHIEF LANGSTON: That was just -- that was given to me by one of my investigators that they thought that's what that meant.

Q Sir, in the collection of all the interviews, was there a general sense that he was very depressed?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Oh, yes, very much so -- from the family, from friends, from his writing, from the doctor -- that he had been going through some tough times accepting some of the problems that had occurred there. And I think you can see in the note that certain situations had occurred that he was directly responsible for.

Q Well did he say to friends that he was having a difficult time?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I don't know if he did or not. I think his wife acknowledged the fact that he was really down. As a matter of fact, they had called the office to see how he was doing. And I think the friends pretty well acknowledged that he had been acting a little down.

Q Any indication when the note was written?

Q Did they indicate how long --

CHIEF LANGSTON: Yes, ma'am? I'm sorry?

Q Did they indicate how long he had been down, how long they'd been noticing this?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I think probably it had to extend back over a week or two.

Q Did you figure out when this note was written, other than Mrs. Foster's suggestion that she told him to write down what was bothering him?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No. She said that he had suggested that about a week and a half prior to the death. It could have been written any time in there.

Q When he leaves the White House, does he log his car out? Did you find the logging? Is that the person who might have last seen him? How did he get his car out of the parking because they usually log them in very carefully.

CHIEF LANGSTON: I'm sure that's part of the investigation, but I cannot tell you.

Q Well let's come back to this last person for a minute, if we could, because that is strange. In this kind of investigation I

would think you would want to know somebody who saw this man directly before death. Do you have any witnesses who saw him outside of the White House after 1:55?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No.

Q Where does the investigation go from here?

MORE

PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP D. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBERT LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
F-10-08 page# 1 TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1993

dest=mwh,doj,fbi,park,crime,drug
data

Q Let me just finish. Could I -- I have one more thought on that, ma'am?

Have you interviewed his secretary? Did she see him?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Yes.

Q Have you -- you don't know that, for example, Mr. Nussbaum was the last person? Do your investigators know, Chief --

CHIEF LANGSTON: Yes, they do. No, I don't know. My investigators do know.

Q (Inaudible) -- very quickly so we can find that out? That seems a little bit crucial, because there are suggestions that a very senior person saw him right before he left. And so naturally we want to lay that to rest.

CHIEF LANGSTON: Sure.

Q Did you examine his phone --

CHIEF LANGSTON: We'll get back on that.

Q Did you examine his phone logs?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I'm sorry. Go ahead.

Q Where does the investigation go from here?

CHIEF LANGSTON: The Park Police has concluded its investigation into the death inquiry of Mr. Foster.

Q What about the FBI?

MR. BRYANT: And we've concluded our investigation as to the handling of the note.

Q Gentlemen, there's a lot of serious statements here. Aside from the -- you said you would follow up on the FBI line in the Justice Department. Will the rest of this be looked into? A man did, apparently, give his life because of these concerns. You're saying it's over. Does that mean all these things about the travel office and so on will not be looked into?

MR. BRYANT: I think some of those inquiries are ongoing. Certainly the travel office and the issues about the FBI -- some of those are ongoing.

Q What about his telephone logs?

Q Did you -- have you kept a copy of Heymann's letter?

Q Did you all examine his telephone calls?

MR. BRYANT: Yes, we did.

Q You did? And did that lead you -- did that tell you what officials in government he had been talking with that might have contributed to his distress?

MR. BRYANT: Well, we asked for 2-1/2 weeks prior to his death of telephone logs. We did receive that.

Q What were the main offices he dealt with during that time?

MR. BRYANT: I don't have that information with me. I'm sorry.

Q Are you going to make that public, those offices, that phone log?

MR. BRYANT: It's part of our investigation. I doubt it will be made public, ma'am.

Q Chief --

MR. STERN: Let's just take a couple more questions, and they've got to get back to work.

Q Is there any indication of why he chose the place --

Q What about the phone logs? Will you --

Q -- he chose to shoot himself?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No, ma'am.

Q Was there anything that happened on that date that indicates -- that may have sparked this? Is there --

CHIEF LANGSTON: Not to our knowledge, no.

Q Chief, is there --

MR. STERN: Safire?

Q Mr. Bryant, the line that says the usher's office plotted to have excessive costs incurred, might that have been a federal crime? And would the FBI look into that?

MR. STERN: Bill, you came in late. We did distribute a letter from the deputy attorney general that indicates how those matters will be pursued.

(Cross talk.)

Q You didn't distribute it over here.

MR. STERN: Okay.

Q Well, what are these --

MR. STERN: I'll make -- Sarah, will you please?

Q (Inaudible.)

MR. STERN: We'll make sure that he -- I thought it was passed out on your side. If it wasn't, we'll get you copies. Let me just say one last thing. There are some of you who obviously would like to see a photocopy of the original -- of the note in its original form. If you want to come to my office after this session, I'll be happy to show it to you, but we did want to respect the family's wishes. But if you wish to see it in terms of where there are scratch-outs, interlineations, scribbles, anything like that, I do have one photocopy. And if you want to come to my office --

Q So we can't get a copy?

MR. STERN: No. But if you'd care to come to office to look at it --

Q Sure.

MR. STERN: I understand your journalistic need to describe the note to your readers or to your viewers.

Q For those of us who don't usually cover Justice, could you tell us where your office is? (Laughter.)

MR. STERN: Just passed the men's room.

(Cross talk.)

MR. STERN: Thank you. Thanks a lot.

Q Wait a minute, sir!

Q From which office are we getting the report?

MR. STERN: The report --

Q When is it being released?

MR. STERN: As soon as the FOIA section processes the report, it'll be available to you. That has already started before this meeting even took place.

Q Do you have to file a request or is it going to be released to everybody at once?

MR. STERN: The normal practice of the FOIA section is to call the people who have requested it and let them know that it's available and to ask them whether they would like it mailed or would they like to pick it up. (Laughter.)

Q Who do we tell --

MR. STERN: If you'll send an FOIA to Philip Heymann, the deputy attorney general, or to me, we'll make sure that it gets up to that section.

Q This question is to both of these gentlemen here. You say this man was in great depression and he'd been dissatisfied with the government.

PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP B. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBERT LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
F-10-09-E page# 1 TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1993

dest=mwh,doj,fbi,park,crime,drug
data

Therefore we certainly need to know what departments and what agencies of government he talked with recently, and that would be in the telephone log, and you're not going to make that public?

MR. STERN: Sarah, if you put in a Freedom of Information Act request, we'll make sure that it's handled.

Q (Off mike) -- Freedom of Information Act -- (off mike). I want to know what --

MR. STERN: Okay, Sarah.

Q -- (off mike) -- of things we should know now. Are you going to give it to us or are you not?

MR. STERN: Sarah, I don't think we have that available at this -- at this point.

Q Well, why don't you?

MR. STERN: You want some special servicing? Is that it? You're not content to wait and do it the normal way, through a Freedom of Information Act request?

Q No. Hell, no. I'm not --

MR. STERN: Okay.

Q -- going to wait on that.

MR. STERN: Thank you very much.

END

Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

August 3, 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: John C. Keeney
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
Counsel
Office of Professional Responsibility

FROM: Philip B. Heymann
Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: Vince Foster

Attached is an unsigned, undated reproduction of notes the originals of which the Laboratory has determined were written by Vince Foster. I would like OPR to review the assertion in the notes dealing with the FBI and to give me its recommendation as to what, if any, further inquiry is necessary and appropriate. I would like the Criminal Division to review the other assertions in the notes and to give me its recommendation as to what, if any, further inquiry is necessary and appropriate. Please contact me or David Margolis if you have any questions.

2

371

07/23/93 14:46 [illegible]

Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

DATE: July 23, 1993

TO: Captain Charles Hume
U.S. Park Police

Fax No.: (202) 690 - 5100 Telephone No.: (202) 690 - 5050

FROM: Philip B. Heymann
Deputy Attorney General

Fax No.: (202) 514 - 0467 Telephone No.: (202) 514 - 2101

TRANSMISSION CONTAINS 4 SHEETS INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET

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SPECIAL NOTE(S):

If any page(s) are missing from this transmission, please telephone sender at the above telephone number for re-transmission.

271

I cut off this section page from Laws of Kansas, 1855 Page 124-41 at Washburn Law Library

CWH 7-23-93

12-12-92

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. The free exercise of religion, freedom of speech, of the press, of the right to peaceably assemble and to petition, guaranteed to the people.
2. Right to bear arms.
3. Of quartering soldiers in time of peace.
4. No search warrant to issue except on oath.
5. Capital and infamous crimes—presentment.
6. Right of the accused in criminal cases.

ART. 7. Trial by jury preserved.
8. Bail and fines.
9. Construction of powers delegated.
10. Powers.
11. Restraint of judicial power.
12. 1. Mode of electing President and Vice President. 2 and 3. Of the Vice President.
13. In what cases persons forfeit their citizenship.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers in the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[NOTE.—The 11th article of the amendments to the Constitution was proposed at the second session of the third Congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth [illegible]

274

cwh 7-23-93

July 22, 1993

Jul 23 2 37 PM '93

OFF... ...EPUTY
ATTL... ...ERAL

The following information came to the CONTACT via fax and, at this time, we have no way of verifying it's validity. However, we have decided to share it with you.

Regarding: Vincent Foster

At 4:52 P.M. on July 20, 1993 at the first exit to Fort Darcy, Virginia, a grey Ford econoline van stopped a 1992 Chrysler sedan. The driver who was alone in the sedan was removed from his vehicle at gunpoint. There was no fuss, as the driver assumed his plight to be a car-jacking and armed robbery.

The occupant of the Crysler, Mr. Vincent Foster, deputy legal counsel and close friend of Bill Clinton was taken to the rear of the car parking area. Three men, all wearing "federal black" told Mr. Foster to kneel on the ground facing a park bench. At that point Mr. Foster's head was pushed forward, a gun pushed against the base of the skull, and within seconds two .38 calibur rounds were fired into the skull. Foster's head was thrown forward as he died. The three men then placed the body upon the bench in a half sitting, half reclining position. The upper torso was bent to the right reflecting an angle of 15%. The Fairfax Police Department was called with the location of the body. The men of the van left the area and returned to D.C. proper where they boarded planes for diverse destinations. The strike was coordinated and executed by Task Force 151!! and was carried out in retribution for the Whilcher, Parsons and Sessions affair. At this time a force of thirty-two men holding a target list with nine more names is preparing to assemble in a major East Coast city. By the time you print this at least two more sanctions will have been carried out.

cwk 7-23-93

FAX (702)369-8101

Kenneth L. Vardon,

Regarding your release of July 20th "Pirates of State Court system" I have come across another 13th Amendment of our Constitution of the United States of America. This amendment was passed at the Second session of the eleventh Congress and ratified in sixteen States. This Amendment had been suppressed and following the civil war was replaced by the 13th Amendment we know today.

It is my understanding that this other thirteenth Amendment has been authenticated by the Supreme Court and will soon be brought out publicly. It states:

ARTICLE XIII

If any citizen of the United States shall accept. claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Therefore anyone who accepts this title of nobility (membership in the "Bar") from a foreign power (The Bar associations) will lose citizenship. That would include all members of the Senate, all but 23 members of the House of Representatives, the President, and most Judges.

I understand the military and constitutional Judges and the True members of Congress are working right now to bring this Nation back under the Constitution. I pray this is all true.

CONSTITUTIONALLY YOURS,

Jason Hall

Jason Hall
Citizen of the Republic of Illinois

Attached: Copy of the 13th Amendment from the laws of the State of Kansas 1855

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Dr. HEDAYA

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629-[illegible]

Dr [illegible]
965-94[illegible]

Dr Allen
3[illegible]

Susan

772-6019
628-1086
203-9[illegible]

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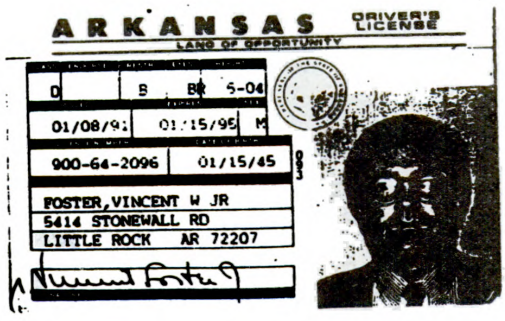

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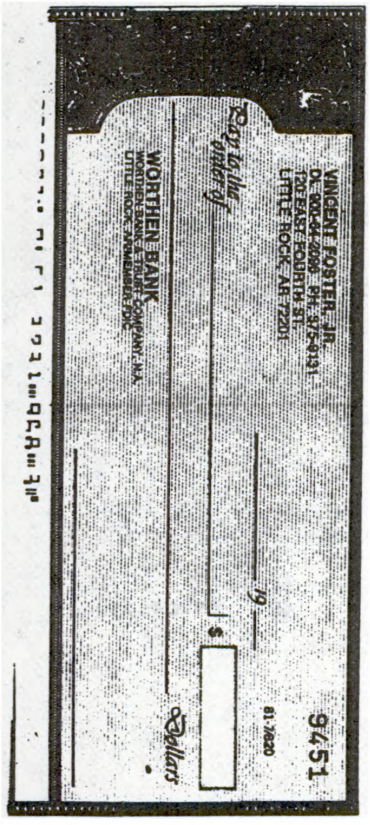

Atchley
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V 817 921 5010

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Seattle (914) 723-8315

TELEPHONE: 371-9200
AREA CODE 212
Fax 212 - 371
1668

BERNARD W. NUSSBAUM

WACHTELL, LIPTON, ROSEN & KATZ
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
299 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK, N. Y. 10171-0148

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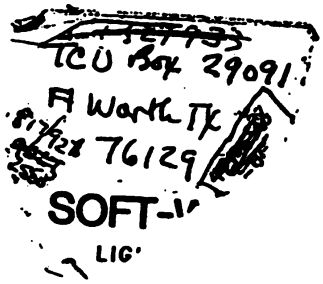

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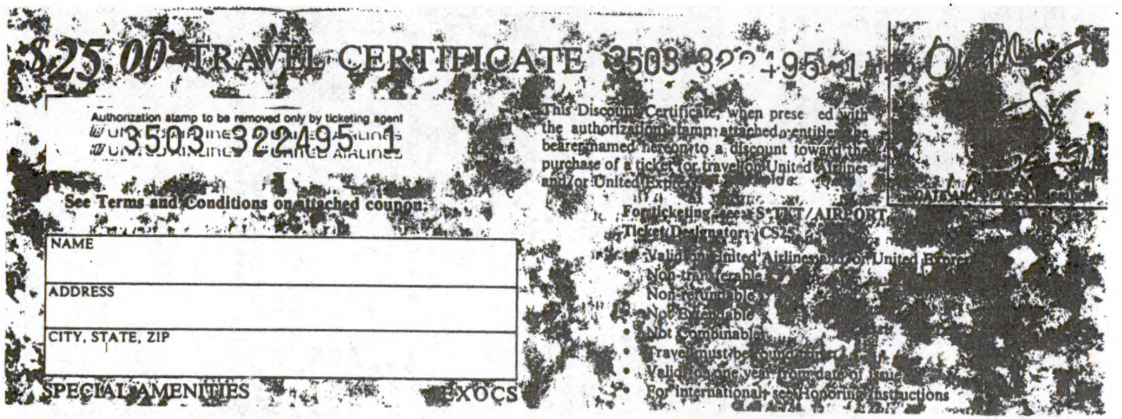
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2503

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR: MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER
GWMP Ft. Marcy	0 7	2 0	9 3	9 3	- 3 0 5 0

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Scene Investigation

Upon my arrival on the scene at approximately 1835 hours, I was advised by Ofc. J. Spetz that the following individuals had been in the area of Ft. Marcy for about the last hour. The individual were identified as:

FRIST, Mark J.
11808 Lennox Lane
Woodbridge, Va. 22192
W/M DOB:06/11/54
Soc. # 201-44-6782, and

Home phone:(703)5906928
Work phone:(202)3341599

DOODY, Judith L.
17170 Swinburn Ave.
Crofton, Md. 21114
W/F DOB:05/11/55
Soc. # 212-70-3052.

Home phone:(410)7216711
Work phone:(202)3342735

Mr. Frist and Ms. Doody advised that they had been in the area of Ft. Marcy since approximately 1700 hours. Mr. Frist and Ms. Doody advised that they had not noticed anything unusual. Mr. Frist and Ms. Doody advised that they had been sitting in the wooded area off the south side of the parking lot. I asked Mr. Frist and Ms. Doody what other vehicles were in the area and they advised that when they arrived there had been a small car with a man without a shirt sitting in it, who left shortly after their arrival. They also described a white van with blue lettering, and advised that they observed the driver get out and empty trash. The final vehicle that they observed was a light colored older model car that pulled in next to the deceased-vehicle. Mr. Frist said that the driver put the hood up and then walked up into the woods for a while and then returned to his vehicle and left. Mr. Frist and Ms. Doody described the driver as a white male with scrungy hair, but could not provide anything further. Mr. Frist and Ms. Doody were driving a white Nissan with MD. registration WFL 154 which was parked towards the east end of the parking lot. After receiving Mr. Frist's and Ms. Doody's information they were allowed to leave the area.

7

8 WARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE OF PAGE

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 WHEN DID IT OCCUR	MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER
GLVP Ft. Marcy		0 7	2 0	9 3	9 3	- 3 0 5 0

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

ITEM | 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

After speaking with [Mr. Frist] and [Ms. Doody] I went to observe the scene of the apparent suicide. After observing the scene of the apparent suicide with Inv. Abt, Inv. Rolla and Identification Technician Simonello, I returned to the vehicle in an attempt to locate identification for the deceased and a suicide note. I obtained identification for the deceased from his wallet. The wallet was located in the interior pocket of the suit jacket lying on the front passenger seat of a gray Honda with Arkansas registration RCN 504. The Arkansas drivers license identified the deceased as:

Vincent W. FOSTER
W/M, DOB: 01/15/45 ,
Address: 5414 Stonewall Rd.,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Also, present on the front passenger seat was a White House Identification in the name of Vincent W. Foster. The photographs from both identifications resembled the deceased. In searching the vehicle, I obtained correspondence that gave the following address of 3027 Cambridge Pl., N.W., Washington, D.C., for the deceased. I performed a thorough search of the vehicle and was unable to locate a suicide note.

Due to the fact that White House Identification was recovered, Lt. Gavin was notified and he made notification to the U.S. Secret Service.

After searching the vehicle, the keys to the vehicle could not be located, so Inv. Rolla and myself responded to Fairfax Hospital to recheck the decedents pockets. I located the keys to the vehicle in the decedents right front pants pocket. This set of keys and another set of keys were taken into custody to be held with the rest of the decedent's property.

Investigation continues.

9 WARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE OF PAGE(S)

3 STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED | CLOSED BY ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			C. Blake					

Form 10-3440
3/83

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA	3 DATE INCIDENT DID IT OCCUR? MO.	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER
Ft. Marcy (GWMP)	07	20	93	93	0301502

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT	6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT
Death Investigation	

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On 7/20/93, at approximately 1815, I (Inv. C.A. Hodakievic) arrived on the scene of a death investigation at Ft. Marcy. Upon my arrival I observed the following units already on the scene:

Fairfax Co. EMS Medic 1: Todd Hall
George Gonzoles
Rick Arthur
Engine 1: Ralph Pisani
Jennifer Wacha
Jay Iacone

USPP: car 202 Sgt. R. Edwards
car 213 Off. J. Spetz
car 261 Off. K.B. Fornshill
car 211 Off. F. Ferstle

EMS Medic 1 supervisor George Gonzoles notified me that they had discovered the body of a white male in the wooded area of Ft. Marcy. Gonzoles and Hall checked the body for vital signs and found none. Gonzoles stated that no other medical personnel touched or disturbed the body in any way.

As I entered Ft. Marcy parking area, I observed a blue Merz 4dr displaying VA tags EZO-317 ('94) parked in the entrance drive at the gate. The vehicles emergency flashers were activated. The vehicle was unoccupied and returned registered to Jeanne Slade, 1142 Randolph Rd., McLean, VA. At approximately 1900 hrs., a crane from Al's Towing (703) 790-1156 arrived at Ft. Marcy. The driver, Scott Randlett, stated that he had been called by Bob Slade (who claimed to be the owner of the Merz) to pick up the Merz. Randlett stated that he received the call from Slade at approximately 1855 hrs.

At approximately 1940, Fairfax Co. medical Examiner Donald Haut arrived on the scene and examined the body. McLean VFD M1 and Fairfax Co. Engine 1 responded back to the scene to transport the body to Fairfax County Hosp.

I cleared the scene at approximately 2045 hrs.

8 ARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE / OF / PAGES

STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED | CLOSED BY ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 ITEM AREA	3 TIME & DATE OF INCIDENT	MO	DAY	YR	4 YEAR	CASE INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police		0 7	2 0	9 3	9 3	0 3 0 1 5 0 2

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT	6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT
Death Investigation	Suicide

7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Jim Ferris

Home phone (703) 437-0353
Work phone (202)863-3549

On July 26, I received a phone call from Victoria Cook, Office of Security, CIA (703-482-7961). She said that they had an employee who works in Building 213 near the Washington Navy Yard who may have some information reference to the Foster Investigation. She furnished his home and business phone numbers. He was questioned over the phone by Detective Markland on July 26, and again by me on August 2. The following is a summary of the information he provided:

On July 20, Ferris was on his way home to Sterling Park, Virginia from Washington, D.C. where he works for the CIA. He always takes the George Washington Parkway home from work and drives past Fort Marcy Park. He passed Fort Marcy between 2:45 p.m. - 3:05 p.m. on July 20, 1993. He was driving north on the Parkway in the right lane when he noticed a dark metallic grey, Japanese sedan, cut from the left northbound lane into the right lane and turn abruptly into Fort Marcy. The vehicle was occupied by a single white make who was the driver. He remembered an out-of-state license tag with blue letters, Mid-Western State of Ohio or Arkansas. He recalled the state lettering in the lower right corner. The letters were blue. He thought is was unusual to see an out-of-state vehicle go into Fort Marcy. He was unable to offer any further description of the vehicle or driver.

8 ARRANT(S)	9	10 ID TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			Charles W. Fierro					

* U.S. GPO 1992 O-625-524 41-132

[WFL-154] MP
Nissan White

[Feist, Mark J]
[11808 Lennox Lane]
Woodbridge VA 22192
[(703) 590-6928]
[(202) 334-1599] W
DOB [6/11/54]
SS# [201-44-6782]

[Doody Judith L]
[1717 S. Wilburn Ave]
[Voytn MD 21114]
[(410) 721-6711]
[(202) 334-2735]
DOB [5/14/55] SS# [212 70 3052]

7-26-93 @ 8:25 A.M.
[Judy Doody]

3.92
Dec 18, 1990

8/2/93

[Jeri Ferris]

12:25 P.M.

on way home from DC (work)
taken Cw Pkwy home to Sterling Park
approaches Ft Marcy @ 2:45-3:00 P.M.
or 3:05 P.M.
near last bridge
in right hand lane
car pulled from left to right
& went in Ft. Marcy.
out state tags
thought it was unusual to see
an out of state plate go into
~~Plus plate mountain~~ Ft. Marcy

state name in lower right
hand corner of plate —
Charcoal-gray metallic 4 dr sedan
single male occupant

Driver of Blue Merc. [Va. EZO-317(94)] which had broken down near Fort Marcy.

8/5/93

Driver) → [Jeanne Slades] @ 5:57 PM spoke to her.
[VP 703-761-3037]

5:55 PM car broke down N/B (7/20/93)
[Jeanne] walked down to parking lot
she saw 2 cars
2 parked cars { 1 Blue-dark } dark Blue
{ 1 Grey or Silver } lighter Grey or Silver
She said they were parked - one closer to trail + one 4-5 spaces from the other one.
She heard the Fire + Ambulance vehicles when she was walking to McLean Exit.

7/16 @ 1020 — JIM FERRIS
W- 202-863-3547
H- 703-437-0353

7:20. Driving home
right hand lane
on bridge before Ft. Marcy

Not entirely sure of this ← Car in left lane pulled abruptly
in front of him into ~~front~~ Ft. Marcy
deliberately

Out of State Tags. Michigan, Ohio
or AK. State letters lower
right corner, in blue.

Dark Metallic Grey, Japanese Style.

245- 300 PM

Single white occupant.

7/26 @ 1057 JIM HAMILTON - Not IN
W- 202-424-7826

7/26 @ 1058 - Brother In Law - Beryl Anthony
W- 202-371-5700
Winston + Strawn
1400 L St., NW

- Wife - Sheila Anthony
(Foster's Sister)

expects back
Tues or Wed (27, 28)

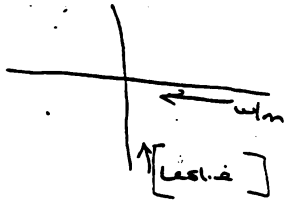
[John + Sally Rutherford] daughter saw man walking thru park on Monday thought it was strange

[Leslie Rutherford] – 17 yoa [(703) 538-0168 5810 Bent Twig Rd. McLean, VA]

walking toward Fort Marcy saw man on path toward Ft. Marcy – he didn't look at her at all although just a few yards away dark slacks, white shirt and red tie 3:00pm dark brown hair 20's–40's no hat if case no jacket & shirt wasn't able to get a good look @ face because he didn't look at her. leaving Monday to Sidney = Australia + New Zealand

7/24/93 1110 h-s.

RMA



Jane Meigs 7-26-93 10:00 AM

Winston + Strawn attys.
1400 L st. NW 371-5700 5754

Beryl Anthony - Foster Brother in law
his wife (Beryl's) Sheila Anthony ~~was~~
~~he~~ is Foster Sister
He may be able to ID Gunn.

7-26-93
9:56 A.M.
Victoria Cook
Office of Security
703-482-7961
CIA ~~Hq~~
Bldg 213
one employee who works
in CIA.

Jane Ferris
WP 202-863-3549
HP 703-437-0353
Works near Wash. Navy
Yard.

/1855Ø5377/VA
RATOR'S PERMIT RECORD
E : YINGST, JEANNE
RESS: 2853 ONTARIO RD NW 6Ø
IRES: Ø5/28/91 TYPE: REGULAR
TRTN: GLASSES

ES RECORD FOUND - NLETS INQUIRY NUMBER 8Ø678 INITIATED
SEARCH FOR CRIMINAL WARRANTS BY NAME, PRESS THE ENTER KEY

PERMIT: 1855Ø5377
DOB: Ø9/14/61 SEX: F SSN: 1855Ø5377
WASHINGTON

M 8Ø678 NLET FROM VADMVRH99
DE,JEANNE,LYNNE PREVIOUS DWI: ØØ
2 RANDOLPH RD
EAN,VA 221Ø1
/F DOB/Ø91461 HGT/5Ø6. WGT/125. HAI/BR. EYE/BL.
:/ 1855Ø5377
VER: EXP/ Ø9 96
VER LICENSE STATUS - LICENSED CLASS: NONE
TRICTIONS:
CORRECTIVE LENSES
NOTICE **
ORMATION OBTAINED FROM VCIN MAY BE USED FOR

T0DM 80622 NLET FROM VADMVRH99
LIC/EZ0317. LIY/0794. ISS/070991.
JEANNE SLADE
1142 RANDOLPH ROAD
MCLEAN VA 22101
VIN/WDBEA30D2HA329066. VYR/87. VMA/MERZ.
VST/4D SD.SSN/185-50-5377
*EXP/073194. WGT/ 3220. LIEN
** NOTICE **
INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM VCIN MAY BE USED FOR
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PURPOSES ONLY.

(703) 761-3037

Male who answers says there is no Jeanne Slade.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE CASE ☐

2 SYSTEM AREA: United States Park Police

3 DATE OF INCIDENT: MO 07 DAY 20 YR 93

4 YEAR 93 CASE NUMBER 30315012

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 CLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT

7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

ITEM

Addendum 08/05/93

The decedent was dressed in a white long sleeve button down dress shirt, white undershirt, dark blue dress pants with blue pin stripes, black dress shoes, black socks and a black belt. The decedent was wearing a Seiko watch with a gold colored face and brown leather band on his left wrist; a silver colored metal ring with a white stone on his right ring finger; a gold colored metal ring, band type, on his left ring finger. The inscription "E.B.B. to V.W.F. 4/20/68" was on the inside of the ring. The decedent also had a Motorola Bravo style pager on his right side waist area. The letters WHCA were inscribed on the side. The pager was turned off. A pair of brownish colored plastic framed glasses were found approximately thirteen feet west of the decedent.

At approximately 1940 hours, Faifax Co. Coroner Donald Haut arrived on the scene and examined the decedent. I rolled the decedent over and observed a large blood stain three quarters down the back of the decedent's shirt. I observed trauma to the center portion of the back of the decedent's head. The skull appeared to be fractured from the inside out. McLean VFD M1 and Fairfax Co. engine 1 responded to the scene to transport the decedent to Fairfax Hospital.

After further investigation of the Grey Honda Accord, a brown leather wallet with an Arkansas driver's permit to Vincent Foster,Jr. was located in the suit jacket inside pocket. This and other photo identifications for Vincent Foster were inside of the wallet. The photos on the identifications appeared to be of the decedent. A White House identification badge with photo to Vincent Foster was located on the front passenger seat under the suit jacket. Cleared the scene at approximately 2045 hours.

NOTIFICATION:

At approximately 2200 hours Inv. Braun and myself responded to the residence of Vincent Foster, at 3027 Cambridge Pl., NW, D.C., to make notification to his family. Inv. Braun and myself brought W. David Watkins, an associate and personal friend of Mr. Fosters with us to make notification to Mr. Foster's wife Elizabeth Foster. Also present during notification was Mr. Foster's daughter, Laura. During notification, Mr. Foster's two sisters arrived with other members of the White House Staff. Mrs. Foster nor other relatives or friends were able to provide any insight as to why Vincent Foster would take his life. Cleared at 2310 hours.

Investigation continues.

WARRANT(S) ☐YES ☐NO

8 ☐STATE'S ☐PHOTOS

10 SUPERVISOR NOTIFIED

11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED

12 PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

STATUS: ☐SUSPENDED ☐CLOSED BY ☐ARREST ☐EXCEPTION ☐UNFOUNDED

REPORTING OFFICER BADGE # DATE | INVESTIGATOR BADGE # | REVIEWED SUPERVISOR BADGE # DATE

USPP FORM 43-11
Rev 1/91

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

YR	INCIDENT NUMBER
9 3	[redacted] 0 1 3 0 1 S C

LOCATION CODE

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY CONTROL RECEIPT

☐ EVIDENCE ☐ FOUND PROPERTY ☒ SAFEKEEPING

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: Death Investigation DATE: 07/20/93 TIME: [illegible]

LOCATION: Fr. Marcy, G.W.M.P. OFFICER: F. Ferrell BADGE#: [illegible]

PROPERTY #: _____ NARCOTIC #: _____ DEA LAB #: _____ MCL #: _____

ITEM #	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE/PROPERTY	LOCATION RECOVERED
5	1	Brown leather wallet containing $292.00 in U.S currency, an Arkansas driver's permit, including photo, to Vincent W. Foster, Jr., 5414 Stonewall Rd., Little Rock, Arkansas, one Exxon credit card, one shell credit card, one White House Federal Credit Union card, one Schwab One Visa card, one American Express gold card, one Delta Frequent Flyer card, one AT&T Calling card, and other miscellaneous cards, papers and photos.	From inside suit jacket pocket of suit jacket from front passenger seat of 1989 grey Honda Accord 4 door, Arkansas tags RCN-504, registered to Vincent Foster, Jr., 5414 Stonewall Rd. Little Rock, Arkansas. COC Jacket in vehicle to Inv. Braun to Inv. Rolla to Safe.
6	1	Seiko quartz wrist watch with brown leather band. Serial # 200757	From the Deceased left wrist. COC Inv. Rolla to safe.
7	1	Motorola Bravo pager, cap code 052943, inscribed WHCA.	From the Deceased right side waist area. COC same as item 6.
8	1	Silver colored ring with large white stone.	From the Deceased Right ring finger. COC same as item 6.
9	1	Gold colored band type ring with inscription " E.B.B. to.W.W.F. 4-20-68.	From the Deceased left ring finger. COC same as item 6.
			☐ NCIC CHECK MADE

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY OBTAINED FROM: GRey Honda Accord, Arkansas tags RCN-504.

OWNER: Vincent W. Foster, Jr. DEFENDANT(S): _____

OWNER'S ADDRESS: 3027 Cambridge Pl., NW, D.C.

RECOVERED/RECEIVED BY: Inv. John C. Rolla DATE: 07/20/93 TIME: [illegible]

ADDRESS: U.S.P.P. CIB

PROPERTY MAY BE: RELEASED: YES ( ) NO ( ) ITEM(S): _____

DESTROYED: YES ( ) NO (xx) ITEM(S): _____

CASE INVOLVES ASSET FORFEITURE: YES ( ) NO ( ) ITEM(S): _____

CASE UNDER APPEAL: YES ( ) NO ( ) _____ OFFICER/AUSA OR STATES ATTORNEY

Inv. John C. Rolla 284 07/20/93

Additional Documents		Category
1.	Phone Message Slip - January 10, 1994	5
2.	Memorandum to Captain Hume, April 6, ,1994	4
3.	Handwritten notes	4
4.	Handwritten notes	3,4
5.	Handwritten notes	5
6.	Handwritten notes	2
7.	Diagram	4
8.	Handwritten notes	3,4
9.	Handwritten notes	3,4
10.	Handwritten notes	2
11.	Phone Message Slips, July 28-29, 1993	4
12.	Phone Message Slips, July 21, 26, 26, 29, 1993	4
13.	Handwritten note	4
14.	Handwritten note, phone message slip July 27, 1993	4
15.	Handwritten notes, August 1, 1993	4
16.	Handwritten notes, August 23, 1993	2,4
17.	Handwritten notes	4
18.	Handwritten transcription of Vincent Foster note	3,4
19.	Handwritten transcription of Vincent Foster note	3,4
20.	Copy of folder holding documents nos. 1-19	0
21.	Handwritten list of original notes in case jackets May 24, 1994	4
22.	Letter to Chief Robert Langston from Roderick Lankler, March 16, 1994	0
23.	Fax cover sheet, March 11, 1994	4
24.	Receipt, March 3, 1994	4
25.	Chain of Custody, March 21, 1994	0
26.	Evidence, Property Control Receipt for latent lift cards, 35 mm color negatives, packaging	0
27.	Chain of Custody, March 21, 1994	4
28.	Evidence, Property Control Receipt for items given FBI	4
29.	Handwritten receipt from FBI, June 1, 1994	4
30.	Handwritten note	4

9

MEMORANDUM OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO: Cpt. Hume

☒ YOU WERE CALLED BY– ☒ YOU WERE VISITED BY–

Larry Case

OF (Organization)
Little Rock Ak

☒ PLEASE PHONE ▶ ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

(501) 224-7896

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

The British Press is calling him about the tapes he sent to you, the only comment he made to them was that he sent the tapes to you, please call him so he can ask what Comments regarding this can he say.

RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME
MS	1/10/94	1334

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101–11.6

• U.S. GPO. 1988 — 201-759

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: April 6, 1994

REPLY TO ATTN OF: Officer J.E.Daubenheyer
Communications

SUBJECT: Vince Foster Case "TIP"

CWH 4/7/94

TO: Capt. C.W. Hume

2520

OnApril 6, 1994 at approx. 0845hours I received a telephone call on the published information telephone line (619-7310). The caller sounded like a white male and the background sounds would indicate a outdoor public telephone. The caller stated that Vince Foster was killed by a negro male named Blocker. The caller refused to provide any information on his identity or to take a telephone number to contact the Criminal Investigation Branch. Capt Hume was notified of this call by telephone and requested this memorandum.

John E Daubenheyer

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 1-80)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-113

GPO : 1982 O - 361-526 (7373)

Case # 30502 @ 1804

HAUT, DONALD ~ 1940 on scene

FAIRFAX CO M.E.

764-4640 DR. BIER

McLEAN VFD ~~M~~ M1

~~TRANSPORT TO FAIRFAX HOSP.~~

FAIRFAX CO. ENGINE 1

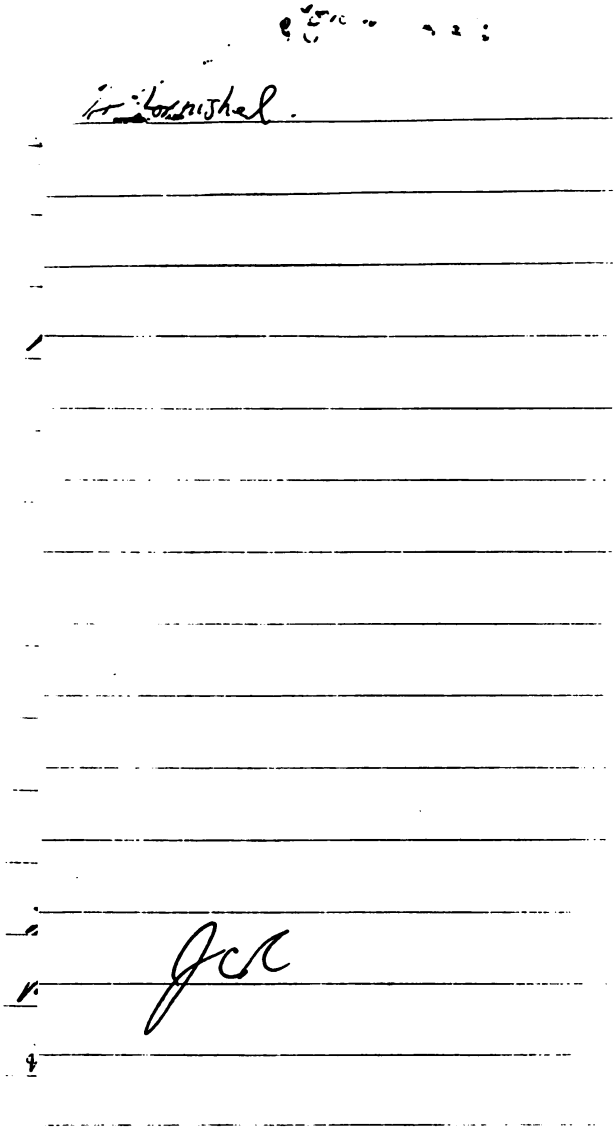
5-31-94

Capt. Hume,

Another page of notes w/ names of Medics first on scene who gave to INV. ROLLO or INV. BRAUN on date of incident.

Chris Hollahan

Possible call at home Ti Anthony on 12th -
15th 6:53 pm convicted
To Foster Home -
July 15th, 1993
Phone call w. JR
Beck Anthony concerning
Attorney Foster
J Horan Bowman -
501 - 663 - 8905 -
Husband Lee Bowman -
Approx. 3 weeks prior
Vincent Foster made statement
To Beck Anthony
To the effect - I have
spent a lot of time building
my reputation and I am
in the process of losing



07/20/93 Witness Fireworks 1815 hrs

Red Body 93-30502 Death Inv.

Ft. Myers

Warm Sunny day

ECO3N Va. 95

300E 4dr.

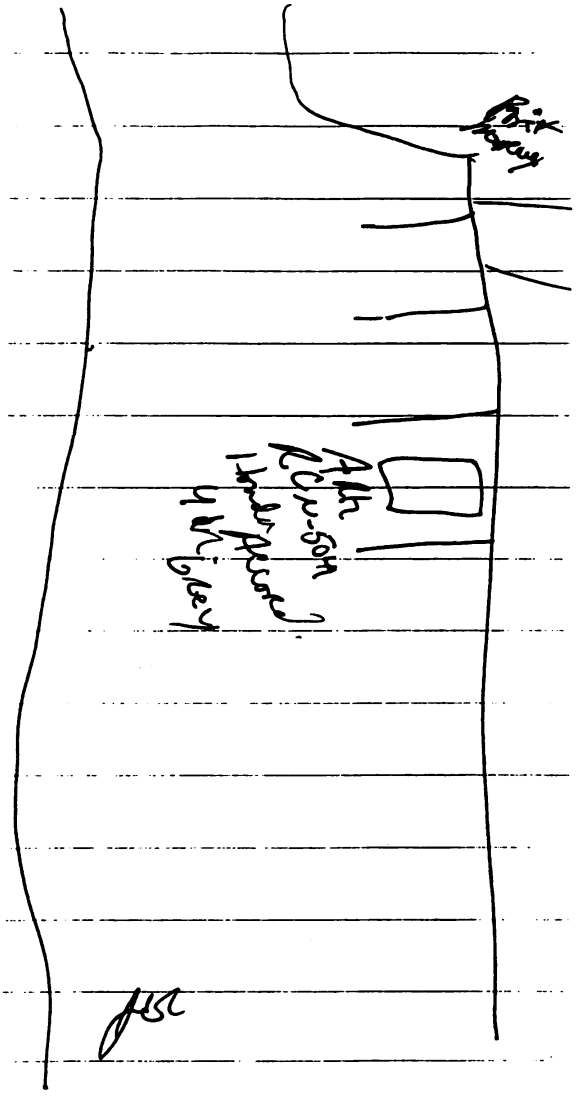
Blue

Parked at Gate

with Right turn

signal on

JCK



JCL

Ark - 10-93

RCN-504

Grey Honda Accord

4 DR -

Vanderbilt University

Stickers on Rear

Windshield -

Factory Sticker 30363

For Vanderbilt University

Suit Coat + Tie - Front

passenger seat -

Uniform + Green Bag in

Back

Vincent Foster, Jr.

5414 Stonewall Rd.

Little Rock, Ark.

72207

89 Honda. 4dr

Grey

Lt. metallic

375-4366

202-337-8103

3027 [illegible] Pl.

NW.

for

David Wathen

333-0299

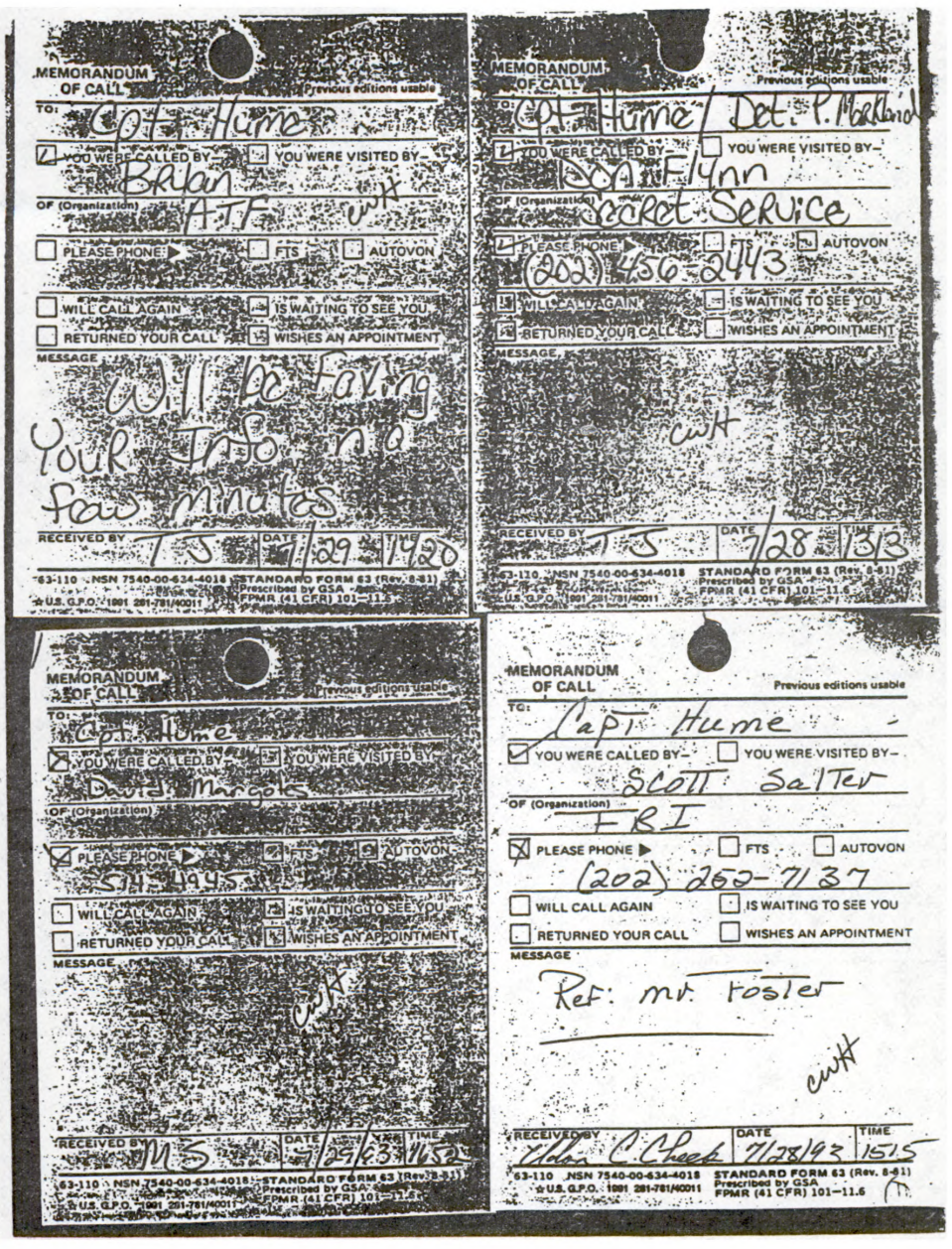
Personal Friend

1552 24th St.

~~Off Tilton~~

~~703-5??-2852~~

[illegible]



MEMORANDUM OF CALL — Previous editions usable

TO: Capt. Hume

☑ YOU WERE CALLED BY — ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY — Brian

OF (Organization): A.T.F. cwh

☐ PLEASE PHONE ▶ ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE: Will be faxing your info in a few minutes

RECEIVED BY: T.S. DATE: 7/29 TIME: 1420

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81) Prescribed by GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101—11.6 ☆U.S. G.P.O. 1991 281-781/40011

MEMORANDUM OF CALL — Previous editions usable

TO: Capt. Hume / Det. P. Maitland

☑ YOU WERE CALLED BY — ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY — S.A. Flynn

OF (Organization): Secret Service

☑ PLEASE PHONE ▶ ☐ FTS ☑ AUTOVON (202) 456-2443

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☑ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE: cwh

RECEIVED BY: T.S. DATE: 7/28 TIME: 1313

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81) Prescribed by GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101—11.6 ☆U.S. G.P.O. 1991 281-781/40011

MEMORANDUM OF CALL — Previous editions usable

TO: Capt. Hume

☑ YOU WERE CALLED BY — ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY — David Margolis

OF (Organization):

☑ PLEASE PHONE ▶ ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON 514-1945

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE: cwh

RECEIVED BY: MS DATE: 7/29/93 TIME: 1152

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81) Prescribed by GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101—11.6 ☆U.S. G.P.O. 1991 281-781/40011

MEMORANDUM OF CALL — Previous editions usable

TO: Capt. Hume

☑ YOU WERE CALLED BY — ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY — SCOTT SALTER

OF (Organization): FBI

☒ PLEASE PHONE ▶ ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON (202) 252-7137

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE: Ref: Mr. Foster

cwh

RECEIVED BY: Ida C. Check DATE: 7/28/93 TIME: 1515

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81) Prescribed by GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101—11.6 ☆U.S. G.P.O. 1991 281-781/40011

MEMORANDUM OF CALL — Previous editions usable

11:15 A.M

TO: Mark Hand

☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY– ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY– Room 128-E OB

OF (Organization) CIA

☒ PLEASE PHONE ▶ ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

Mark STERN

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

Paul + Dave re: Dennis Martin

456-2443

395-4420 456 7440

White House

cwh

RECEIVED BY | DATE 7/29 | TIME 1945

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81) Prescribed by GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101—11.6

☆U.S.G.P.O. 1991 281-781/40011

MEMORANDUM OF CALL — Previous editions usable

TO: Cpt. Hume

☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY– ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY– John Danna

OF (Organization) FBI

☒ PLEASE PHONE ▶ ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

(202) 252-7844

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

cwh

RECEIVED BY TS | DATE 7/26 | TIME 1257

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81) Prescribed by GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101—11.6

☆US GPO 1991 281-781/40011

MEMORANDUM OF CALL — Previous editions usable

TO: Capt. Hume

☒ YOU WERE CALLED BY– ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY– Bill Miller

OF (Organization) Wash. Post

☒ PLEASE PHONE ▶ ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

(202) 334-6568

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

Ref: Suicide

cwh

RECEIVED BY | DATE 7.21 | TIME 1815

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81) Prescribed by GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101—11.6

* US GPO 1990 — 262-080

MEMORANDUM OF CALL — Previous editions usable

TO: Cpt. Hume

☒ YOU WERE CALLED BY– ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY– David Margolis

OF (Organization)

☒ PLEASE PHONE ▶ ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☒ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

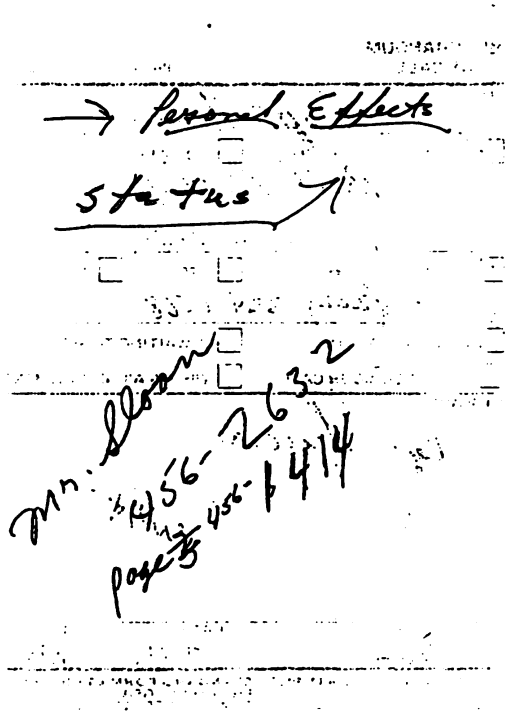
MESSAGE

cwh

RECEIVED BY MS | DATE 7/26/93 | TIME 1410

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81) Prescribed by GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101—11.6

☆U.S.G.P.O. 1991 281-781/40011


Personal Effects
Status
Mr. Bloom
page 456
456-1414

Dave Maggio 7/23/93
12:30 P.M.
Family Lawyer
→ Jim [redacted] Hamilton

CWH

MEMORANDUM OF CALL Previous editions usable

TO: CAPT. HUMM

☒ YOU WERE CALLED BY– ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY–

MR. KENNEDY

OF (Organization) WHITE HOUSE

☒ PLEASE PHONE ▶ ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

456-6229

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

RE: FOSTER'S CWH

VEHICLES

? Gun collector ? (outside person)

RECEIVED BY [signature] DATE 7-27-93 TIME 1035

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101–11.6
• US GPO 1990 – 262-080

8/1/93 CWH 1 of 1

On Thursday, July 29, a xeroxed copy of the Foster note along with the handwriting analysis report was given to ~~Special Agent Scott Salter of the FBI per the order of the Chief of Police, Robert Jorgens~~ the FBI. On Friday morning, July 30 the original copy of the note (all 27 ~~pieces~~ torn pieces) ~~were~~ was signed over to S/A Scott Salter. There were four xerox copies of the note made by ID Technician Pete Simonello, U.S. Park Police. ~~Cap~~ He numbered the copies 1-4. Copy 1 was put in the ~~Major Crimes~~ Case jacket, copy 3 was given by me to S/A Salter, copies 2 & 4 were obtained from ID Tech Eugene Smith and locked in my file cabinet until they were returned to ID Tech Simonello on Sunday, August 1, 1993. I directed ID Tech Smith to photograph the letter before I gave it to the FBI. On Sunday I learned that ID Tech Simonello had already photographed the note. There are two rolls of film containing photos of the note. All technicians were directed to make a written report (inventory) of all photos or negatives of the note.

9/22/93 12:55 P.M.

Ref. Foster Case

→ Judy Doody ←

ANY DETAILS

DO NOT Release ANY INFORMATION

time got to Park — 5:00 P.M.

Noticed Gray Honda - close to path

U.S. Today

Reporter has copy of police report

Doug Farquhar

CWT

Things to do ON Foster [redacted] time

- ~~Call Boyd Cathey Mf Ft Mary~~
- ~~Call Brent Buck & Jim Tyson Mf. store~~
  ~~Cable to Foster or Thatch~~
- ~~Call Dr. Watkins Mf. Pt~~
- ~~Contact with Stone Mf. gun~~
- Gun registration in D.C.
- ? Ck. probate records in Arkansas Mf. gun
- ~~Call drug store~~
- ~~Call Pat Hyman~~

Per Pat Hyman

Chief Forensic Person @ Lab
Rick Tontarski
301-413-5227

[redacted] Examiner @ ATF Lab
[redacted] (Carlo-Rosati) X-05

Upper Nothing [redacted]

cwh
7-25-93

I made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience and over work.

I did not knowingly violate any law or standard of conduct.

No one in the White House, to my knowledge, violated any law or standard of conduct, including any action in the travel office. There was no intent to benefit any individual or specific group.

The FBI lied in their report to the AG

The press is covering up the illegal benefits they received from the travel staff

The DOJ has lied and misrepresented its knowledge and role and covered up a prior investigation.

The ushers office plotted to have expense costs incurred, taking advantage of Bobi and HRC

The public will never believe the innocence of the Clintons and their legal staff

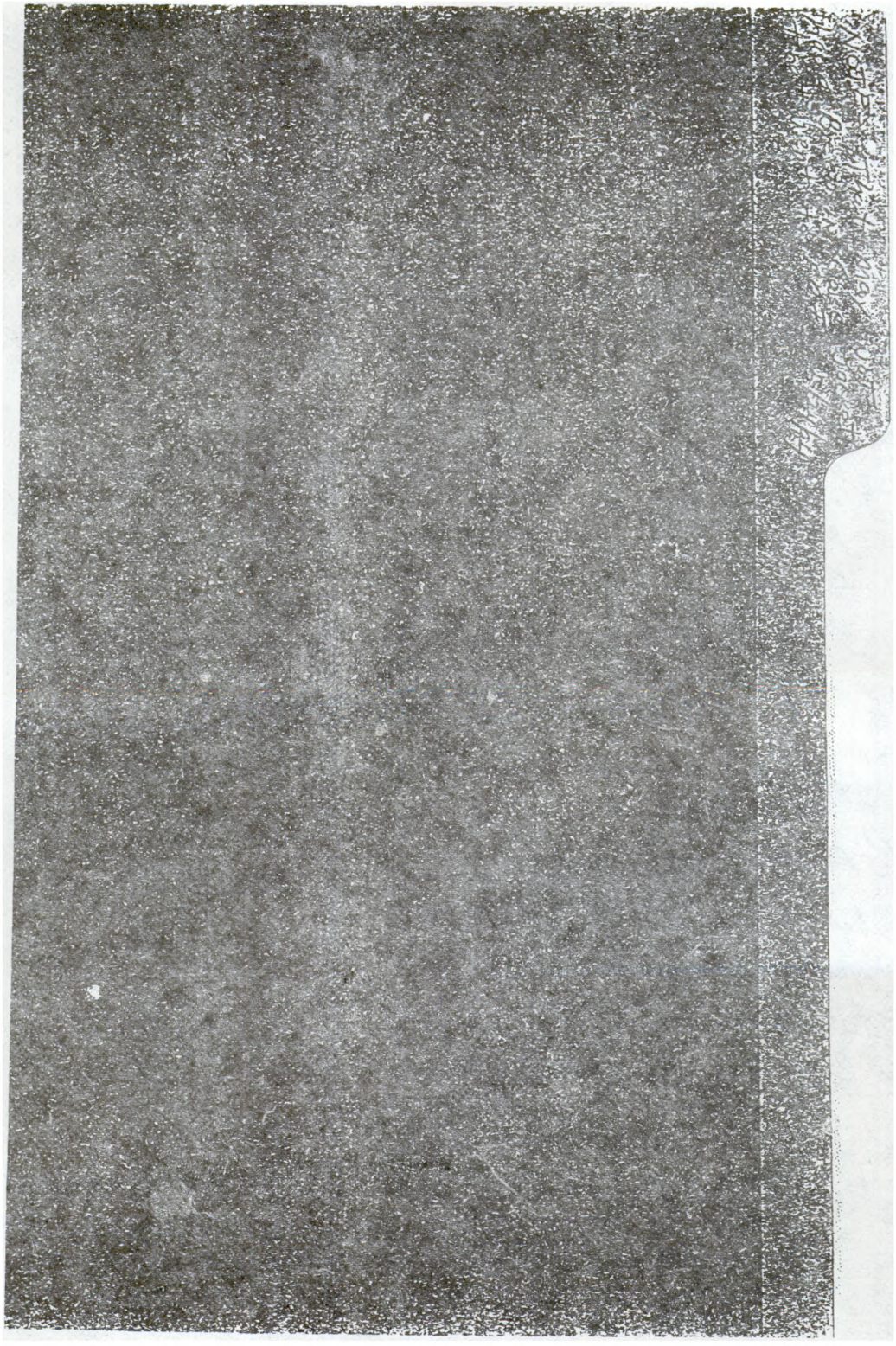
The WSJ editors lie without consequence.

I was not meant for the job of public spotlight in Washington.

Herd running people is considered a sport.

Capt Hume—
This is my
Copy of the Note.
JUSTICE Also has
a Copy.
Jpl

Put the magby's
in the



Foster Care file

5/24/94

original notes in case jacket.

* ~~[illegible]~~ — Notes are IN Jacket
* ~~[illegible]~~ — gave me notes 5/25/94
* ~~[illegible]~~ — will get them to me
* Hodachuk — Yes, will send to me.
* ~~[illegible]~~ — gave to [illegible]?
* ~~[illegible]~~ — NO Notes
* ~~[illegible]~~ — notes in Jacket [illegible] notes
* Braun — NO NoTes
* ~~[illegible]~~ — NO NOTES
* Spetz — gave to [illegible]
* ~~[illegible]~~ — No NoTEs
* ~~Watson~~ — NO Notes
* [illegible] — (IN [illegible])

[illegible] —

(5)

U.S. Departm of Justice

Office of the Independent Counsel

Commander, Operations Division
FOR YOUR ACTION

Washington, DC 20530

March 16, 1994

Commander, Criminal Investigations
Branch - FYA

Chief Robert Langston
U.S. Park Police Headquaters
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

Dear Chief Langston:

Pursuant to our conversation yesterday, I am writing to formally request that all documents and evidence relating to the investigation into the death of Vincent Foster be produced to this office. We also request that any documents, notes, or memorandum relating to the search of Mr. Foster's office subsequent to his death also be produced.

I want to thank you for meeting with me yesterday and I very much appreciate your willingness to cooperate with us and to assist us in our efforts.

Sincerely,

Roderick C. Lankler

FBI HEADQUARTERS
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
OFFICE NUMBER: (202) 324-5590
FAX NUMBER: (202) 324-6492

PRECEDENCE: Routine

TO: Capt. Charles Hume DATE: 3/11/94

FROM: Eric

# of pages including this one: 2

SUBJECT: Receipt

Originator

P/S deliver to Hume

RECEIPT

On 3/3/94, the following information/documents relating to the U.S. Park Police investigation on the death of Vincent Foster, were received from Captain Charles Hume, U.S. Park Police, Washington, D.C., telephone 202/690-5054 per request of Special Counsel Robert B. Fiske:

1. One folder marked United States Park Police Foster Investigation, Investigative Reports and Exhibits with addendums 45 through 72.

2. One folder marked United States Park Police Foster Investigation, Miscellaneous Information Received Offering Ideas and Theories with addendums 1 through 15.

3. Photographs of the crime scene, the autopsy and the weapon.

4. Two cassette tapes containing conversations regarding this investigation.

Jane M. Erickson
Supervisory Special Agent
Washington, D.C.

3/3/94
Date

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Item #	Relinquished	Sealed (Y/N)	Received by	Date	Time	Purpose of Transfer
ALL	Simon	Y	Kogan W. Carson	3-24-99	12:30p	Investigation

Property Clerk: _____ Date: _____ All Items Included: Y( ) N( )

Property Released to: _____ Address: _____
(Print)

_____ _____
(Signature)

Final Disposition of Evidence: _____ Date: _____

USPP FORM 43-11
Rev. 8-90

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

YR | INCIDENT NUMBER: 93 [redacted] 0 3 0 5 0 -

LOCATION CODE:

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY CONTROL RECEIPT

☒ EVIDENCE ☐ FOUND PROPERTY ☐ SAFEKEEPING

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: Death Investigation DATE: 7-20-93 TIME: _____

INCIDENT LOCATION: Ft Marcy Park OFFICER: Formshill

PROPERTY #: _____ NARCOTIC #: _____ DEA LAB #: _____ MCL #: 0166-93

ITEM #	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE/PROPERTY	LOCATION RECOVERED
L-1 through L-11		Latent lift cards	see card backing
p-1	1 set	35mm color negatives #0498	
37	1	Packaging	LAB
38	1	Packaging	LAB
			☐ NCIC CHECK MADE

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY OBTAINED FROM: see lift card's backing

OWNER/DEFENDANT(S): _____

OWNER'S ADDRESS: _____

RECOVERED/RECEIVED BY: see lift cards' backing DATE: _____ TIME: _____

PROPERTY MAY BE: RELEASED: YES ( ) NO (x) ITEM(S): _____

DESTROYED: YES ( ) NO (x) ITEM(S): _____

CASE INVOLVES ASSET FORFEITURE: YES ( ) NO (x) ITEM(S): _____

CASE UNDER APPEAL: YES ( ) NO ( ) 95 3-20-95

OFFICER/AUSA OR STATES ATTORNEY

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Item #	Relinquished	Sealed (Y/N)	Received by	Date	Time	Purpose of Transfer
All except #36	Simarillo	Y	Roger W. Caron	3-21-94	12:55 pm	Investigation

Property Clerk: _____ Date: _____ All Items Included: Y ( ) N ( )

Property Released to: _____ Address: _____
(Print)

_____ _____
(Signature)

Final Disposition of Evidence: _____ Date: _____

USPP FORM 43-11
Rev 8.90

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

YR 93 INCIDENT NUMBER 030[illegible]

LOCATION CODE

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY CONTROL RECEIPT

☒ EVIDENCE ☐ FOUND PROPERTY ☐ SAFEKEEPING

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: Death Investigation DATE: ~~7-20-93~~ TIME: _____

INCIDENT LOCATION: Ft. Marcy GWMP Va OFFICER: Fornshill

PROPERTY #: _____ NARCOTIC #: _____ DEA LAB #: _____ MCL #: 0166-93

ITEM #	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE/PROPERTY	LOCATION RECOVERED
1	1	Colt,Army special 6 shot revolver #355055	scene
2	1	round of 38 cal. r-p 38spl HV	from item #1
3	1	casing " " "	from item #1
4	1	pair of precription eyeglasses	scene
10	1	black colored suit jacket	victim's vehicle at Ft. Marcy
11	1	blue silk tie	" " "
13	several	misc. papers	" " "
14	1	keyring marked Cook Jeep sales with keys	" " "
16	1	White Longsleeved shirt	Victim
17	1	White T-shirt	Victim
18	1	White Boxer shorts	Victim
19	1	blue-grey colored pants	Victim
20	1	pair of black colored socks	Victim
21	1	pair black colored dress shoes Sz 11m	Victim
22	1	lock seal envelope containing pulled hairs	Victim
23	1	Wash DC road map	victim's vehicle at Ft Marcy
24	2	sunglasses	" " "
25	1	birthday card	" " "
26	1	piece of white paper with red writing	" " "
27	1	box with 4 checkbooks	" " "
28	1	insurance ID card	" " "
29	1	Sierra Nevada 12oz malt liquor bottle	" " "
30	1	Miller Light beer bottl	" " "
31	1	empty pack of Marlboro light cigarettes	" " "
32	1	bottle of Kaopectate	" " "
33	1	corkscrew (Clos Du Bois)	" " "
34	several	contents of front ashtray	" " "
35	1	pieces of torn note in white House envelope	☐ NCIC CHECK MADE White
36	1	Vial of whole blood	Victim

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY OBTAINED FROM: Victim,Scene,Vehicle,White House

OWNER/DEFENDANT(S): _____

OWNER'S ADDRESS: _____

RECOVERED/RECEIVED BY: ~~see orig. 43-11 s~~ DATE: ~~see orig.~~ TIME: _____

PROPERTY MAY BE: RELEASED: YES ( ) NO (X) ITEM(S): _____

DESTROYED: YES ( ) NO (X) ITEM(S): _____

CASE INVOLVES ASSET FORFEITURE: YES ( ) NO (X) ITEM(S): _____

CASE UNDER APPEAL: YES ( ) NO ( )

3-20-94

OFFICER SIGNATURE BADGE DATE

OFFICER/AUSA OR STATES ATTORNEY

SUPERVISOR SIGNATURE

6/1/94
Washington, D.C.

Received from Officer Peter Simonello, U.S. Park Police, one page with scripted handwriting, dated 6/18/93, signed by Vincent. W Foster

William C. Colombell
FBI ; Washington DC
6/1/94

This is to certify that on 5/22/94 (1) fingerprint card of Vincent Foster (deceased) obtained from case jacket of Vincent Foster death.

Wm C. Colombell
Special Agent, FBI

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

July 6, 1994

The Honorable Donald W. Riegle, Jr.
Chairman
Committee on Banking, Housing,
and Urban Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510-6075

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As part of our continuing response to the Committee's letter of June 22, 1994, I am forwarding the Department's second production of documents, which relate to the Park Police investigation into the death of Vincent Foster. I noted in my letter of July 1, 1994, that these law enforcement documents would be sent to the Committee under separate cover.

Responsive documents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms are numbered 6287-6307. These documents are being submitted to the Committee in an unredacted form, but we wish to point out that some of them include the names, phone numbers and social security numbers of certain ATF Special Agents. We ask that this information not be publicly disclosed.

Responsive documents from the United States Secret Service are numbered 6200-6263. Some of these documents are not included in the attached package for a number of reasons. Certain documents (6202-6227, 6241-42, 6255-63) contain information which relates in some manner to protective methodology, protective intelligence or White House security. However, we want to arrange with the Committee a procedure whereby the Members and the Chief Counsels can have access to these records so that they can determine the relevance of any of the information to the Committee's inquiry. We have informed Messrs. Codinha and Chertoff of this matter, and we will be meeting with them today to discuss it further.

Other documents (6247-54) were originated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and, under the "third agency rule", we have referred these documents to the Bureau. The point of contact is Special Agent Charles Mandigo, and he can be reached on 324-4510. Again, we note that these documents contain the names of Special Agents, Uniformed Division officers and other Secret Service employees, and we ask that this information not be publicly disclosed.

If you or your staff have any questions about these materials, please call me at 622-0027 or Robert M. McNamara, Jr., Assistant General Counsel, at 622-1913.

We appreciate the cooperation the Committee's staff has extended to us, and we will continue to cooperate fully with the Committee's inquiry.

Sincerely,

Edward S. Knight
Executive Secretary and Senior
Advisor to the Secretary

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M
U.S. SECRET SERVICE

DATE: 07/20/93 22:01 pm

REPLY TO

ATTN OF: SA SCOTT MARBLE

SUBJECT: DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DEPUTY COUNSEL (SEE ATTACHED)

TO: SAIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

ON 7/20/93, AT 2130 HRS, LT WOLTZ, USSS/UD - WHB, CONTACTED THE ID/DD AND ADVISED THAT AT 2030 HRS, THIS DATE, HE WAS CONTACTED BY LT GAVIN, US PARK POLICE, WHO PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

ON THE EVENING OF 7/20/93, UNKNOWN TIME, US PARK POLICE DISCOVERED THE BODY OF VINCENT FOSTER IN HIS CAR. THE CAR WAS PARKED IN THE FT. MARCY AREA OF VA NEAR THE GW PARKWAY. MR FOSTER APPARENTLY DIED OF A SELF-INFLICTED GUNSHOT WOUND TO THE HEAD. A .38 CAL. REVOLVER WAS FOUND IN THE CAR.

SA TOM CANAVIT, WFO PI SQUAD, ADVISED THAT HE HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH US PARK POLICE AND WAS ASSURED THAT IF ANY MATERIALS OF A SENSITIVE NATURE (SCHEDULES OF THE POTUS, ETC.) WERE RECOVERED, THEY WOULD IMMEDIATELY BE TURNED OVER TO THE USSS. (AT THE TIME OF THIS WRITING, NO SUCH MATERIALS WERE LOCATED)

NO FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE.

INVESTIGATION BY US PARK POLICE CONTINUING.

THE FOLLOWING NOTIFICATIONS WERE MADE BY USSS/UD - WHB:

DAVE WATKINS	DIR. OF PERSONNEL, WH
INSP. DENNIS MARTIN	USSS/UD
CRAIG LIVINGSTONE	WH SECURITY COORDINATOR
ASAIC PAUL IMBORDINO	OPO
DAD RICHARD GRIFFIN	OPO (BY ASAIC IMBORDINO)
ATSAIC DON FLYNN	PPD (BY ASAIC IMBORDINO)
SAIC RICHARD MILLER	PPD (BY ATSAIC FLYNN)
DIRECTOR MAGAW	DIR (BY DAD GRIFFIN)

THE FOLLOWING NOTIFICATIONS WERE MADE BY THE ID/DD:

ATSAIC DON WARFIELD	ID	2148 HRS
SAIC STEPHEN SERGER	ID	2155 HRS
DAD DALE WILSON	PA	2205 HRS
ASAIC EARL MEYER	PA	2207 HRS

6200

AD [illegible]	PR	2210 HRS
ASAIC RIOPELLE	PR	2210 HRS
SATS RIGGS	SATS	2225 HRS
SAIC MILLER	TSD	2230 HRS
ATSAIC COLE	TSD	2230 HRS
SA CANAVIT	WFO-PI	2156 HRS
AD OPFER	INV	2223 HRS
JOHN KELLEHER	LEGAL COUNSEL	2220 HRS
SA ZIMMERMAN	VPPD	2220 HRS
SA MUSSELWHITE	PPD	2215 HRS

PER ASAIC IMBORDINO, DEPUTY DIRECTOR CAPUTO IS OUT OF TOWN AND COULD NOT BE REACHED.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

U.S. Secret Service

DATE: March 2, 1994

REPLY TO ATTN OF: ADC Technical Support Group 160-175.030

SUBJECT: White House West Wing, Room #220

TO: SAIC - Technical Security Division

The attached documents represent the workorder and invoice for a change in the door locks to White House West Wing, Room #220, then occupied by Vincent Foster. This work was conducted July 21, 1993, by Federal Security Systems, Falls Church, Virginia. Physical Security Specialist Kevin Robbins - U.S. Secret Service escorted the contractor while doing this work.

A search of data based records and documents reveals no other work conducted in this room by the U.S. Secret Service, Technical Security Division from January 20, 1993 through August 1, 1993.

Questions concerning this workorder should be directed to Assistant Division Chief, Bobby G. Thompson-(202) 395-5330.

Bobby G. Thompson
Assistant Division Chief

Attachment

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 1-80)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-114

6225

2554

FEDERAL SECURITY SYSTEMS
FY 93 WORK ORDERS

BPA / 93 - 0125
CALL NUMBER

DATE ASSIGNED: 7/21/93

REQUESTED BY: KMR

157

TSD WORK ORDER 93-_____

OFFICE CODE TSD

SERVICES REQUESTED: INSTALL DEADBOLT ON 2ND WEST WING OFFICE

LOCATION: WHITE HOUSE

CONTACT NAME: KEVIN ROBBINS PHONE: 395-6074

REQUEST GIVEN TO: MIKE WALLER DATE: 7/22/93

DATE COMPLETED: 7/21/93 @ 2230 HRS.

REMARKS: JOB DONE AFTER NORMAL WORKING HRS.

CALL AMOUNT: _____

INVOICE NUMBER : _____

DATE INVOICE APPROVED: _____ BY WHOM: _____

6229

FEDERAL SECURITY SYSTEMS, INC.
152 A HILLWOOD AVE.
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22046
F I D # 54-1540267
(703) 241-4575 FAX (703) 241-4577

Job Location: White House West Wing 2nd fl.

Work Requested: F/I Deadbolt Lock

Bill to: U. S. Secret Service T.S.D.
1800 G St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

FSS ACCT NO

Called in by: Kevin Robbins
Date: 7-21-93
Phone: 202 395-6074

P.O. # Call # 151
Contact: Kevin Robbins
Phone #

QTY	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
1		Mortise Deadbolt		60 00
		APPROVED Patricia Rodgers 8/3/93 (TSD) 898.000		

QTY.	DESCRIPTION OF LABOR	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
	Emergency Service To Furnish & Install Mortise Deadbolt Lock.		

Technician	Date	Travel	Time IN	Time OUT
Bud	7/21	1/2	8:00	11:00

TOTAL LABOR	294 00
TOTAL MATERIAL	60 00
FREIGHT	
DC TAX	
MD TAX	
VA TAX	
Thank You! PAY THIS AMOUNT	$354 00

DATE COMPLETED 7-21-93
(I hereby acknowledge the completion of the above described work)
SIGNATURE Complete

Warranty Statement: We guarantee our work and parts installed by us against failure due to normal usage for a period of ninety (90) days (All claims MUST be accompanied by this receipt)

Note: White Copy — Original Invoice & Remittance
Yellow Copy — File Copy
Pink Copy — Customer Copy

TERMS
Net 30 days

2555

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS
REGARDING
THE SUICIDE OF MR. VINCENT FOSTER,
DEPUTY CHIEF, WHITE HOUSE LEGAL COUNSEL

ON JULY 21, 1993, ATSAIC DONALD A. FLYNN OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PROTECTIVE DIVISION, ACTING IN THE CAPACITY OF THE WHITE HOUSE SECURITY COORDINATOR BECAME INVOLVED IN THE SUICIDE INVESTIGATION OF THE ABOVE CAPTIONED SUBJECT. THE FOLLOWING IS A CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE OF THE ACTIVITIES, ACTIONS, AND SUPPORT UNDERTAKEN AND PROVIDED BY THE SECRET SERVICE:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1993

10:00 AM ATSAIC FLYNN WAS INFORMED BY ASAIC PAUL IMBORDINO THAT TWO MEMBERS OF THE U.S. PARK POLICE (USPP) CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION WERE COMING TO THE WEST WING OF THE WHITE HOUSE TO CONDUCT A SEARCH OF MR. FOSTER'S OFFICE IN AN EFFORT TO LOCATE A SUICIDE NOTE OR OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION REVEALING A MOTIVE AS TO WHAT MAY HAVE PROVOKED HIM TO TAKE HIS OWN LIFE.

IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER, ATSAIC FLYNN WAS INFORMED BY DSAIC DAVID CARPENTER THAT DIRECTOR MAGAW'S OFFICE HAD RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM MS. LINDA TRIPP, A STAFF ASSISTANT IN THE OFFICE OF WHITE HOUSE LEGAL COUNSEL REQUESTING ASSISTANCE IN SECURING MR. FOSTER'S OFFICE.

10:20 AM ATSAIC FLYNN ASSUMED A SECURITY POST ON MR. FOSTER'S OFFICE.A REQUEST WAS MADE OF INSPECTOR DENNIS MARTIN UD/WHB TO PROVIDE OFFICERS TO MAINTAIN SECURITY OF THE OFFICE SPACE.

11:05 AM OFFICER MICHELLE MACON RELIEVED ATSAIC FLYNN AND WAS INSTRUCTED TO MAINTAIN A LOG OF ANY PERSONS ENTERING THE OFFICE, TO OBSERVE THEIR ACTIONS, AND NOT TO PERMIT THE REMOVAL OF ITEMS.

THE FOLLOWING UNIFORMED DIVISION OFFICERS ASSISTED WITH THIS SECURITY ASSIGNMENT:

JOE PHILLIPS
JIM YOUNG
ROBERT POIK
ROBERT ALMASY
BRENT CHINERY

1:10 PM INSPECTOR DENNIS MARTIN UD/WHB MET THE FOLLOWING

7

6231

PERSONS AT THE SOUTHWEST GATE, AND ESCORTED THEM TO HIS OFFICE AWAITING APPROVAL FROM THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TO PROCEED TO MR. FOSTER'S OFFICE TO CONDUCT INTERVIEWS AND A SEARCH.

CAPTAIN CHARLES HUME	(USPP)
DET. PETE MARKLAND	(USPP)
SA SCOTT SALTER	(FBI)
SA JOHN DANNA	(FBI)

4:40 PM JUSTICE DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES DAVID MARGOLIS AND ROGER ADAMS ARRIVED AT THE WEST WING OFFICE OF MR. NUSSBAUM TO DISCUSS THE FORMAT AND RESTRICTIONS TO BE APPLIED FOR THE SEARCH OF MR. FOSTER'S OFFICE.

MR. NUSSBAUM ANNOUNCED THAT THE SEARCH WOULD BE CONDUCTED ON JULY 22, 1993, AND THAT PER MR. RONALD NOBLE, THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY IN CHARGE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND DIRECTOR JOHN MAGAW OF THE SECRET SERVICE, A ONE-OF-A-KIND LOCK WOULD BE PLACED ON THE OFFICE DOOR WITH THE ONLY KEY TO BE MAINTAINED BY ATSAIC FLYNN.

8:02 PM ATSAIC FLYNN RELIEVED THE UNIFORMED OFFICER CONTROLLING THE OFFICE DOOR. SS KEVIN ROBBINS AND MR. KENNETH BLAIR COMMENCED TO INSTALL THE AFOREMENTIONED LOCK AT THAT TIME.

10:32 PM THE LOCK INSTALLATION WAS COMPLETED AND THE DOOR SECURED BY ATSAIC FLYNN.

THURSDAY JULY 22, 1993

1:15 PM AT MR. NUSSBAUM'S REQUEST, ATSAIC FLYNN UNLOCKED MR. FOSTER'S OFFICE AND A SEARCH COMMENCED.

2:49 PM THE REVIEW WAS COMPLETED, AND MR. NUSSBAUM ADVISED THAT THE REQUIREMENT TO KEEP THE OFFICE SECURE WAS BEING REMOVED, AND OUR ASSISTANCE WAS NO LONGER NEEDED. THE KEYS TO THE LOCK WERE THEN GIVEN TO MR. NUSSBAUM BY ATSAIC FLYNN.

COMMUNICATION RECO[illegible]

Log of Persons entering Mr Foster's Office

Wednesday July 21st 1993

11:10A Mr Nussbaum Removed a Small [illegible] photo (Ofc. [illegible])

6:[illegible]P Cliff Sloan, to replace a bag of trash previously taken from Mr. Foster's Trash Can (Ofc. Chenery)

8:02P Kevin Robbins, Kenneth Blair, to Place the Lock on the door to Foster's office. (Sg Flynn)

10:32P Lock installed, Door Secured by Flynn

Thursday July 22nd 1993

1:15P Mr Nussbaum, Steve Neuwirth, Cliff Sloan, Bill Burton, Michael Spafford, David [illegible], Peggy Adams, [illegible] Hume, Pete MacKleod, [illegible] Sclaar, Dennis Condon, [illegible], Don Flynn

[illegible] Discontinued [illegible] Nussbaum by Flynn

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

U.S. PARK POLICE
PARK RANGER

CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

1 JUVENILE

2 ORGANIZATION CODE: [redacted] 3 BEAT/AREA: United States Park Police 4 LOCATION CODE: [redacted] 5 YEAR: [redacted] CASE/INCIDENT #: [redacted]

6 LOCATION OF INCIDENT: Ft. Marcy (grass area N/O parking lot) 7 BEAT: 211 8 WHEN DID IT OCCUR? MO. DAY YR. 9 24 HOUR TIME: HRS. MINS.

11 OFFENSE/INCIDENT CODE: [redacted] 12 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation 13 WHEN RECEIVED: DATE 7/20/93 TIME

COMPLAINANT / WITNESS / VICTIM

14 LAST: Ofc. FIRST: F. Ferstl MI: C V W 15 DATE OF BIRTH: 16 PHONE BUS.: (301)492
17 ADDRESS NUMBER: USPP D-2 STREET: CITY: STATE: ZIP: 18 PHONE RES.:
19 LAST: FIRST: MI: C V W 20 DATE OF BIRTH: 21 PHONE BUS.:
22 ADDRESS NUMBER: STREET: CITY: STATE: ZIP: 23 PHONE RES.:

ARRESTED SUSPECT OTHER

24 LAST: Unknown FIRST: MIDDLE: A S O 25 DATE OF BIRTH: 26 PHONE BUS.:
27 ADDRESS NUMBER: STREET: CITY: STATE: ZIP: 28 PHONE RES.:
29 RACE | 30 SEX | 31 AGE | 32 HGT | 33 WGT | 34 EYES | 35 HAIR | 36 HAIR LENGTH | 37 HAIR STYLE | 38 FACIAL HAIR | 39 MARKS/SCARS | 40 ARMED WITH
41 MNT | 42 COMPLEXION | 43 SHIRT | 44 TROUSERS/SKIRT | 45 SHOES | 46 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER | 47 FOID
48 LAST: FIRST: MIDDLE: A S O 49 DATE OF BIRTH: 50 PHONE BUS.:
51 ADDRESS NUMBER: STREET: CITY: STATE: ZIP: 52 PHONE RES.:
53 RACE | 54 SEX | 55 AGE | 56 HGT | 57 WGT | 58 EYES | 59 HAIR | 60 HAIR LENGTH | 61 HAIR STYLE | 62 FACIAL HAIR | 63 MARKS/SCARS | 64 ARMED WITH
65 MNT | 66 COMPLEXION | 67 SHIRT | 68 TROUSERS/SKIRT | 69 SHOES | 70 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER | 71 FOID

72 VEHICLE: ☐ INVOLVED IN CRIME ☐ KNOWN TO OPERATE | 73 YEAR | 74 MAKE: Nissan | 75 MODEL | 76 BODY STYLE: 4dr | 77 COLOR: gry/brn | 78 TAG NUMBER: RCN-504 | 79 STATE: Arkansas | 80 IDENTIFYING FEATURES/VIN

81 ☐ IMPOUNDED ☐ STOLEN ☐ RECOVERED ☐ SEIZED | REMOVED TO: CIB | REMOVED BY: Raleys | 82 NCIC TELETYPE/RADIO LOOKOUT
83 ARREST/CITE DATE | 84 TIME | 85 CHARGE(S) | 86 COURT DATE | 87 VALUE STOLEN $ | 88 VALUE RECD $

89 ITEM | NARRATIVE: (1) CONTINUATION OF ABOVE ITEMS, INDICATE ITEM NUMBER AT LEFT. INCLUDE ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. (2) INDICATE HOW NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT. DESCRIBE DETAILS OF INCIDENT. (3) DESCRIBE PROPERTY AND ITS VALUE. | 90

On 7/20/93 at approximately 1804 hrs, I was dispatched to Ft. Marcy for a reported dead body that was seen in the vicinity of the second cannon which is located N/O the parking lot. Car 261 Ofc. Kevin Fornshill was the first unit to arrive on the scene. Fairfax Co. Medic 1 and Engine 1 arrived on the scene and assisted Ofc. Fornshill in trying to locate the body. Shortly after, Ofc. Fornshill advised that he located the body just north of the second cannon approximately 200 yards N/O the parking lot. Ofc. Fornshill advised that a medic checked the subjects neck for a pulse and that the body had not been moved.

When I arrived on the scene, I observed three vehicles parked in the area. A blue 3005 Mercedes 4dr. with Va. registration E70-317 was abandoned with its hazard lights flashing at the entrance to Ft. Marcy. A white Nissan 4dr with Md. registration [illegible] was backed in to the 5th parking space from the rear of the parking lot. A gray/brown Nissan 4dr with Arkansas registration RCN-504 was parked in the 4th space from the front of the parking lot.

INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED: Det. Braun

91 STATUS: OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED | CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED | 92 DISPOSITION:

93 REPORTING OFFICER: Ofc. F. Ferstl BADGE NO. | DATE: 7/20/93 | 94 ASSISTING OFFICER | BADGE/ID | 95 SUPERVISOR | BADGE/ID

ID 6234

UNITED [illegible] DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

2 REPORTING AREA	3 DATE OF OCCURRENCE MO	DAY	YR	4 TIME	5 CASE/INCIDENT NUMBER
United States Park Police	0 7	2 0	9 3	1 9 3 0	1 0 1 5

6 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

7 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

8 ITEM — 9 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

After securing the crime scene, I returned to the parking lot. Ofc. Spatz was speakin
s white male and a white female who had been in the area south of the parking lot. Th
two subjects stated that the white Nissan belonged to them. Det. Braun arrived on the
scene and spoke to the two subjects.

At approximately 2045 hrs, CIB and ID completed their on scene investigation and Fair
Co. Rescue transported the body to Fairfax Hospital. It was determined that the gray/
Nissan with Arkansas registration belonged to the dead subject. The identity of the d
subject can be obtained from CIB. At approximately 2125 hrs, Raleys transported the v
to CIB to be held for further investigation. Time cleared 2130 hrs.

9 WARRANT? ☐ YES ☐ NO	9 ☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS	10 IO TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
			Det. Braun	PAGE 2 OF 2

13 STATUS: ☒ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED — CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
Ofc. F. Ferari	#559	7/20/93						

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

3 PARK	5 DATE OF OCCURRENCE MO.	DAY	YR.	6 YEAR	CASE/INCIDENT
Ft. Marcy (GWMP)	07	20	93	93	0310

4 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

7 SYNOPSIS OF INVESTIGATION

ITEM

On 7/20/93, at approximately 1815, I (Inv. C.A. Hodakievic) arrived on the scene of a death investigation at Ft. Marcy. Upon my arrival I observed the following units on the scene:

Fairfax Co. EMS Medic 1: Todd Hall
George Gonzoles
Rick Arthur
Engine 1: Ralph Pisani
Jennifer Wacha
Jay Iacone

USPP: car 202 Sgt. R. Edwards
car 213 Off. J. Spetz
car 261 Off. K.B. Fornshill
car 211 Off. F. Farstle

EMS Medic 1 supervisor George Gonzoles notified me that they had discovered the body of a white male in the wooded area of Ft. Marcy. Gonzoles and Hall checked the body for vital signs and found none. Gonzoles stated that no other medical personnel touched or disturbed the body in any way.

As I entered Ft. Marcy parking area, I observed a blue Merz 4dr displaying VA tags 1220-317 ('94) parked in the entrance drive at the gate. The vehicles emergency flashers were activated. The vehicle was unoccupied and returned registered to Jeanne Slade 1142 Randolph Rd.; McLean, VA. At approximately 1900 hrs., a crane from Al's Towing (703) 790-1156 arrived at Ft. Marcy. The driver, Scott Randlett, stated that he had been called by Bob Slade (who claimed to be the owner of the Merz) to pick up the M. Randlett stated that he received the call from Slade at approximately 1855 hrs.

At approximately 1940, Fairfax Co. medical Examiner Donald Haut arrived on the scene and examined the body. McLean VFD #1 and Fairfax Co. Engine 1 responded back to the scene to transport the body to Fairfax County Hosp.

I cleared the scene at approximately 2045 hrs.

8 PREPARED BY	9 REVIEWED BY	11 INVESTIGATION NOTIFIED	12 PAGE 1 OF
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LIEUTENANT ☐ CAPTAIN		

13 STATUS: ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED — CLOSED BY: 14 ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

15 REPORTED BY (OFFICER)	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	17 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			C.A. Hodakievic	0383	7/20/93			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

2 AGENCY	3 DATE OF OCCURRENCE (MO. DAY YR.)	4 YEAR	CASE NUMBER OF AGENCY
United States Park Police	07 20 93	93	0105

5 NATURE OF INCIDENT	6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT
Death Investigation	

7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

NOTIFICATION:

On 07/20/93 at approximately 1815 hours while monitoring channel 2, I heard scooter 261, Off. K. Fornshill, request C.I.B. to respond to Ft. Marcy for a dead body. I advised communications that myself, Inv. Braun and Inv. Abt would be responding. At approximately 1835 hours we arrived at Ft. Marcy.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION:

Upon arrival we met with Lt. Gavin, Off. Ferstle, car 211, Off.Spetz, car 213, and Sgt. Edwards, car 202. After speaking with the officers on the scene, it was determined that we had a white male with an apparent self-inflicted gunshot wound to the head. Off. Ferstle advised that the subject still had the gun in his hand. Off. Ferstle advised that Off. Fornshill was the first unit on the scene with Fairfax Fire and Rescue. Fairfax Fire felt for a pulse in the carotid artery and got none. The body was not moved.

Parked in the fourth spot from the entrance, I observed a 1989 grey Honda Accord, 4 door, with Arkansas license plates RCN-504; expiration 10/93. The registration returned to FOSTER, Jr.,Vincent, at 5414 Stonewall Rd., Little Rock, Arkansas 72207. Off. Ferstle stated that he believed that this vehicle may belong to the decedent. Off. Ferstle stated that the suit coat on the front seat appeared to match the pants of the decedent. I observed that the vehicle was unlocked and that there was a dark blue suit jacket with blue pin stripes and a blue tie on the front passenger seat.

SCENE:

The decedent was located north of the parking lot, approximately one quarter mile at the second cannon. I observed the decedent to be a white male, approximately 45 to 50 years of age with dark hair, graying, and slightly receding. The decedent was laying face up on an embankment in front of the second cannon. The decedent's head was facing east and his feet facing west. I observed blood in his nose and mouth area, on his right shoulder area and underneath his head. The blood on the ground and on his shirt appeared to still be wet. There was no blood spatter on the plants or trees surrounding the decedent's head. I observed a dark colored revolver in his right hand. The decedent's right thumb was still in the trigger guard. After lifting both arms of the decedent, I observed lividity but no rigor mortis.

8 DIAGRAM(S)	9	10 NOTIFICATION NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 1 OF 2 PA.

13 STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED ☐ CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER BADGE/ID DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR BADGE/ID DATE	16 SUPERVISOR BADGE/ID DATE
	John C. Rolla 284 07/21/93	

•U.S.GPO 1992-0-625-532

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

2 AGENCY	3 DATE OCCURRED	4 TIME	5 DAY	6 YEAR	7 CASE NUMBER
United States Park Police		0:7	2: 0 9 : 3	9 3	0 3 0 5

8 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

9 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

10 DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

The decedent was dressed in a white long sleeve button down dress shirt, white undershirt, dark blue dress pants with blue pin stripes, black dress shoes, black socks and a black belt. The decedent was wearing a Seiko watch with a gold colored face and brown leather band on his left wrist; a silver colored metal ring with a white stone on his right ring finger; a gold colored metal ring, band type, on his left ring finger. The inscription "E.B.B. to V.W.F. 4/20/68" was on the inside of the ring. The decedent also had a Motorola Bravo style pager on his right side waist area. The letters WHCA were inscribed on the side. A pair of brownish colored plastic framed glasses were found approximately thirteen feet west of the decedent.

At approximately 1940 hours, Faifax Co. Coroner Donald Haut arrived on the scene and examined the decedent. I rolled the decedent over and observed a large blood stain three quarters down the back of the decedent's shirt. I observed trauma to the center portion of the back of the decedent's head. The skull appeared to be fractured from the inside out. McLean VFD M1 and Fairfax Co. engine 1 responded to the scene to transport the decedent to Fairfax Hospital.

After further investigation of the Grey Honda Accord, a brown leather wallet with an Arkansas driver's permit to Vincent Foster,Jr. was located in the suit jacket inside pocket. This and other photo identifications for Vincent Foster were inside of the wallet. The photos on the identifications appeared to be of the decedent. A White House identification badge with photo to Vincent Foster was located on the front passenger seat under the suit jacket. Cleared the scene at approximately 2045 hours.

NOTIFICATION:

At approximately 2200 hours Inv. Braun and myself responded to the residence of Vincent Foster, at 3027 Cambridge Pl., NW, D.C., to make notification to his family. Inv. Braun and myself brought W. David Watkins, an associate and personal friend of Mr. Fosters with us to make notification to Mr. Foster's wife Elizabeth Foster. Also present during notification was Mr. Foster's daughter, Laura. During notification, Mr. Foster's two sisters arrived with other members of the White House Staff. Mrs. Foster nor other relatives or friends were able to provide any insight as to why Vincent Foster would take his life. Cleared at 2310 hours.

Investigation continues.

9 WARRANT(S)	9	10 NOK FOUND NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENTS ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE 2 OF 2

13 STATUS ☒ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED ☐ CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			John C. Rolla	284	07/21/93			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

3 LOCATION AREA	5 TIME OF OCCURRENCE	MO	DAY	YR	6 YEAR	CASE/INCIDENT NO.
GWMP Ft. Marcy		0 7	2 0	9 3	9 3	- 3 0 5

4 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

6 RECLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENT:

ITEM 7 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Scene Investigation

Upon my arrival on the scene at approximately 1835 hours, I wa advised by Ofc. J. Spetz that the following individuals had been i the area of Ft. Marcy for about the last hour. The individual wer identified as:

FRIST, Mark J.
11808 Lennox Lane — Home phone: (703) 590692
Woodbridge, Va. 22192 — Work phone: (202) 334159
W/M DOB:06/11/54
Soc. # 201-44-6782, and

DOODY, Judith L.
17170 Swinburn Ave. — Home phone: (410) 721671
Crofton, Md. 21114 — Work phone: (202) 334273
W/F DOB:05/11/55
Soc. # 212-70-3052.

Mr. Frist and Ms. Doody advised that they had been in the area o Ft. Marcy since approximately 1700 hours. Mr. Frist and Ms. Dood advised that they had not noticed anything unusual. Mr. Frist anc Ms. Doody advised that they had been sitting in the wooded area of the south side of the parking lot. I asked Mr. Frist and Ms. Dood what other vehicles were in the area and they advised that wher they arrived there had been a small car with a man without a shir sitting in it, who left shortly after their arrival. They alsc described a white van with blue lettering, and advised that the observed the driver get out and empty trash. The final vehicl that they observed was a light colored older model car that pullec in next to the deceased vehicle. Mr. Frist said that the drive put the hood up and then walked up into the woods for a while anc then returned to his vehicle and left. Mr. Frist and Ms. Doody described the driver as a white male with scrungy hair, but coulc not provide anything further. Mr. Frist and Ms. Doody were drivinc a white Nissan with MD. registration WFL 154, which was parkec towards the east end of the parking lot. After receiving Mr. Frist's and Ms. Doody's information they were allowed to leave the area.

8 HAZARDS	9	10 HQ TECH NOTIFIED	11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED	12
☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ LATENT ☐ PHOTOS			PAGE OF

13 STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED — CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 APPROVED	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			C. Braun	267	7/20/93			

* U.S.GPO:1992-0-423

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

3 LOCATION OF INCIDENT	4 DATE OCCURRED	5 CASE NUMBER
GWMP Ft. Marcy	07/20/93	93-015

6 NATURE OF INCIDENT: Death Investigation

7 DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

After speaking with Mr. Frist and Ms. Doody, I went to observe th scene of the apparent suicide. After observing the scene of th apparent suicide with Inv. Abt, Inv. Rolla and Identificatic Technician Simonello, I returned to the vehicle in an attempt t locate identification for the deceased and a suicide note. obtained identification for the deceased from his wallet. Th wallet was located in the interior pocket of the suit jacket lyin on the front passenger seat of a gray Honda with Arkansa registration RCN 504. The Arkansas drivers license identified th deceased as:

Vincent W. FOSTER
W/M, DOB: 01/15/45 ,
Address: 5414 Stonewall Rd.,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Also, present on the front passenger seat was a White Hous Identification in the name of Vincent W. Foster. The photograph from both identifications resembled the deceased. In searching th vehicle, I obtained correspondence that gave the following addres of 3027 Cambridge Pl., N.W., Washington, D.C., for the deceased I performed a thorough search of the vehicle and was unable t locate a suicide note.

Due to the fact that White House Identification was recovered, Lt. Gavin was notified and he made notification to the U.S. Secre Service.

After searching the vehicle, the keys to the vehicle could not b located, so Inv. Rolla and myself responded to Fairfax Hospital t recheck the decedents pockets. I located the keys to the vehicl in the decedents right front pants pocket. This set of keys an another set of keys were taken into custody to be held with th rest of the decedent's property.

Investigation continues.

8 EVIDENCE: ☐ YES ☐ NO
9 ☐ LATENT ☐ PHOTOS
10 HQ TECH NOTIFIED
11 INVESTIGATOR NOTIFIED
12 PAGE OF

13 STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ SUSPENDED CLOSED BY: ☐ ARREST ☐ EXCEPTION ☐ UNFOUNDED

14 REPORTING OFFICER	BADGE/ID	DATE	15 INVESTIGATOR	BADGE/ID	DATE	16 SUPERVISOR	BADGE/ID	DATE
			C. Braun	267	7/20/93			

MEMORANDUM FOR : LLOYD BENTSEN
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

FROM : RONALD NOBLE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
IN CHARGE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

SUBJECT : VINCENT FOSTER SUICIDE INVESTIGATION

ON JULY 21ST, AND 22ND, 1993, DIRECTOR MAGAW INFORMED ME OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS AND SUPPORT UNDERTAKEN AND PROVIDED BY THE SECRET SERVICE CONCERNING THE ABOVE CAPTIONED SUBJECT MATTER.

ON THE EVENING OF JULY 20, 1993, SECRET SERVICE PERSONNEL WERE NOTIFIED OF THE APPARENT SUICIDE OF MR. VINCENT FOSTER BY THE U.S. PARK POLICE. THE NOTIFICATION WAS THE RESULT OF A CRIME SCENE SEARCH, LOCATING A WHITE HOUSE PASS IDENTIFYING MR. FOSTER AS SUCH AN EMPLOYEE.

ON THE MORNING OF JULY 21, 1993, DIRECTOR MAGAW'S OFFICE RECEIVED A REQUEST FROM THE OFFICE OF WHITE HOUSE LEGAL COUNSEL TO SECURE THE OFFICE PREVIOUSLY OCCUPIED BY MR. FOSTER. THIS EFFORT WAS TO ENSURE A CUSTODIAL PRESENCE UNTIL A DETERMINATION COULD BE MADE AS TO THE DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL AND PRIVILEGED ITEMS MAINTAINED IN THE SPACE.

PERSONNEL WERE ASSIGNED TO MAINTAIN SUCH SECURITY UNTIL A SPECIAL LOCK WAS INSTALLED BY THE SECRET SERVICE TECHNICAL SECURITY DIVISION (TSD) ELIMINATING THE NEED TO CONTINUE SUCH POSTING.

AN AGREEMENT WAS REACHED CONCERNING THE DISPOSITION OF ITEMS

HOUSED IN MR. FOSTER'S OFFICE BY AND BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE WHITE HOUSE LEGAL COUNSEL, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ), AND A FOSTER FAMILY ATTORNEY.

THEREFORE, ON THE AFTERNOON OF JULY 22, 1993, MR. FOSTER'S OFFICE WAS ENTERED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AFOREMENTIONED CONCERNS, ALONG WITH INVESTIGATORS FROM THE U.S. PARK POLICE (USPP) AND FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI). SECRET SERVICE PERSONNEL WERE ALSO PRESENT TO MAINTAIN THE CONTINUITY OF THE ROOM AS CHARGED.

ITEMS IN THE ROOM WERE EXAMINED AND AT THE CONCLUSION MR. BERNARD NUSSBAUM, CHIEF COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT, INFORMED SECRET SERVICE PERSONNEL THAT IT WAS NO LONGER NECESSARY TO SECURE THE OFFICE. ACCORDING TO DIRECTOR MAGAW, THE KEY TO MR. FOSTER'S OFFICE WAS THEN RELINQUISHED TO MR. NUSSBAUM.

IN ADDITION TO PROVIDING THE SECURITY FOR MR. FOSTER'S OFFICE, SECRET SERVICE PERSONNEL PROVIDED ESCORTS FOR THE USPP, FBI, AND DOJ OFFICIALS CONDUCTING INTERVIEWS OF WHITE HOUSE STAFF MEMBERS WHO WERE OF PARTICULAR INTEREST IN THE INVESTIGATION. SUCH ESCORTS ARE POLICY DURING THE COURSE OF INVESTIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN BY OUTSIDE AGENCIES AT THE WHITE HOUSE COMPLEX.

I WAS INFORMED ON A CONTINUING BASIS BY DIRECTOR MAGAW OF HIS AGENCY'S INVOLVEMENT IN THIS MATTER.

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

BY COURIER

Date: FEB 15 1994

To: U.S. Secret Service
Room 720
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20223

Attention: Melvin E. Laska

From: JKO J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts
Section
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) REQUEST/LITIGATION OF ROBERT L. BARTLEY FOR RECORDS CONCERNING VINCENT FOSTER, JR.

Reference is made to the FOIA request of Robert L. Bartley, Editor of The Wall Street Journal, to Deputy Attorney General Philip B. Heyman. A copy of Mr. Bartley's letter is enclosed. Mr. Bartley is seeking records concerning the investigation into the death on July 20, 1993, of Vincent Foster, the Deputy White House Counsel.

Attorney General Janet Reno has determined that the Department of Justice will expedite the processing of FOIA requests wherein there exists widespread and exceptional media interest in the requested information and/or the information involves possible questions about the government's integrity.

Enclosed are pages from an FBI document that meets the expediting criteria. These pages contain information concerning your agency. Please review your information, outlined in red, and return the pages to us, making any deletions you deem appropriate and citing the exemptions claimed.

Disclosure of the document is awaiting a decision by special counsel, Robert B. Fiske, Jr. At this time, we are proceeding under the assumption that a release of the document will be made. Your release determination is necessary in order to facilitate the disclosure. Please handle the enclosed document and return it to us as soon as possible.

/6245

U.S. Secret Service

There is extensive media interest in this record; therefore, the enclosed material will also be made available to other FOIA requesters.

If you have any questions concerning this referral, please contact Gloria Ruddick on (202) 324-3776.

Enclosures (2)

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

NATIONAL TRACING CENTER
REPORT OF FIREARMS TRACING

Headquarters, Office of
Law Enforcement
Washington, D.C. 20226

FAX: 1-800-578-7223
PHONE: 1-800-788-7133

A.T.F.
PAT JONES
WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION
607 14TH ST. N.W., SUITE 620
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

pdh 8/24 open file (IN...)

PETER MARKLAND
UNITED STATES PARK POLICE
1100 OHIO DRIVE S.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20242

HISTORY OF FIREARM SERIAL NUMBER: 25[illegible] FIREARM TYPE: PISTOL REVOLVER

MANUFACTURER: COLT COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: UNITED STATES 0
MODEL: ARMY SPECIAL CALIBER/GAUGE: 38

THE FIREARM LISTED ABOVE WAS TRACED BASED ON YOUR REQUEST OF 07-22-93. THE FOLLOWING RESULTS WERE DETERMINED:

THE FIREARM WAS PURCHASED BY THE FOLLOWING DEALER ON 09-14-13:
DEALER NO: ZZZ
FFL DOES NOT EXIST IN THE ATF LICENSING SYSTEM.
SEATTLE HARDWARE CO., SEATTLE, WA
TELEPHONE: - - INVOICE NO:

NO FURTHER TRACE POSSIBLE.

TRACE WAS STOPPED BECAUSE OF THE FOLLOWING REASON:
MANUFACTURED PRIOR TO 1945

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
NATIONAL TRACING CENTER

A.F.F 7540.2 [illegible]

TOTAL P.007 [redacted]

6/2/97 pcd

AUG-19-1993 08:46 FROM HIP SAL GPO TO FIREARMS P.002/010

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY- BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION (Law Enforcement)

LOCATION NO. [ ] ROUTINE [X] SENSITIVE [ ] SIGNIFICANT

ATF F 3270.1

PAGE NO. 1 of 1 pages

2. TO:
Special Agent in Charge
Washington Field Division

3. MONITORED INVESTIGATION INFORMATION (Number and Branch)
CIP: WASHINGTON FY-93
NON CIP
REPORT 001 F-63593-24

4. TITLE OF INVESTIGATION
Foster, Vincent W.

5. INVESTIGATION No. (Include Suspect No.)
63541-93-2032-A

6. TYPE OF REPORT (Check applicable boxes)

X	PRELIMINARY		COLLATERAL (Request)
	STATUS		COLLATERAL (Reply)
	FINAL		INTELLIGENCE
	SUPPLEMENTAL		REFERRAL (Internal)

7. BUREAU PROGRAM

X	TITLE I	FIREARMS	
	TITLE II		
	TITLE VII		
	TITLE II	EXPLOSIVES	
	TITLE XI		
	TOBACCO		
	ALCOHOL		

8. PROJECT(S)

	TARGETED OFFENDER
	TERRORIST/EXTREMIST
	OCD
	ITAR
	SEAR
	OMO
X	OTHER (Specify) ACHILLES

9. DETAILS:

SYNOPSIS

This report relates to the investigation of Foster, Vincent W., White House Legal Counsel concerning his suicide on July 20, 1993 at Fort Marcy, McLean, Virginia.

DETAILS

On July 20, 1993 Foster, a high level official of the Clinton Administration, committed suicide. Due to the sensitivity of this case the US Park Police is conducting the investigation into this matter. During the week of July 19, 1993 US Park Police requested ATF's laboratory assistance in conjunction with their investigation of the Foster suicide.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

Request and obtain ATF Lab support for the US Park Police.

This investigation will continue and a status report submitted as appropriate.

ATTACHMENTS

ATF F 3100.7 - Case Summary
ATF F 3270.1 - Personal History/TECS Input

[redacted]

10. SUBMITTED BY (Name) Elvis Acosta	11. TITLE AND OFFICE S/A FC I, WFD	12. DATE 08/11/93
13. REVIEWED BY (Name) Mark W. Potter	14. TITLE AND OFFICE G/S FC I, WFD	15. DATE / /
16. APPROVED BY (Name) Patrick D. Hynes	17. TITLE AND OFFICE Special Agent in Charge	18. DATE 8/18/93

ATF O 3270.1

6285

AUG-19-1993 08:48 FROM ATF SEC MGT TO FIREARMS P.005/010

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

PERSONAL HISTORY/TECS INPUT

☒ NEW ENTRY
☐ MODIFICATION

CASE NUMBER	TECS RECORD ID	ARMED AND DANGEROUS
63561-93-2032-A		☐ YES ☒ NO

NAME (Last, first, middle)	TITLE	TYPE	MARITAL STATUS
Foster, Vincent W.			☒ M – MARRIED ☐ S – NOT MARRIED ☐ U – UNKNOWN

ALIASES	DATE OF BIRTH	
INK	01/15/45	RACE W SEX M EYES ____ HAIR ____ HEIGHT ____ WEIGHT ____

SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	CITIZEN	PASSPORT NO.	COUNTRY	TYPE	ISSUE DATE
--- -- ----	US				

ADDRESS (Street)	DATE
3027 S. Cambridge Park Place, NW	

CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	ZIP CODE
Washington	DC	US	

OTHER ADDRESSES (Street, City, State, Zip Code)	POLICE IDENTIFIERS:
	FBI NUMBER ____ STATE NUMBER ____ LOCAL NUMBER ____

MISCELLANEOUS NUMBERS/TYPES	DRIVER'S LICENSE INFORMATION				
	NO.	STATE	TYPE	ISSUED	EXPIRES

BIRTH – COUNTRY	STATE	CITY	TELEPHONE NO.	INTERNATIONAL NUMBER

SCARS, MARKS, TATTOOS	COMPLEXION

OCCUPATION	POSITION	EMPLOYER	STREET, CITY, STATE, COUNTRY

SPOUSE'S NAME (Last)	FIRST NAME (Spouse)	MIDDLE NAME (Spouse)

REMARKS (Investigation Information)

Foster, a White House Legal Counsel, committed suicide on July 20, 1993.

[redacted]

6289

AUG-19-1993 08:48 FROM ATF SAC WFO TO FIREARMS P.006/010

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY - BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

CASE SUMMARY

☐ Int. Entry ☐ Update ☐ Final

Page 01 of 01

1. CASE NUMBER	2. OFFICE CODE	3. AGENT SSN	4. CASE TITLE
63541-93-2032-A	63541	113-52-2132	FOSTER, VINCENT W.

5. PROGRAM	6. CIP	7. ITAR	8. CASE PROFILE
F19	00	N	CI

9. INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES	10. VALUE	11. DISP

12. JUDICIAL DISTRICT		13. INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING				14. SPEC. PROJ. TRACKING CODES
CASE OPENED	CASE PROSC.	SOURCE CT.	TARGET CT.	SOURCE ST.	TARGET ST.	
DC						

15. DEFENDANTS

NO.	LAST NAME	FI	PROFILE	AFF	CITIZENSHIP

FEDERAL CHARGES	STATE CHARGES	CRIMINAL HISTORY	JUDICIAL STATUS	ARREST STATUS

NO.	LAST NAME	FI	PROFILE	AFF	CITIZENSHIP

FEDERAL CHARGES	STATE CHARGES	CRIMINAL HISTORY	JUDICIAL STATUS	ARREST STATUS

NO.	LAST NAME	FI	PROFILE	AFF	CITIZENSHIP

FEDERAL CHARGES	STATE CHARGES	CRIMINAL HISTORY	JUDICIAL STATUS	ARREST STATUS

NO.	LAST NAME	FI	PROFILE	AFF	CITIZENSHIP

FEDERAL CHARGES	STATE CHARGES	CRIMINAL HISTORY	JUDICIAL STATUS	ARREST STATUS

16. PROPERTY

ACTN	TYPE	QUANTITY	VALUE	STOLEN	TRAFFICKING: SOURCE COUNTRY	TRAFFICKING: TARGET COUNTRY	TRAFFICKING: SOURCE STATE	TRAFFICKING: TARGET STATE

17. PROPERTY IS IN CUSTODY

18. FINAL DISPOSITION DATE

/ /

19. APPROVALS

COMPLETED BY	ELVIS ACOSTA	DATE 08/11/93
REVIEWED BY	MARK W. POTTER	DATE [redacted]
APPROVED BY	PATRICK D. HYNES	DATE / /

REMARKS

6200(4)

AUG-19-1993 08:49 FROM ATF SAC WFO TO FIREARMS P.007/010

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY - BUR[illegible] OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

CASE SUMMARY

Int. Entry ☐ Update ☐ Final

Page 01 of 01

1. CASE NUMBER	2. OFFICE CODE	3. AGENT SSN	4. CASE TITLE
63541-93-2032-A	63541	113-52-2132	FOSTER, VINCENT W.

5. PROGRAM	6. CIP	7. STAR	8. CASE PROFILE
F19	00	N	CD

9. INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES	10. VALUE	11. [illegible]

12. JUDICIAL DISTRICT		13. INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING				14. SPEC. PROJ. TRACKING CODES
CASE OFFENED	CASE PROSC.	SOURCE CT.	TARGET CT.	SOURCE ST.	TARGET ST.	
DC						

15. DEFENDANTS

NO.	LAST NAME	FI	PROFILE	AFF	CITIZENSHIP

FEDERAL CHARGES	STATE CHARGES	CRIMINAL HISTORY	JUDICIAL STATUS	ARREST STATUS

NO.	LAST NAME	FI	PROFILE	AFF	CITIZENSHIP

FEDERAL CHARGES	STATE CHARGES	CRIMINAL HISTORY	JUDICIAL STATUS	ARREST STATUS

NO.	LAST NAME	FI	PROFILE	AFF	CITIZENSHIP

FEDERAL CHARGES	STATE CHARGES	CRIMINAL HISTORY	JUDICIAL STATUS	ARREST STATUS

NO.	LAST NAME	FI	PROFILE	AFF	CITIZENSHIP

FEDERAL CHARGES	STATE CHARGES	CRIMINAL HISTORY	JUDICIAL STATUS	ARREST STATUS

16. PROPERTY

ACTN	TYPE	QUANTITY	VALUE	STOLEN	TRAFFICKING: SOURCE COUNTRY	TARGET COUNTRY	SOURCE STATE	TARGET STATE

17. PROPERTY IS IN CUSTODY

18. FINAL DISPOSITION DATE / /

19. APPROVALS

COMPLETED BY ELVIS ACOSTA DATE 08/11/93

REVIEWED BY MARK W. POTTER DATE / /

APPROVED BY PATRICK D. HYNES DATE / / [redacted]

REMARKS

6291

AUG-19-1993 08:58 FROM ATF SAC WFD TO FIREARMS P.008/010

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY- BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION (Law Enforcement)

1. INVESTIGATION IS [ ] ROUTINE [X] SENSITIVE [ ] SIGNIFICANT

Page 1 of 1 pages

2. TO:
Chief, National Laboratory
Rockville, Maryland

3. MONITORED INVESTIGATION INFORMATION (Number and Branch)
CIP: WASHINGTON FY-93
NON CIP
REPORT 002

4. TITLE OF INVESTIGATION
Foster, Vincent W.

5. INVESTIGATION No. (Include Suspect No.)
63541-93-2032-A

6. TYPE OF REPORT (Check applicable boxes)

	PRELIMINARY	X	COLLATERAL (Request)
	STATUS		COLLATERAL (Reply)
	FINAL		INTELLIGENCE
	SUPPLEMENTAL		REFERRAL (Internal)

7. BUREAU PROGRAM

X	TITLE I	FIREARMS
	TITLE II	FIREARMS
	TITLE VII	EXPLOSIVES
	TITLE II	EXPLOSIVES
	TITLE XI	
	TOBACCO	
	ALCOHOL	

8. PROJECT(S)

	TARGETED OFFENDER
	TERRORIST/EXTREMIST
	OCD
	ITAR
	SEAR
	OMO
X	OTHER (Specify) ACHILLES

9. DETAILS:

SYNOPSIS

This report relates to the investigation of Foster, Vincent W., White House Legal Counsel concerning his suicide on July 20, 1993 at Fort Marcy, McLean, Virginia.

DETAILS

On July 20, 1993 Foster, a high level official of the Clinton Administration, committed suicide. Due to the sensitivity of this case the US Park Police is conducting the investigation into this matter. During the week of July 19, 1993 US Park Police requested ATF's laboratory assistance in conjunction with their investigation of the Foster suicide. It is requested your office conduct a full forensic examination of the evidence obtained during this investigation. Please see attached US Park Police report(s) and complete their request.

ATTACHMENTS

US Park Police Request

10. SUBMITTED BY (Name)	11. TITLE AND OFFICE	12. DATE
Elvis Acosta	S/A FC I, WFD	08/16/93
13. REVIEWED BY (Name)	14. TITLE AND OFFICE	15. DATE
Mark W. Potter	G/S FC I, WFD	08/16/93
16. APPROVED BY (Name)	17. TITLE AND OFFICE	18. DATE
Patrick D. Hynes Patrick D. Hynes	Special Agent in Charge	8/18/93

6292

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Headquarters, United States Park Police
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:

12 AUG 1993

W34 (NCR-PPOD
Case No. 30502-93
MCL No. 166-93

Mr. Richard Tontarski
U.S. Treasury Department
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
1401 Research Boulevard
Rockville, Maryland 20850

Attention: Forensic Branch

Dear Sir:

Reference: Death Investigation
Victim: Vincent Foster, Jr.

On July 20, 1993, the above named victim was found inside Fort Marcy Park with a single gunshot wound to the head. A Colt, Army Special, Revolver, .38 caliber was recovered from the victim's right hand. The palm and fingers of the right hand were laying over the cylinder area of the weapon and the victim's right thumb was trapped between the trigger guard and front edge of the trigger. The trigger contacted and impressed the thumb in the area between the first and second joints.

The following evidence is being submitted for your examinations:

Item # 1 - Colt, Army Special, .38 caliber, 4". six shot revolver. Serial # 356555 (355055)

Item # 2 - 1 round .38 caliber R-P 38 spl.HV (from cylinder of item #1 at 2 o'clock position)

Item # 3 - 1 casing .38 caliber R-P 38 spl.HV (from cylinder of item #1 at 12 o'clock position)

Item #16 - White long sleeve shirt (from victim)

Item #18 - Blue crew trousers (from victim)

62937

It would be greatly appreciated if the appropriate tests and/or examinations could be conducted to determine the following:

Could Item #1 be tested to determine whether or not it operates properly?

Could it be determined if the residue on the victim's right hand (see photograph enclosed) could have been the result of discharging Item #1 in a manner consistent with other available evidence?

Could it be determined if Item #3 and Item #2 are similar in manufacture?

Could it be determined if the primer on Item #3 was struck by the firing pin of Item #1?

Could Items #16 and #18, be examined for gun powder residue and if found could any information concerning position of weapon at time of discharge be determined?

Please conduct any additional tests and examinations which you deem appropriate in connection with this case.

These items have not and will not be examined by any other expert. Please make the results of your examinations available to Major Benjamin J. Holmes, Jr., Commander, Criminal Investigations Branch.

Benjamin J. Holmes, Jr., Major
Commander, Criminal Investigations Branch

[redacted]

629 D

FEB-01-1994 19:45 FROM ATF SAC LFD TO 99278868 P.004/007

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
FTS 443 5537
FAX FTS 443-6011

Laboratory Report

To: Major Benjamin J. Holmes Jr.
Commander Criminal Investigations Branch
United States Park Police
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

Date of Report: August 17, 1993
Lab Number: 93N0649 (1)
Reference: 63541932032A
Type of Exam: Firearms/Toolmarks

The following evidence was received on August 16, 1993, from Officer Peter J. Simonello (hand carried).

EXHIBITS

1 - One (1) Colt .38 special caliber, model Army Special revolver, serial number 355055.

2 - One (1) cartridge.

3 - One (1) cartridge case.

16 - One (1) white long sleeve shirt.

19 - One (1) blue grey trousers

20 - Thirteen (13) photographs.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

Exhibit 1 was examined, found to function and test fired twice for comparative purposes. Exhibit 3 (cartridge case) was identified as having been fired in the Exhibit 1 revolver.

Gunshot residue patterns were reproduced in the laboratory which were consistent with the pattern in the Exhibit 20 photographs. These patterns were produced from the cylinder gap.

Exhibit 2 (cartridge) and Exhibit 3 (cartridge case) are .38 special high velocity caliber which were produced by Remington Peters Company.

Accredited by The American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors

[redacted]

21N0642 (1)

Examination and chemical processing of Exhibit 16 for the presence of gunpowder gunshot residue determined a positive reaction consistent with the discharge of a revolver in close proximity to the upper front of the shirt.

Examination and chemical processing of Exhibit 19 for the presence of gunpowder gunshot residue determined no reaction present.

DISPOSITION OF EVIDENCE

The submitted evidence will be retained in the laboratory until called for by a representative from your office.

Carlo J. Rosati
Firearms and Toolmarks Examiner

REVIEWED BY:
Benjamin L. Wilson, Chief
Identification Section

cc: Special Agent Elvis Acosta
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
7799 Leesburg Pike, Suite 600, South Tower
Falls Church, VA 22043

CJR/jmb

[redacted]

#3909

FA

TELECOMMUNICATION MESSAGE

DATE: AUGUST 19, 1993

FM: ATF HQS (SAC, FIREARMS ENFORCEMENT BRANCH)
LE:F:F:SAP

TO: WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION
ATTN: SAC

SUBJECT: HEADQUARTERS CONTROL FILE (OPENED)

NAME: VINCENT FOSTER

C.N.: 63541-93-2032 A

MONITOR #: F-63593-24

THE ABOVE SENSITIVE/SIGNIFICANT INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN APPROVED AND IS ASSIGNED BUREAU HEADQUARTERS CONTROL FILE NUMBER F-63593-24. THE ASSIGNED HEADQUARTERS OPERATIONS OFFICER IS SCOTT PICKETT, (202) 927-7770. PLEASE ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS OUTLINED IN ATF ORDER 3210.7B.

SAC, FIREARMS ENFORCEMENT BRANCH OSTROWSKI

Robert Ostrowski 8/19/93

RELEASING SIGNATURE DATE/TIME

EXPEDITE_____ IMMEDIATE_____ ROUTINE✓_____

[redacted]

(11) 6297

OCT-22-1993 15:45 FROM ATF SAC WFD TO FIREARMS P.002/008

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY - BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION (Law Enforcement)

1. INVESTIGATION IS: [ ] ROUTINE [X] SENSITIVE [ ] SIGNIFICANT — Page 1 of 1 pages

2. TO: Special Agent in Charge, Washington Division

3. MONITORED INVESTIGATION INFORMATION (Number and Branch): CIP: WASHINGTON FY-93; NON CIP; REPORT 003 Monitor # F63593[illegible]-24 HQ

4. TITLE OF INVESTIGATION: Foster, Vincent W.

5. INVESTIGATION No. (Include Suspect No.): 63541-93-2032-A

6. TYPE OF REPORT (Check applicable boxes):

	PRELIMINARY		COLLATERAL (Request)
	STATUS		COLLATERAL (Reply)
X	FINAL		INTELLIGENCE
	SUPPLEMENTAL		REFERRAL (Internal)

7. BUREAU PROGRAM:

X	TITLE I	FIREARMS	
	TITLE II		
	TITLE VII		
	TITLE II	EXPLOSIVES	
	TITLE XI		
	TOBACCO		
	ALCOHOL		

8. PROJECT(S):

	TARGETED OFFENDER
	TERRORIST/EXTREMIST
	OCD
	ITAR
	SEAR
	CMO
X	OTHER (Specify) ACHILLES

9. DETAILS:

Date of Last Report: August 16, 1993.

The following is to serve as a closing report for the above entitled investigation.

SYNOPSIS

On July 20, 1993, Foster, a high level official of the Clinton Administration, committed suicide. Due to the sensitivity of this case the US Park Police is conducting the investigation into this matter. During the week of July 19, 1993, the US Park Police requested ATF's National Forensic Science Laboratory assistance in conjunction with their investigation of the Foster suicide.

DETAILS

On the week of August 16, 1993, the ATF National Forensic Science Laboratory provided its services in support of an investigation conducted by the US Park Police into the Foster suicide. Its results and finding are hereto attached. This investigation is being closed code 03 (Noncriminal Investigation or Trace Completed).

ATTACHMENTS

ATF F 3100.7 - Case Summary
ATF F 3270.1 - Personal History
ATF F 7540.2 - Report of Firearms Tracing
ATF Laboratory Report

10. SUBMITTED BY (Name): Elvis Acosta	11. TITLE AND OFFICE: S/A FC I, WFD	12. DATE: 08/26/93
13. REVIEWED BY (Name): James H. Hairston, Jr.	14. TITLE AND OFFICE: G/S FC I, WFD	15. DATE: 8/30/93
16. APPROVED BY (Name): Patrick D. Hynes	17. TITLE AND OFFICE: Special Agent in Charge	18. DATE: 9/3/93

8295

#0588

TELECOMMUNICATION MESSAGE

DATE: OCTOBER 22, 1993

FM: ATF HQS (SAC, FIREARMS ENFORCEMENT BRANCH)
LE:F:F:SAP

TO: WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION
ATTN: SAC

SUBJECT: HEADQUARTERS CONTROL FILE (CLOSED)

NAME: VINCENT FOSTER

C.N.: 63541-93-2032 A

MONITOR #: F-63593-24

THE ABOVE CAPTIONED INVESTIGATION, BUREAU HEADQUARTERS CONTROL FILE NUMBER F-63593-24, HAS BEEN CLOSED EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 22, 1993.

SAC, FIREARMS ENFORCEMENT BRANCH OSTROWSKI

[redacted] 10/22/93 4:55P
RELEASING SIGNATURE DATE/TIME

EXPEDITE_____ IMMEDIATE_____ ROUTINE ✓

[redacted]

(12) 629

Individual Case File
For Case Number 63541-93-2032-A
As Of 10/22/93

CASE NUMBER: 63541-93-2032-A
MONITOR NUMBER: F-63593-24
TITLE OF INVESTIGATION: FOSTER, VINCENT W.
FIELD OFFICE: FALLS CHURCH I
CONCURRENCE TO PROSECUTE:

DIVISION OFFICE: WASHINGTON
OPENING DATE: 08/19/93 TYPE: SEN
STATUS DATE: 09/03/93
DATE CLOSED: 10/22/93

CASE NOTES

#1 dated 08/18/93 Foster was a member of the White House Legal Counsel. He committed suicide on 7/20/93. We are assisting the U.S. Park Police with laboratory assistance.

#3 dated 09/03/93 Closing report submitted.

[redacted]

(14) 630

FEB - 7 1994

MEMORANDUM TO: Assistant Secretary
(Enforcement)

FROM: Director

SUBJECT: Vincent Foster Suicide

The attached memorandum from the Assistant Director (Congressional and Media Affairs) sets out the chronology of the Bureau's involvement in support of the U.S. Park Police in the Foster investigation. The memorandum also details when the Office of Congressional and Media Affairs learned of the forensic testing done by the ATF National Laboratory and the coordination of that information with the Department's Office of Public Affairs and Office of Enforcement.

John W. Magaw

Attachment

CODE	INITIATOR	REVIEWER	REVIEWER	REVIEWER	REVIEWER	REVIEWER	REVIEWER
SUR-NAME							

6301

FEB -7 1994

MEMORANDUM TO: Director

FROM: Assistant Director
(Congressional and Media Affairs)

SUBJECT: Vincent Foster Suicide

Toward the end of the week of January 28, both the Chief, Public Affairs Branch and I received media calls concerning ATF's participation in the Vincent Foster investigation. We conferred with the Special Agent in Charge of the Washington Field Division and there was no knowledge on any of our parts that ATF had done more than attempt to trace the Foster firearm. This information had been made public at the time of the incident in 1993 and we confirmed that we had attempted to trace the firearm.

Inquiries on Monday, January 31, were based on U.S. Park Police statements that ATF had done further forensic work in this case. Attempts to contact our laboratory were unsuccessful on January 31 due to its evacuation because of a gas main leak. Contact was made with Lab personnel after close of business on January 31 and the Associate Director (Law Enforcement) made contact with the special agent in charge at the same time. At this time we did learn that the ATF laboratory in Rockville had done additional forensic examinations on the Foster firearms.

The request had been made directly to the Laboratory and not through the Washington Field Division.

The chronology that occurred with the Foster gun examination, according to the reports we have, is that the Park Police requested to use our laboratory during the week of the Foster suicide which occurred on July 20, 1993. The actual transmittal letter to the lab was prepared on August 12 and on August 16, a Park Police officer brought the evidence to the lab for examination. The ATF lab prepared a report of its findings which were sent to the Park Police on August 17.

CODE	INITIATOR	REVIEWER	REVIEWER	REVIEWER	REVIEWER	REVIEWER	REVIEWER
SUR-NAME							
DATE	2/4/94					2/6	

630

ATF F 1325.6A (4-89)

Director

On February 1, both the Office of Public Affairs and the Office of Enforcement were notified of this information. Also on that date, a draft statement was submitted to Treasury Public Affairs outlining our recommended statement. That statement confirms that we conducted additional forensic tests, that the tests confirm the findings of the Park Police as to cause of death and that release of any documents would be determined by the Justice Department, which is processing a Freedom of Information Act request from the media.

James O. Pasco

[redacted]

(17) 630

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20226

LE:F:TE:EMO
3310

MAR 8 1994

3/10/94

MEMORANDUM TO: Deputy Chief, Firearms Division

FROM: Chief, Firearms Technology Branch

SUBJECT: Firearms Technology Branch Examination of Colt Revolver Involved in the Death of Mr. Vincent Foster

Subsequent to the discovery of Mr. Foster's body, I received a request from the Firearms Division to examine the recovered revolver to verify the serial number for tracing purposes.

Special Agent Elvis Acosta, Falls Church Group I, and I traveled to U.S. Park Police Headquarters to examine the revolver. The weapon was examined in the presence of a Captain (name unknown) from the Park Police. I noted that the revolver was composed of component parts from at least two different revolvers of the same model. I made no other examinations of the firearm.

Upon my return to headquarters, I notified the Firearms Division that the serial numbers reported to the National Tracing Center were correct and indicated which serial number was located on the frame/receiver of the weapon.

I have no record of preparing any written report on the above examination.

Edward M. Owen, Jr.

[redacted]

(1)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY - BUR... OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

CASE SUMMARY

☒ Int. Entry ☐ Update ☐ Final

Page 01 of 01

1. CASE NUMBER	2. OFFICE CODE	3. AGENT SSN	4. CASE TITLE
63541-93-2032-A	63541	113-52-2132	FOSTER, VINCENT W.

5. PROGRAM	6. CIP	7. ITAR	8. CASE PROFILE
F19	00	N	CD

9. INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES

10. VALUE

11. DSP

12. JUDICIAL DISTRICT		13. INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING				14. SPEC. PROJ. TRACKING CODES
CASE OPENED	CASE PROSC.	SOURCE CT.	TARGET CT.	SOURCE ST.	TARGET ST.	
DC						

15. DEFENDANTS

NO.	LAST NAME	FI	PROFILE	AFF	CITIZENSHIP

FEDERAL CHARGES	STATE CHARGES	CRIMINAL HISTORY	JUDICIAL STATUS	ARREST STATUS

NO.	LAST NAME	FI	PROFILE	AFF	CITIZENSHIP

FEDERAL CHARGES	STATE CHARGES	CRIMINAL HISTORY	JUDICIAL STATUS	ARREST STATUS

NO.	LAST NAME	FI	PROFILE	AFF	CITIZENSHIP

FEDERAL CHARGES	STATE CHARGES	CRIMINAL HISTORY	JUDICIAL STATUS	ARREST STATUS

NO.	LAST NAME	FI	PROFILE	AFF	CITIZENSHIP

FEDERAL CHARGES	STATE CHARGES	CRIMINAL HISTORY	JUDICIAL STATUS	ARREST STATUS

16. PROPERTY

ACTN	TYPE	QUANTITY	VALUE	STOLEN	TRAFFICKING: SOURCE COUNTRY	TARGET COUNTRY	SOURCE STATE	TARGET STATE

17. PROPERTY IS IN CUSTODY

18. FINAL DISPOSITION DATE

/ /

19. APPROVALS

COMPLETED BY	ELVIS ACOSTA	DATE 08/11/93
REVIEWED BY	MARK W. POTTER	DATE / /
APPROVED BY	PATRICK D. HYNES	DATE / /

REMARKS

630

TOTAL P.02

MAR-19-1993 08:58 FROM ATF SAC WFO TO FIREARMS P.008/010

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY- BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION (Law Enforcement)

1. INVESTIGATION IS [ ] ROUTINE [X] SENSITIVE [ ] SIGNIFICANT

Page 1 of 1 pages

2. TO:
Chief, National Laboratory
Rockville, Maryland

3. MONITORED INVESTIGATION INFORMATION (Number and Branch)
CIP: WASHINGTON FY-93
NON CIP
REPORT 002

4. TITLE OF INVESTIGATION
Foster, Vincent W.

5. INVESTIGATION No. (Include Suspect No.)
63541-93-2032-A

6. TYPE OF REPORT (Check applicable boxes)				7. BUREAU PROGRAM			8. PROJECT(S)	
	PRELIMINARY	X	COLLATERAL (Request)	X	TITLE I	FIREARMS		TARGETED OFFENDER
					TITLE II			TERRORIST/EXTREMIST
	STATUS		COLLATERAL (Reply)		TITLE VII			OCD
					TITLE E	EXPLOSIVES		ITAR
	FINAL		INTELLIGENCE		TITLE XI			SEAR
					TOBACCO			OMO
	SUPPLEMENTAL		REFERRAL (Internal)		ALCOHOL		X	OTHER (Specify) ACHILLES

9. DETAILS:

SYNOPSIS

This report relates to the investigation of Foster, Vincent W., White House Legal Counsel concerning his suicide on July 20, 1993 at Fort Marcy, McLean, Virginia.

DETAILS

On July 20, 1993 Foster, a high level official of the Clinton Administration, committed suicide. Due to the sensitivity of this case the US Park Police is conducting the investigation into this matter. During the week of July 19, 1993 US Park Police requested ATF's laboratory assistance in conjunction with their investigation of the Foster suicide. It is requested your office conduct a full forensic examination of the evidence obtained during this investigation. Please see attached US Park Police report(s) and complete their request.

ATTACHMENTS

US Park Police Request

10. SUBMITTED BY (Name)	11. TITLE AND OFFICE	12. DATE
Elvis Acosta	S/A FC I, WFD	08/16/93
13. REVIEWED BY (Name)	14. TITLE AND OFFICE	15. DATE
Mark W. Doctor	G/S FC I, WFD	08/16/93
16. APPROVED BY (Name)	17. TITLE AND OFFICE	18. DATE
Patrick D. Hynes	Special Agent in Charge	8/18/93

ATF F 3210.3 (5-88)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY - BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION (Law Enforcement)

1. INVESTIGATION IS: ☐ ROUTINE ☒ SENSITIVE ☐ SIGNIFICANT — Page 1 of 1 pages

2. TO: Special Agent in Charge, Washington Field Division

3. MONITORED INVESTIGATION INFORMATION (Number and Branch): CIP: WASHINGTON FY-93; NON CIP; REPORT 001 F-63593-24

4. TITLE OF INVESTIGATION: Foster, Vincent W.

5. INVESTIGATION No. (Assigned Suspect No.): 63541-93-2032-A

6. TYPE OF REPORT (Check applicable boxes)

X	PRELIMINARY		COLLATERAL (Request)		
	STATUS		COLLATERAL (Reply)		
	FINAL		INTELLIGENCE		
	SUPPLEMENTAL		REFERRAL (Internal)		

7. BUREAU PROGRAM

X	TITLE I	FIREARMS
	TITLE II	
	TITLE VII	
	TITLE II	EXPLOSIVES
	TITLE XI	
	TOBACCO	
	ALCOHOL	

8. PROJECT(S)

	TARGETED OFFENDER
	TERRORIST/EXTREMIST
	OCD
	ITAR
	SEAR
	OMO
X	OTHER (Specify) ACHILLES

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SYNOPSIS

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DETAILS

On July 20, 1993 Foster, a high level official of the Clinton Administration, committed suicide. Due to the sensitivity of this case the US Park Police is conducting the investigation into this matter. During the week of July 19, 1993 US Park Police requested ATF's laboratory assistance in conjunction with their investigation of the Foster suicide.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

Request and obtain ATF Lab support for the US Park Police.

This investigation will continue and a status report submitted as appropriate.

ATTACHMENTS

ATF F 3100.7 - Case Summary
ATF F 3270.1 - Personal History/TECS Input

10. SUBMITTED BY (Name): Elvis Acosta	11. TITLE AND OFFICE: S/A FC I, WFD	12. DATE: 08/11/93
13. REVIEWED BY (Name): Mark W. Potter	14. TITLE AND OFFICE: G/S FC I, WFD	15. DATE: / /
16. APPROVED BY (Name): Patrick D. Hynes	17. TITLE AND OFFICE: Special Agent in Charge	18. DATE: 8/18/93

ATF F 3120.2

830 TOTAL P.03

U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

July 1, 1994

Honorable Donald W. Riegle, Jr.
Chairman
Committee on Banking, Housing, and
Urban Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Honorable Alfonse M. D'Amato
Ranking Member
Committee on Banking, Housing and
Urban Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman and Senator D'Amato:

This is in response to your letter of June 22, 1994 to Attorney General Reno requesting that the Committee be provided documents relating to the following subjects:

(a) communications between officials of the White House and the Department of the Treasury or the Resolution Trust Corporation relating to the Whitewater Development Corporation and the Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan Association;

(b) the Park Service Police investigation into the death of Vincent Foster; and

(c) the way in which White House officials handled documents in the office of Vincent Foster at the time of his death.

Representatives of the Department met today with majority and minority staff of the Committee and Senate Counsel Michael Davidson concerning production of these materials. It was noted that documents generated in the investigation of these matters by Independent Counsel Robert B. Fiske, Jr. would be provided directly to the Committee by Mr. Fiske. Documents in the possession of Department would be provided by the Department.

The Department has set July 11 as its goal for production of the documents. But as was noted at the meeting, Mr. Fiske will review our proposed production to assure it will not interfere with his investigation. We hope to adhere as closely as possible to the target date.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey D. Robinson
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

U.S. Department of Justice

Criminal Division

Office of the Assistant Attorney General *Washington, D.C. 20530*

July 18, 1994

Donald W. Riegle, Jr., Chairman
Alfonse M. D'Amato, Ranking Member
United States Senate
Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senators Riegle and D'Amato:

Enclosed are Department of Justice records responsive to part (b) of your June 22, 1994 request relating to the Park Police investigation into the death of Vincent Foster. This response covers all Department of Justice components, but does not include documents solely in the custody and control of Independent Counsel Robert B. Fiske, Jr. The enclosed documents were produced from the Office of the Deputy Attorney General. We understand that you have obtained copies of the Park Police report and related Park Police records from the Department of the Interior; therefore, the Department of Justice has not provided additional copies of those records.

The Department will produce documents responsive to part (c) of your request as soon as Mr. Fiske determines that disclosure will not interfere with his ongoing investigation into the handling of documents in Vincent Foster's office. The Department has no documents responsive to part (a) of your request.

We have not construed your request to seek copies of other requests for documents. Thus, we have not produced FOIA requests and the like, departmental responses, or other documents relating to ongoing FOIA litigation. To the extent that newsclippings maintained by Department employees could be deemed responsive to the Committee's request, you should be aware that the Department provides a clippings service through the Office of Public Affairs and back clippings are available through that office. You and your staff are welcome to review the clippings. We have provided copies of clippings only if they are attached to a responsive document or otherwise contain responsive markings or notes.

We have redacted very limited information, consisting mainly of home addresses and telephone numbers, because of the concern for the privacy of persons named. Please feel free to contact me if you would like to review the redacted information. By

producing these materials to the Committee, the Department of Justice does not intend to waive any claims it may otherwise raise pursuant to FOIA.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

John C. Keeney
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Enclosures

INDEX

DOCUMENTS PRODUCED BY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ON JULY, 18, 1994 TO U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

DOCUMENT NO.	ITEM	DATE	NO. OF PAGES
D000001-24	Miscellaneous notes and correspondence		24
D000025-28	Routing slip with Newsweek article attached	7/27/93	4
D000029-53	Transcript of Press Conference	8/10/93	25
D000054	Typed copy of Vincent Foster's note		1
D000055	Business card of Thomas C. Collier, Jr.		1
D000056-59	Routing slip from David Margolis, ODAG, to Messrs. Keeney, Criminal Division and Shaheen, OPR with attachments including copy of Vincent Foster's note transcribed by Park Police Officer	8/03/93	4
D000060-63	Attorney James Hamilton's letter to Attorney General Janet Reno and response	8/25/93	4

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP Date 9-27-93

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
1. Leg		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Circulate	For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

REMARKS

Let acknowledge Letter & tell him that we are sympathetic to the constituents & then let give it to Police for whatever actions you deem advisable

DUNCAN LANGSTON

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions

FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)	Room No.—Bldg.
Jack D_00000	Phone No.

Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

July 29, 1993

Chief Robert Langston
U.S. Park Police
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

Dear Chief Langston:

Enclosed for any assistance it may provide is a copy of some correspondence received from Mr. Harold W. Duncan, of Somers, Connecticut. A copy of my response to Mr. Duncan is also enclosed.

Sincerely,

Philip B. Heymann
Deputy Attorney General

Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: DUNCAN, HAROLD W., SOMERS, CT
To: DAG ODD: 08-10-93
Date Received: 07-26-93 Date Due: 08-10-93 Control #: X93072716102
Subject & Date
07-22-93 LETTER (REC'D FROM ODAG) OFFERING SUGGESTIONS FOR THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, JR., WITH ATTACHMENTS.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	DAG;HEYMANN	07-27-93	(5)			W/IN:
(2)			(6)			
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			1S
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: ODAG			Date Released:		BJM

Remarks
INFO CC: ASG.
(1) FOR APPROPRIATE HANDLING. ADVISE EXEC. SEC. OF ACTION TAKEN.

Other Remarks:

OLA CONTACT:

FILE:

Jul 27 2 36 PM '93
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY
****

Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

July 29, 1993

Mr. Harold W. Duncan

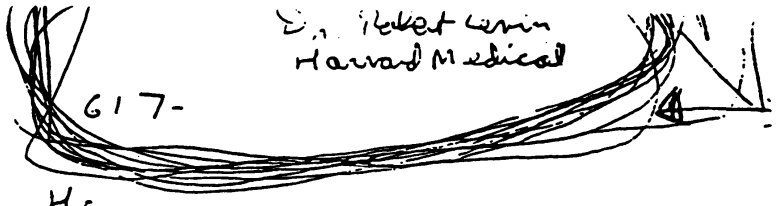
Somers, CT 06071-1210

Dear Mr. Duncan:

Thank you for your letter of July 22, 1993, concerning the death of Vincent Foster, Jr. You suggested that if Mr. Foster had been taking a particular sleeping medication, it might have been a factor in his apparent suicide. I have sent your letter to the United States Park Police, the federal agency looking into Mr. Foster's death, for its information.

Sincerely,

Philip B. Heymann
Deputy Attorney General



Called Heyer
Chmn + academ psychiatry
Harvard

Interested in death of Foster

Psychological autopsies

Current of "something very shameful."

Felt he let himself down.

~~Death~~

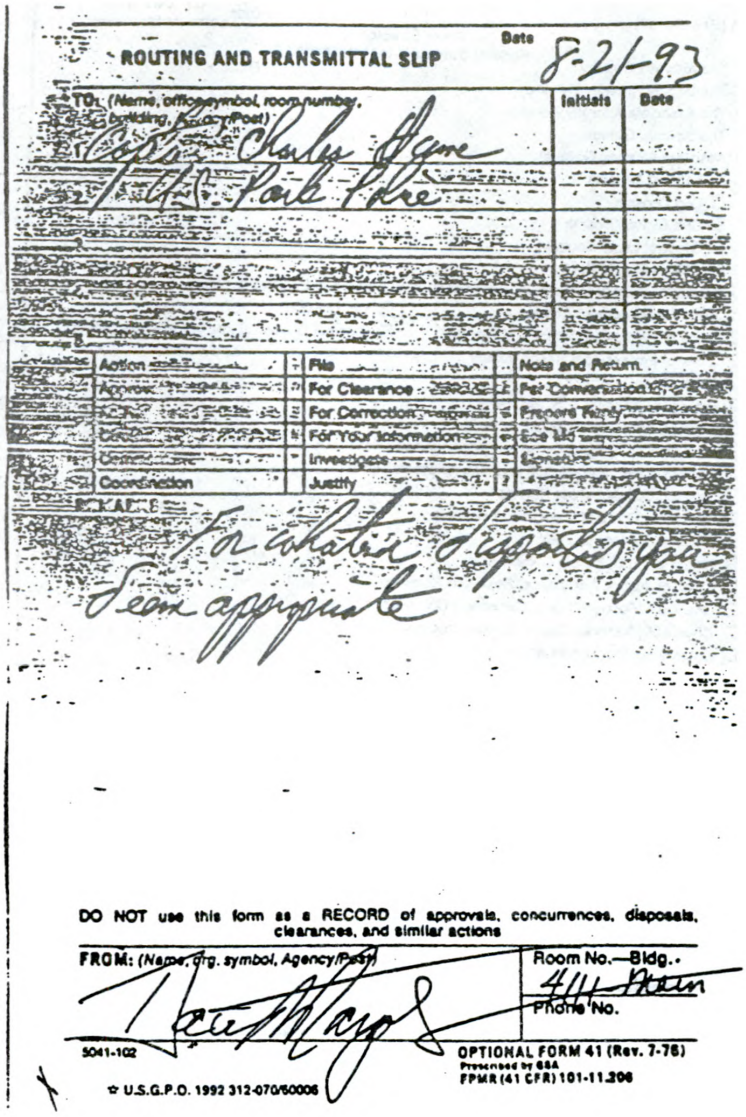
Sense of internal shame

Sleep + Eating habits

~~CK.~~ ~~Wife~~

Wants Seal Report 12/92

WORK UP FORWARD



ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

Date 8-21-93

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
1 Capt. Charles Stone		
2 Ft. G. Park Fire		
3		
4		
5		
6		

Action		File		Note and Return	
Approval		For Clearance		Per Conversation	
As Requested		For Correction		Prepare Reply	
Circulate		For Your Information		See Me	
Comment		Investigate		Signature	
Coordination		Justify			

REMARKS

For whatever disposition you deem appropriate

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions

FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)

Room No.—Bldg. 411 Main

Phone No.

5041-102

OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.206

☆ U.S.G.P.O. 1992 312-070/60006

D_000006

0-6 (Rev. 7-1-92)

Date 8/18/93

From Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

RE:

- ☐ The Attorney General
- ☐ The Deputy Attorney General
- ☐ The Associate Attorney General
- ☐ The Solicitor General
- ☐ Assistant Attorney General
  - ☐ Antitrust Division
  - ☐ Civil Division
  - ☐ Civil Rights Division
  - ☐ Office of Legal Counsel
  - ☐ Office of Legal Policy
- ☐ Assistant Attorney General for Administration Justice Management Division
- ☐ Office of Intelligence Policy and Review
- ☐ Office of Professional Responsibility
- ☐ Office of Public Affairs
- ☐ Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys
- ☐ Director, Bureau of Prisons
- ☐ Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration
- ☐ Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service
- ☐ Director, U.S. Marshals Service
- ☐ Chairman, Board of Immigration Appeals
- ☐ Office of Pardon Attorney
- ☐ Chairman, U.S. Parole Commission
- ☐ Office of Justice Assistance, Research Statistics
- ☐ Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission
- ☐ Chief, U.S. National Central Bureau, Interpol
- ☐ Emergency Programs Center
- ☐ Community Relations Service
- ☐ Executive Secretariat, Room 4400AA
- ☐ Office of Legislative Affairs
- ☐ Tax Division
- ☐ Criminal Division *(Type in Particular Section as desired.)*
- ☐

☒ Betty Clark, Room B324, Main

- ☐ No further action will be taken in this case in the absence of a specific request from you.
- ☐ Please advise what further investigation, if any, is desired in this matter.
- ☐ For your information, I am enclosing a communication regarding the holder of a diplomatic or international organization visa.
- ☐ For your information.
- ☐ Please note change in caption of this case.
- ☐ Pursuant to your inquiry, attached information is being furnished.
- ☐ Investigation is continuing.

☒ The attached should be directed to David Margolis, Criminal Division, who is handling the Foster matter for DOJ.

cc:
- ☐ Attorney General
- ☐ Deputy Attorney General
- ☐ Associate Attorney General
- ☐ Antitrust Division
- ☐ Civil Division
- ☐ Civil Rights Division
- ☐ Criminal Division
- ☐ Emergency Programs Center

Enc.

Bufile:

FBI/DOJ

D_000007

LAW OFFICES

KANANACK, MURGATROYD, BAUM & HEDLUND

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

- CLARA ARISTEI*
MICHAEL LIN BAUM**
CARA LUTHER BELLE***
WILLIAM J DOWNEY III*
ROBERT E GUILFORD*
PAUL J HEDLUND*
GEORGE W MURGATROYD III**

OF COUNSEL
MICHAEL J KANANACK*
DONALD D. MOSS*

*MEMBER OF CALIFORNIA BAR
**MEMBER OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR
***MEMBER OF MARYLAND BAR
****MEMBER OF PENNSYLVANIA BAR

LOS ANGELES OFFICE
SUITE 650
12100 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90025
TELEPHONE
(310) 207-3233
FACSIMILE
(310) 820-7444

WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE
SUITE 240
1250 24TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037
TELEPHONE
(202) 466-2265
FACSIMILE
(202) 466-2298

OFFICE MANAGER
MARLENE S. FOSS

PLEASE REPLY TO:

■ LOS ANGELES OFFICE

□ WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE

July 28, 1993

Department of Justice
Constitution Ave. and 10th St.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: Death of Vincent Foster

To whom it may concern:

This office has had extensive experience in investigating suicides and attempted suicides over the past few years, and we may have information which would be of use to your investigators looking into the death of Vincent Foster.

From the initial information we have received in news articles, it appears that Mr. Foster's behavior may be consistent with known side effects of the drug Prozac. Suicides induced by this drug have become common and are usually quite violent.

I have enclosed a paper on Prozac (fluoxetine hydrochloride) from a recent medical journal which explains the relationship between Prozac and emergent suicidal thoughts and actions. It may be helpful in your investigation if you can determine whether or not Mr. Foster was under the influence of Prozac at the time of his death.

Should you need any other information, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

George W. Murgatroyd III, Esq.

GWM/rim
enclosures

D_000008

Akathisia, Suicidality, and Fluoxetine

Margaret S. Hamilton, M.D., and Lewis A. Opler, M.D., Ph.D.

Background: The proposed link between fluoxetine and suicidal ideation is explained by fluoxetine-induced akathisia and other dysphoric extrapyramidal reactions.

Method: The following literature is reviewed: (1) the subjective response of schizophrenics to akathisia, including evidence that akathisia gives rise to suicidal ideation; (2) the subjective reports of patients taking fluoxetine; and (3) preclinical studies describing the role of serotonin in the extrapyramidal system and suggesting a mechanism whereby fluoxetine can induce extrapyramidal side effects.

Results: The literature suggests that fluoxetine-induced extrapyramidal reactions may be a mediator of de novo suicidal ideation.

Conclusion: We propose a syndrome which we name Extrapyramidal-Induced Dysphoric Reactions, one extreme manifestation of which is the emergence of suicidal ideation. We further propose a heuristic "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" in which increased serotonin activity, by inhibiting the nigrostriatal dopamine tract, is capable of inducing extrapyramidal side effects.

(J Clin Psychiatry 1992;53:401–406)

Received Dec. 30, 1991; accepted April 23, 1992. *From the Department of Psychiatry, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York, and the Department of Psychiatry, Presbyterian Hospital, New York (Drs. Hamilton and Opler), and the New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York (Dr. Hamilton).*

The authors thank Mr. David Lane for technical assistance.

Reprint requests to: Lewis A. Opler, M.D., Ph.D., Neurological Institute (Room 617), 710 West 168th Street, New York, NY 10032.

Since the publication of the article by Teicher et al.[1] in February 1990 suggesting a causal relationship between the initiation of fluoxetine therapy and the emergence of de novo suicidal ideation, the psychiatric literature as well as the lay press has put forth numerous opinions, case reports, and articles, some consistent with these ideas while others claim to discount the proposed link between fluoxetine and suicidal ideation. In reviewing the cases of Teicher et al. as well as subsequent case reports, we have been impressed that many of the cases described had in common a change in psychomotor status, specifically either the emergence of purposeless motor restlessness or the induction of psychomotor retardation in those fluoxetine-treated patients who were also experiencing suicidal ideation. We hypothesize that this is due to fluoxetine's ability to affect the extrapyramidal motor system with either a de novo induction or a worsening of extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS) in general, and of akathisia in particular.

Our hypothesis is built upon two separate literatures derived from searching MEDLINE (1966 to present) and Excerpta Medica Psychiatry (1980 to present) data bases: (1) a clinical literature describing mainly schizophrenic patients in whom the induction of EPS (akathisia in particular) led to profound changes in ideation and behavior, including both suicidal ideation and homicidal thinking. Thus, we argue, "adverse reactions" to fluoxetine may be in many instances the result of fluoxetine-induced extrapyramidal side effects (akathisia or akinesia in particular) with resultant suicidal ideation and behavior. Therefore the suicidal ideation reported with fluoxetine may represent an extreme behavioral response to the unpleasant sensation of EPS. This may be an extreme example of the syndrome of "behavioral toxicity" as previously described by Van Putten et al.,[2] which might more aptly be described as Extrapyramidal-Induced Dysphoric Reaction, an extreme manifestation of which is suicidal ideation; and (2) a preclinical literature documenting anatomical and pharmacologic mechanisms whereby serotonergic agents can interact with the dopaminergic nigrostriatal tract, thereby causing extrapyramidal effects (this will be elaborated below both in our literature review and in our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System"). In addition, as an example, we wish to report a similar case of a patient in whom this syndrome developed during treatment with fluoxetine.

CLINICAL EVIDENCE OF A LINK BETWEEN EPS AND SUICIDAL IDEATION

Several reports already exist in the literature documenting the development of EPS in association with fluoxetine, but without necessarily linking this to an increased incidence in suicidal ideation. Specifically, Lipinski et al.[3] first reported the occurrence of akathisia in five patients treated with fluoxetine. Bouchard et al.[4] reported that EPS developed in several of their patients while they were being treated with fluoxetine and in other patients the baseline levels of EPS worsened during fluoxetine treatment. Symptoms noted included bradykinesia, cogwheel rigidity, and akathisia. Tate[5] reported that a patient who had previously tolerated haloperidol alone had an increase of EPS (including parkinsonism and akathisia) when fluoxetine was added. Stein[6] reported a case of tardive dyskinesia that developed when a low dose

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of haloperidol was added to fluoxetine. In the cases reported by Teicher et al.,[1] four of the six patients described complained of an inner restlessness which Opler[9] has previously argued could reflect that they were experiencing akathisia. Wirshing et al.[10,11] recently reported that five patients treated with fluoxetine experienced "agitation, restless motor movement, dysphoria, pacing, an internal sense of desperation, and suicidal ideation," and they too suggest "that fluoxetine-induced akathisia can lead to suicidal ruminations."

A separate clinical literature suggests that akathisia can at times lead to emergence of suicidal ideation. Akathisia is defined as an "inner sense of restlessness" and an "inability to sit still." Patients who experience this often give reports such as "I feel like I'm jumping out of my skin." As akathisia is a common side effect of neuroleptic medications, information regarding subjective response to akathisia exists primarily, although not exclusively, in the literature on schizophrenia. In 1974 Van Putten et al.[3] noted that nine schizophrenics treated with high-potency neuroleptics showed "behavioral toxicity" associated with akathisia. Three of these patients developed de novo suicidal ideation. Schulte[12] reported five cases of violent behavior, including completed suicides, as a result of akathisia in patients treated with neuroleptics. Shear et al.[13] reported two cases of completed suicide by jumping in patients who the authors argue were suffering from akathisia. Drake and Ehrlich[14] also reported two cases of suicidal ideation secondary to akathisia. In one case the patient stated that he did not intend to die but that he would do anything to escape the intolerable feeling of restlessness. Drake and Ehrlich noted that these patients were unable to distinguish the akathisia from the ongoing symptoms of their psychiatric illness. Weiden[15] reported that the use of prochlorperazine for nausea in a patient receiving chemotherapy led to akathisia which was very distressing to the patient. In 1986 Weddington and Banner[16] successfully used chlorpromazine and metoclopramide to treat intractable hiccups but found that after 3 days of treatment the patient became restless, felt like he was "going crazy," and began obsessing about suicide. During a crossover study involving haloperidol and BW2344-U (which is characterized by the absence of dopamine receptor affinity), Shaw et al.[17] noted that during haloperidol treatment the patients experienced a clinical decline characterized by severe akathisia and an increase in violent behaviors, as well as suicidal ideation and homicidal thinking. None of the symptoms were present with BW2344-U. In a 1987 review article, Van Putten et al.[3] cite several studies in which it was noted that akathisia leads to suicidal ideation or homicidal thinking. They called this the "behavioral toxicity" of antipsychotic medication. By 1988 Hermesh et al.[18] began studying the use of propranolol to treat akathisia because of the authors' familiarity with the above literature and their concern that akathisia might lead to suicide attempts.

Case Report

A 32-year-old woman, with a history of major depression and panic attacks, presented complaining of depressed mood, decreased sleep, increased appetite, and anhedonia, but notably without suicidal ideation, for 4 months. Three years earlier, she had been successfully treated with desipramine but had found the side effects of this medication highly unpleasant and preferred not to take a tricyclic antidepressant at this time. During the earlier episode, she had experienced mild-to-moderate suicidal ideation but without intent and without any attempts, and she did not require hospitalization. The patient was started on fluoxetine 20 mg/day. Within 10 days she began complaining of panic-like symptoms, anxiety, and palpitations, but at that point was without suicidal ideation; the fluoxetine was reduced to 5 mg/day with resolution of these symptoms. She was maintained on this dose for 3 weeks and her depression began to resolve. At this point, however, the patient started complaining of symptoms she had never experienced before, specifically feeling restless and out of control. "I feel like I need to hold onto my chair or else I'll jump out the window." The patient stated that although her mood was good, she was afraid that she would kill herself because of these restless and out-of-control feelings. She was emphatic that the way she was feeling now was different from and more frightening than the previous time that she had experienced suicidal ideation as part of a depressive episode, but that nonetheless she was experiencing suicidal ideation. As the emergence of suicidal ideation seemed linked to fluoxetine treatment, fluoxetine was immediately discontinued; after several days the feelings of restlessness as well as the suicidal ideation thoughts simultaneously ceased. She subsequently responded well to nortriptyline.

PRECLINICAL EVIDENCE OF A LINK BETWEEN SEROTONERGIC AGENTS AND EXTRAPYRAMIDAL EFFECTS

How might an agent like fluoxetine, believed to act primarily as a potent serotonergic reuptake inhibitor, induce and/or worsen extrapyramidal side effects? In a 1991 paper, Opler[19] proposed a heuristically useful "Three Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" in which he describes mechanisms whereby dopaminergic, cholinergic, and GABAergic agents can have effects on the extrapyramidal motor system. In this model, the first neuron represents the major input into the basal ganglia, the inhibitory nigrostiatal dopamine tract. The second neuron represents the excitatory cholinergic interneurons, and the third neuron represents the major inhibitory GABAergic outflow tract that modulates voluntary motor activity. In this model, the use of neuroleptic agents that block dopamine at the first synapse causes a disinhibition or increased firing of the second neuron and subsequently an increased firing of the third neuron (releasing GABA). As the GABA system inhibits the voluntary motor system, an increase in GABAergic output leads to an increase in tonic inhibition of voluntary motor activity, translating clinically into the bradykinesia observed in both idiopathic and neuroleptic-induced parkinsonism.

While the "Three Neuron Model" is heuristically useful for understanding the dopaminergic, cholinergic, and

D_000010

GABAergic interactions, to address the influence of serotonergic agents on the extrapyramidal motor system, we will in this paper develop the rationale for and propose a "Four Neuron Model," in which we add a new first neuron that is serotonergic, depicting the raphe-striatal tract, functioning to inhibit firing of the nigrostriatal tract, and therefore itself capable of inducing extrapyramidal side effects (Figure 1).

What is the basis for proposing such an inhibitory serotonergic input? Much of the evidence is found in the preclinical literature describing both (1) anatomical projections from the raphe to the nigrostriatal tract and (2) the effects of different pharmacologic agents on catalepsy in rats.

Neuroleptic-induced catalepsy in rats remains the most widely used animal model for neuroleptic-induced parkinsonism in humans. We acknowledge at the outset that there is no adequate animal model for akathisia and that, while EPS and akathisia are related phenomena, adrenergic as well as dopaminergic and serotonergic mechanisms have been suggested as possible mechanisms for akathisia. The well-documented response of akathisia, but not parkinsonism, to propranolol[4] of course argues for their dissimilarity. For purposes of generating testable hypotheses, and in the absence of a more precise animal model, with the above caveat, we will utilize catalepsy in rats as a model for EPS, including akathisia.

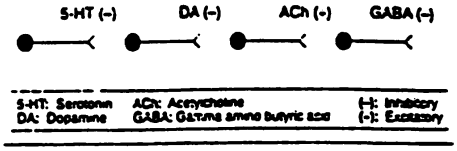
ANATOMICAL EVIDENCE FOR A RAPHE-STRIATAL PROJECTION

Azmitia[5] has summarized evidence for the presence of serotonergic projections from the raphe to the substantia nigra: Histochemical techniques have been used to demonstrate that the midbrain raphe neurons contain serotonin and that these neurons have very long projections into the forebrain that disappear when the raphe cell bodies are destroyed; anatomical studies show that fibers from the dorsal raphe arcuate tract project directly to the substantia nigra; and neurophysiologic studies demonstrate that serotonin-containing fibers inhibit the firing of caudate-putamen cells and may also innervate the substantia nigra as well as other forebrain nuclei. Thus the extensive innervation of the extrapyramidal system by serotonergic fibers has been well documented.

PHARMACOLOGIC EVIDENCE FOR EFFECTS OF SEROTONERGIC AGENTS ON THE EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYSTEM

In 1975 Maj et al.[6] demonstrated that cyproheptadine (a serotonin antagonist) antagonizes the catalepsy induced by neuroleptics and potentiates the anticataleptic activity of levodopa and amantadine. Costall et al.[7] demonstrated that serotonergic mechanisms are important in the mediation of catalepsy. It was thought that the actions of cerebral serotonin and dopamine might be related. Carter and Pycock[8] showed that treatment with serotonin antagonists leads to a decrease in the cataleptic effect of haloperidol in rodents. They also noted that increased levels of serotonin

Figure 1. The Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System



transmission enhances catalepsy in rodents only after the blockade of dopamine receptors has been established. Davies and Tonogroach[9] used electrical stimulation in rat brains to elucidate possible pathways. They suggest that serotonin may mediate dorsal raphe nucleus–evoked inhibition of striatal neurons and found that this inhibition is antagonized by methysergide, a serotonin antagonist. This is evidence of a raphe-striatal serotonergic pathway, suggesting a location for the fourth neuron in our model. Westfall and Tiffermary[10] studied rat brain striatal tissues and found that serotonin has inhibitory effects on the depolarization-induced release of dopamine from dopamine terminals in the striatum, again suggesting that serotonin modulates dopaminergic transmission. In 1985 Ceulemans et al.[11] reported a pilot study of setoperone, an antipsychotic medication that antagonizes the action of both dopamine and serotonin. They found that patients treated with this medication experienced less EPS, which supports the hypothesis that serotonin blockade permits a reduction in the amount of dopamine blockade needed for antipsychotic effects. In a recent letter Baldessarini and Marsh[12] reported that fluoxetine inhibits synthesis of catecholamines in dopamine-rich areas of forebrain and this effect persists in hippocampus and striatum. This finding suggests that serotonin inhibits dopamine neurons and can therefore lead to decreased stimulation of dopamine and thus cause EPS.

SEROTONERGIC-DOPAMINERGIC INTERACTIONS: AN EVOLVING STORY

We are aware that the evidence cited in support of our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" does not do full justice to the complexity of serotonergic-dopaminergic interactions within the central nervous system, a topic beyond the scope of this paper. Preclinical research regarding serotonergic-dopaminergic interactions is presently an area of intense interest and productivity. This is an exciting development that promises to enrich our understanding of basic brain mechanisms. Additionally, the ability of serotonergic drugs to affect dopaminergic systems opens new vistas as regards their potential use in the treatment of psychotic and substance abuse disorders.

We wish to acquaint the reader with some of this exciting new research. Since we have until now selectively focused on anatomical and pharmacologic evidence supporting our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System," in the interest of balance, we will fo-

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cus in this section on some recent findings that do not easily fit our model. As with all heuristics, refinements will be required to incorporate what at present seem like contradictory findings.

Recent work by Chen and colleagues[26] and Gardner (March 1992. Personal communication) suggests that in general 5-HT$_1$- and 5-HT$_2$-mediated effects appear to stimulate dopaminergic function while 5-HT$_2$-mediated effects appear to be much more heterogeneous, although the bulk of evidence to date indicates that they are usually inhibitory.

Yi et al.[27] found that serotonin leads to an increase in both spontaneous and calcium-evoked dopamine release from striatal synaptosomes. This serotonin-induced increase in dopamine release was not blocked by the selective 5-HT$_2$ receptor antagonists MDL-72222 or GR-38032F, but it was antagonized by both cocaine and the selective dopamine uptake inhibitor nomifensine, leading Yi and colleagues to conclude that in the rat striatum serotonin induces the release of dopamine via a presynaptic mechanism, e.g., the transport of serotonin into the dopaminergic terminal, rather than by a postsynaptic mechanism, e.g., activating 5-HT$_2$ receptors.

In contrast, Costall et al.[28] found that the 5-HT$_3$ receptor antagonists ICS 205-930, granisetron, and zacopride blocked the hyperactivity caused by mesolimbic dopamine infusion in rats. Interestingly, antagonism decreased with the use of higher doses, leading the authors to comment that the ability of low doses of the 5-HT$_3$ receptor antagonists to inhibit dopamine-induced behavioral changes is similar to the inhibitory profile of known antipsychotic agents and to suggest that 5-HT$_3$ receptor antagonists may represent a new class of atypical antipsychotic agents.

Schmidt et al.[29] found that the 5-HT$_2$ receptor antagonist MDL 11,939 blocks the acute stimulation of striatal dopamine synthesis induced by 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), although this protective effect could be overcome by the coadministration of the dopamine precursor L-dopa with MDMA. This finding suggests that complex presynaptic mechanisms underlie both MDMA-induced stimulation of dopamine synthesis and its blockade by MDL 11,939.

Chen et al.[30] found that the 5-HT$_2$ agonist 1-phenylbiguanide causes a robust dose-dependent enhancement of extracellular dopamine content in rat nucleus accumbens as measured by in vivo microdialysis and that this action is antagonized by coperfusion with 5-HT$_3$ antagonists, specifically zacopride or GR 38032. As similar effects were observed in serotonin-denervated rats, the authors concluded that the dopaminergic effects of 1-phenylbiguanide are most likely mediated by 5-HT$_3$ receptors located on presynaptic mesolimbic dopamine terminals.

Jiang et al.,[31] using in vivo chronocoulometric recording in rats, similarly demonstrated that intraventricular administration of the 5-HT$_3$ agonist 2-methylserotonin leads to increased dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens. This effect is blocked by the selective 5-HT$_3$ antagonist BRL-43694 (granisetron).

Imperato and Angelucci[32] utilized in vivo brain microdialysis to study dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens. Morphine-stimulated dopamine release is blocked by the selective 5-HT$_3$ receptor antagonist ICS 205-930, suggesting a possible role for 5-HT$_3$ antagonists in the treatment of addiction.

Blandina et al.[33] demonstrated that both serotonin and the selective 5-HT$_3$ agonist 2-methylserotonin increase the spontaneous release of endogenous dopamine from superfused rat striatal slices in a persistent, concentration-dependent manner. The highly selective 5-HT$_3$ antagonist ICS 205-930 inhibits the effect of both agonists. The authors concluded that in rat striatum 5-HT$_3$ receptors modulate release of dopamine.

Sorensen et al.[34] demonstrated that amphetamine-induced reduction in firing rate of A10 dopamine neurons in chloral hydrate-anesthetized rats is blocked in animals pretreated with the selective 5-HT$_3$ receptor antagonists MDL 23, 133A and ritanserin. In a separate series of experiments, they also showed that rats who were serotonin-depleted by being pretreated for 2 days with the tryptophan hydroxylase inhibitor *p*-chlorophenylalanine similarly fail to show amphetamine-induced reduction in the firing rate of A10 neurons. The authors concluded that serotonergic input via activation of 5-HT$_3$ receptors may in some conditions regulate the availability of the pool of dopamine that is subject to amphetamine release.

DISCUSSION

In this paper we argue that fluoxetine can induce EPS via serotonergic interactions with the dopaminergic nigrostriatal tract, citing a preclinical literature that documents the pharmacologic and anatomical innervation of the dopaminergic nigrostriatal tract by serotonin. Our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" offers a heuristic model of these interactions. The subjective reaction of schizophrenics to neuroleptic-induced akathisia, including the emergence of "de novo" suicidal ideation, has been described in the literature as documented above. What is striking in these cases is that the violent behaviors, including suicidal ideation and homicidal ideation described in these cases, upon further investigation can be seen as a response to the feeling of akathisia and are distinct from suicidal ideation occurring in other contexts.

We suggest that the "suicidal ideation" reported in the patients taking fluoxetine described in this article as well as in our own patient is really a reaction to the side effect of akathisia and not true suicidal ideation as is typically described by depressed patients experiencing suicidal ideation. In our case, fluoxetine-induced akathisia appeared to induce de novo suicidal ideation in that the patient could not sit still and feared she might jump out the window; however, she could distinguish this state from suicidal ideation that had emerged during a previous depressive episode. Therefore the use of the term "suicidal ideation" by itself is misleading; what is really occurring is a syndrome that includes EPS and suicidal ideation. Thus it would be more descriptive and clinically useful to rename this effect as "Extrapyramidal-Induced Dysphoric Reaction," the extreme form of which would include suicidal ideation.

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Fluoxetine is a potent serotonin agonist, and the mechanism of fluoxetine-induced akathisia, as we have postulated in this paper, would be via serotonin-induced inhibition of the dopaminergic neurons. This of course raises questions about the interaction of fluoxetine and neuroleptic agents. According to our model, the combination of these agents could lead to an increased amount of dopamine blockade and an exacerbation of EPS and akathisia. Clinically this appears to hold true as many of the previously cited cases included patients taking neuroleptics who did experience an increase in EPS when fluoxetine and neuroleptics were combined.[1,4,7] Whether this effect is due to a dual effect of the two agents at the receptor level or a fluoxetine-induced increase in neuroleptic levels or both remains to be elucidated. However, clinical experience and theoretical concerns similar to ours prompted Chouinard[29] to argue that fluoxetine and neuroleptics should never be combined.

One striking feature in our case is that our patient experienced these symptoms even at a very low dose of fluoxetine and in the absence of concurrent medications. In the previously cited case reports, dysphoric effects and subsequent suicidal ideation occurred only at high doses of fluoxetine and/or when standard doses of fluoxetine were combined with neuroleptics.

Other mechanisms have been proposed to account for the reported potential of fluoxetine to induce de novo suicidal ideation (e.g., Papp and Gorman[30] argue that increased serotonergic transmission could lead to a paradoxical induction of obsessional thoughts). While a broad differential diagnosis is always in order, this paper argues that fluoxetine-induced EPS must be entertained as a major factor should de novo suicidal ideation emerge in a patient beginning fluoxetine treatment. While we are aware that our model is preliminary, we offer this case report, our explanation of the link between fluoxetine treatment and suicidal ideation, and our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" not as the "last word," but rather in the hopes of both inspiring further research and providing the basis for a rational discourse regarding fluoxetine's potential for inducing de novo suicidal ideation.

Drug names: amantadine (Symmetrel), chlorpromazine (Thorazine and others), cyproheptadine (Periactin and others), desipramine (Norpramin and others), fluoxetine (Prozac), haloperidol (Haldol and others), levodopa (Larodopa), metoclopramide (Reglan and others), nortriptyline (Pamelor and others), prochlorperazine (Compazine), propranolol (Inderal and others).

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D_000014

Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

August 30, 1993

Matthew H. Mahana

Prescott, AZ 86302

Dear Mr. Mahana:

This is in response to your recent letter concerning the death of White House Deputy Counsel Vincent Foster and its investigation by federal law enforcement agencies. Initially, an investigation by the United States Park Police has demonstrated that Mr. Foster's tragic death was a suicide and that he was not the victim of foul play.

Furthermore, an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation into the discovery and handling of the note in Mr. Foster's office demonstrated that there was no evidence of wrongdoing on the part of anyone associated with the White House.

I hope that this information will be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Philip B. Heymann
Deputy Attorney General

by: David Margolis
Acting Associate Deputy
Attorney General

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: MAHANA, MATTHEW H., PRESCOTT, AZ
To: AG. ODD: 08-31-93
Date Received: 08-13-93 Date Due: 08-31-93 Control #: X93081718125
Subject & Date
08-12-93 LETTER (FAX) EXPRESSING HIS CONCERNS REGARDING THE INVESTIGATION OF THE VINCENT FOSTER, JR., MATTER.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	DAG;HEYMANN	08-17-93	(5)			W/IN:
(2)			(6)			
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			1S
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: DAG			Date Released:		BJM

Remarks
INFO CC: OAG (RENO), ASG.
(1) RETURN THIS CONTROL SHEET WITH A SIGNED AND DATED COPY OF RESPONSE TO EXEC. SEC., ROOM 4400-AA.

Other Remarks:

AUG 17 12 39 PM '93
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

FILE:

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY
****

TELECOPIER COVER SHEET

DATE: 8-12-93

FROM: MATTHEW H. MAHANA

Telephone: (602)
Telecopier: (602)

TO: ATTORNEY GENERAL JANET RENO - 202-514-4371

SUBJECT: THE VINCENT FOSTER, JR. MATTER

MEMO: LETTER HEREWITH

NUMBER OF PAGES: 3 (including this cover sheet)

MATTHEW H. MAHANA

PRESCOTT, AZ 86302

TELEPHONE (602)
TELECOPIER (602)

August 12, 1993

VIA TELECOPIER - 202-514-4371

Attorney General Janet Reno
Department of Justice - #5111
Constitution Avenue and 10th Street NW
Washington, DC 20530

'93 AUG 13 A9:54

Re: The Vincent Foster, Jr. Matter

Dear Madam Attorney General:

After watching on C-SPAN yesterday's press briefing by the U.S. Park Police and the F.B.I., I was left with several serious unanswered questions which I feel should be addressed by the Department of Justice.

It would appear to me that, regardless of considerations of "family privacy" or even of Executive Privilege, it is (or should be) a serious crime to withhold a piece of material evidence of a potential homicide or matter concerning national security, such as Mr. Foster's handwritten note, for any period of time, and particularly the permitting of such a document to be handled by numerous and apparently unidentified persons, before being turned over to the proper investigating authorities.

The above-mentioned considerations could very easily have been asserted by the parties involved upon the immediate surrender of the document, thereby protecting the security thereof while matters of family privacy and/or of Executive Privilege were resolved in confidence, if that had been determined appropriate.

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As a result of what I regard as a gross mishandling of this potential critical evidence, questions which might have been more easily answered have become much more difficult, if not impossible, to solve. These would include such questions as: who, if not Mr. Foster, may have torn up the document, who, if not Mr. Foster, may have placed it in the briefcase, when was it placed in the briefcase, were there any identifiable fingerprints thereon which otherwise could have been obtained. In addition, I am troubled by there having been no apparent serious consideration given to the matter as to why a person who intends to commit suicide would destroy his "suicide note", or why, if this would indicate that he had changed his mind about suicide, was he found dead of an apparently self-inflicted gunshot.

It has not been my intent to imply in any way that your Department has been remis or negligent in the handling of this investigation; rather, it is my hope that my communicating directly to you these concerns, which I suspect reflect the concerns of many other citizens, will have the effect of delaying the "closing" of this case until such time as you are personally satisfied that there has been appropriate investigative effort and techniques employed by your Department toward answering such questions as enumerated above and that there has been no perpetration of any crime or impropriety in connection with this case which involves anyone inside or outside of the government.

Respectfully,

Matthew H. Mahana

U.S. Department of Justice

Office of the Deputy Attorney General

The Deputy Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

August 30, 1993

Capt. Charles Hume
National Capital Region
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, D.C. 20242

Dear Capt. Hume:

The enclosed correspondence is furnished to you for whatever disposition you deem appropriate.

Sincerely,

David Margolis
Acting Principal Associate
Deputy Attorney General

Enclosure

cc: Larry Potts
Assistant Director
Criminal Investigative Division
5122-JEH

Deputy Attorney General Philip D. Heymann
Office of the Deputy Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
Main Justice Building
10th & Constitution Avenue N.W.
Washington D.C. 20530

Vincent W. Foster Jr.

IBM and defense contractors have been and are manufacturing equipment; defense intelligence devices, electronic devices, electromagnetic devices, radar devices, and other devices. IBM and others have been and are selling and providing access and usuage of technologies for intelligence gathering; CIA FBI and others have been using satellite radar electromagnetic pulse and over the horizon radar electromagnetic pulse and other apparatus. The over the horizon radar and satellite radar lock to individuals and track the subjects movement, track individuals walking or running outside, track individuals walking or running from outside into a structure (White House subjects tracked walking from room to room, Capitol Office building subjects tracked walking from room to room, other buildings subjects tracked, residence subjects tracked walking or running from room to room, other structures individuals tracked walking running from room to room, individuals tracked walking to from and within ships airplanes mobilized vehicles means of carrying or transporting persons). The over the horizon electromagnetic pulse and satellite electromagnetic pulse lock to individuals. The subjects muscles ligaments tendons tissue that holds bones together and vital body organs are captured targeted (subjects without shield are unprotected) muscles ligaments tendons tissue that holds bones together and vital body organs glands are contracted and expanded. Vital body organs lungs heart kidneys liver by over the horizon electromagnetic pulse and satellite electromagnetic pulse contracted causing lungs heart to contract damaging the individual victim or assassinating subject victim; muscles ligaments tendons tissue that holds bones together and vital body organs glands are contracted causing damage, physically uncomfortable to painful for individual victim.

White House Aides are-monitored by U.S. intelligence community (CIA FBI and other Departments and agencies); White House Aide Vincent W. Foster Jr. monitored and surveilled closely watched, FBI CIA to look over and examine closely, to make a survey of (as White House Aides) to view or study something as a whole observe; FBI CIA inspection examination of White House Aides; Officials observing remarking White House Aide Vincent W. Foster Jr. was putting pressure on FBI to investigate allegations of financial mismanagement and other wrong doings in travel office; Officials retaliated by illegal use of over the horizon radar electromagnetic pulse and satellite radar electromagnetic pulse assassinating Vincent W. Foster Jr. Officials retaliated by illegally coercing Vincent W. Foster Jr. to and in Fort Marcy Park in McLean.

There are further irregularities in circumstances of White House Aide Vincent W. Foster Jr. assassination murder and sudden death

July 22, 1993

Jul 23 2 37 PM '93

OFF... ...PUTY
ATT... ...ERAL

The following information came to the CONTACT via fax and, at this time, we have no way of verifying it's validity. However, we have decided to share it with you.

Regarding: Vincent Foster

At 4:52 P.M. on July 20, 1993 at the first exit to Fort Darcy, Virginia, a grey Ford econoline van stopped a 1992 Chrysler sedan. The driver who was alone in the sedan was removed from his vehicle at gunpoint. There was no fuss, as the driver assumed his plight to be a car-jacking and armed robbery.

The occupant of the Crysler, Mr. Vincent Foster, deputy legal counsel and close friend of Bill Clinton was taken to the rear of the car parking area. Three men, all wearing "federal black" told Mr. Foster to kneel on the ground facing a park bench. At that point Mr. Foster's head was pushed forward, a gun pushed against the base of the skull, and within seconds two .38 calibur rounds were fired into the skull. Foster's head was thrown forward as he died. The three men then placed the body upon the bench in a half sitting, half reclining position. The upper torso was bent to the right reflecting an angle of 15%. The Fairfax Police Department was called with the location of the body. The men of the van left the area and returned to D.C. proper where they boarded planes for diverse destinations. The strike was coordinated and executed by Task Force 151!! and was carried out in retribution for the Whilcher, Parsons and Sessions affair. At this time a force of thirty-two men holding a target list with nine more names is preparing to assemble in a major East Coast city. By the time you print this at least two more sanctions will have been carried out.

FAX (702)369-8101

Kenneth L. Vardon,

Regarding your release of July 20th "Pirates of State Court system" I have come across another 13th Amendment of our Constitution of the United States of America. This amendment was passed at the Second session of the eleventh Congress and ratified in sixteen States. This Amendment had been suppressed and following the civil war was replaced by the 13th Amendment we know today.

It is my understanding that this other thirteenth Amendment has been authenticated by the Supreme Court and will soon be brought out publicly. It states:

ARTICLE XIII

If any citizen of the United States shall accept. claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Therefore anyone who accepts this title of nobility (membership in the "Bar") from a foreign power (The Bar associations) will lose citizenship. That would include all members of the Senate, all but 23 members of the House of Representatives, the President, and most Judges.

I understand the military and constitutional Judges and the True members of Congress are working right now to bring this Nation back under the Constitution. I pray this is all true.

CONSTITUTIONALLY YOURS,

Jason Hall

Jason Hall
Citizen of the Republic of Illinois

Attached: Copy of the 13th Amendment from the laws of the State of Kansas 1855

Cert. Three sections from Laws of State of Kansas, 1855, Page 124-41 at Washburn Law Library.
12-12-42

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. The free exercise of religion, freedom of speech, of the press, of the right to peaceably assemble and to petition, guaranteed to the people.
2. Right to bear arms.
3. Of quartering soldiers in time of peace.
4. No search warrant to issue except on oath.
5. Capital and infamous crimes—proceedings.
6. Right of the accused in criminal cases.
7. Trial by jury preserved.
8. Bail and fines.
9. Construction of powers delegated.
10. Powers.
11. Restriction of judicial power.
12. 1. Mode of electing President and Vice President. 2 and 3. Of the Vice President.
13. In what cases persons forfeit their citizenship.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

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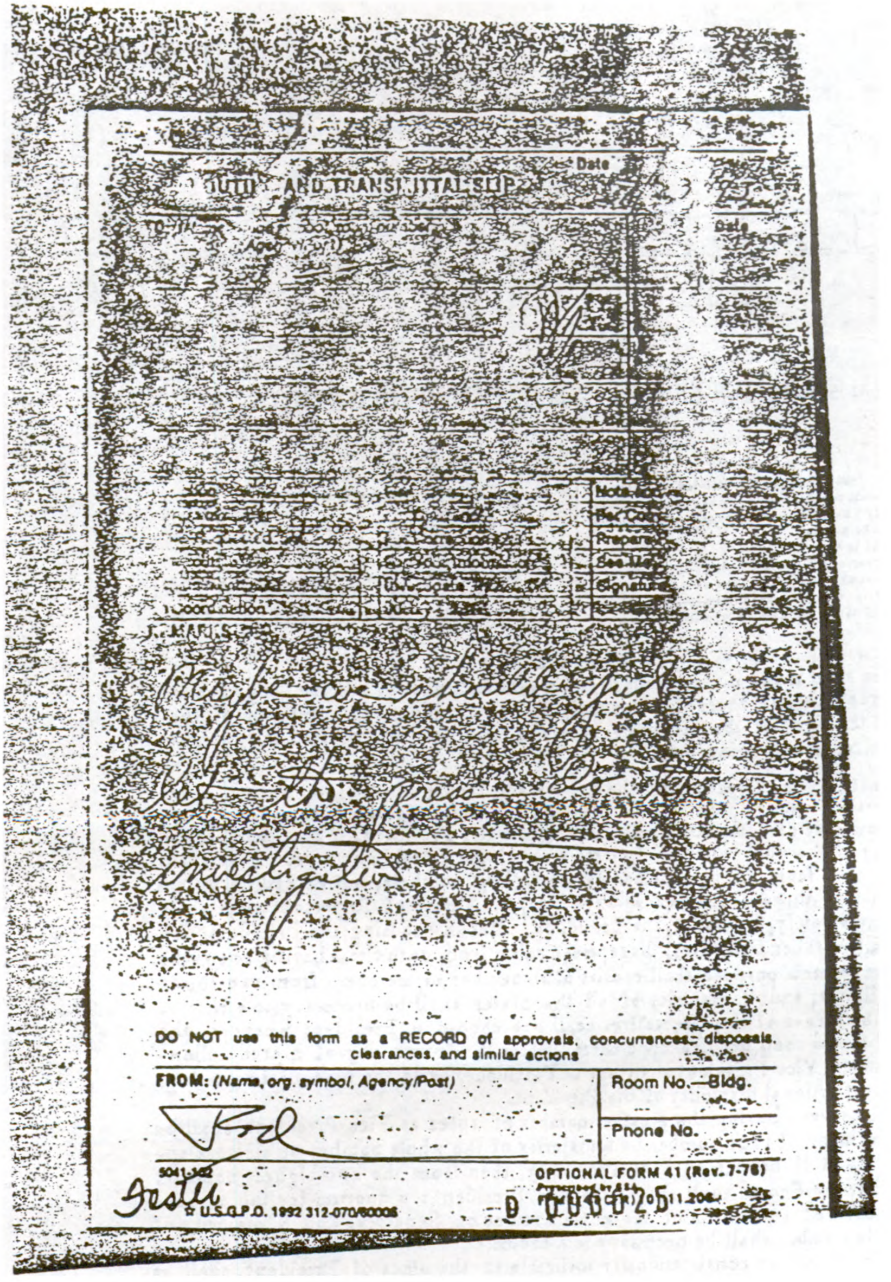
[NOTE.—The 11th article of the amendments to the Constitution was at the second session of the [illegible]



AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

Date

Note and Return
For Clearance
Per Conversation
Prepare Reply
See Me
Signature

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions

FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)

Room No.—Bldg.

Phone No.

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The Mystery of the White House Suicide

[illegible]

[illegible] boyhood friends of Bill Clinton. They had come to Washington with high expectations and some trepidation, and they were both a little overwhelmed by the intensity and relentlessness of the place. Donna McLarty did her best to cheer up her friend.

Neither of them knew that, at about the same time, Vincent Foster was driving out of the White House gates in his Honda Accord, onto the streets of downtown Washington. No one claims to know where he went, or what he did, between 1 p.m. and 6:15 p.m. The police say that he ended up in a little-visited national park, Fort Marcy, on a bluff overlooking the Potomac River. He walked through an open field to the ramparts of an old fort and stood near a bronze cannon pointed into the woods.

There, coatless in the late-afternoon heat, he put the muzzle of an ancient Colt .38 revolver into his mouth and pulled the trigger. Though the U.S. Park Police are not "100 percent certain" of the facts, a spokesman said, their preliminary investigation and the autopsy of the local medical examiner pointed to suicide.

By the time the body of his friend had been moved to a Virginia hospital, President Clinton was chatting on "Larry King Live." He had just agreed to stay on the air for an extra half hour when Mack McLarty, who was in the White House library with the president, watching the interview, took a whispered message from an aide. McLarty approached the president during a commercial break and suggested that they forgo the extra half hour. Clinton looked at the anguished expression on the face of his old friend. "What is it?" he asked, as soon as they were alone. "It's not Hillary or Chelsea," McLarty answered. The two men went upstairs to the private quarters, where McLarty told Clinton of Foster's death. "Oh no!" the president cried out.

Clinton and McLarty climbed into an unmarked van with two Secret Service agents and drove to Foster's modest town house in Georgetown. The Arkansas tribe had gathered to mourn: Lisa Foster and Donna McLarty, Sen. David Pryor and his wife; and Webster Hubbell, a senior Justice Department official who had been a close friend

A complicated person

Foster (above) at the First Family at the funeral

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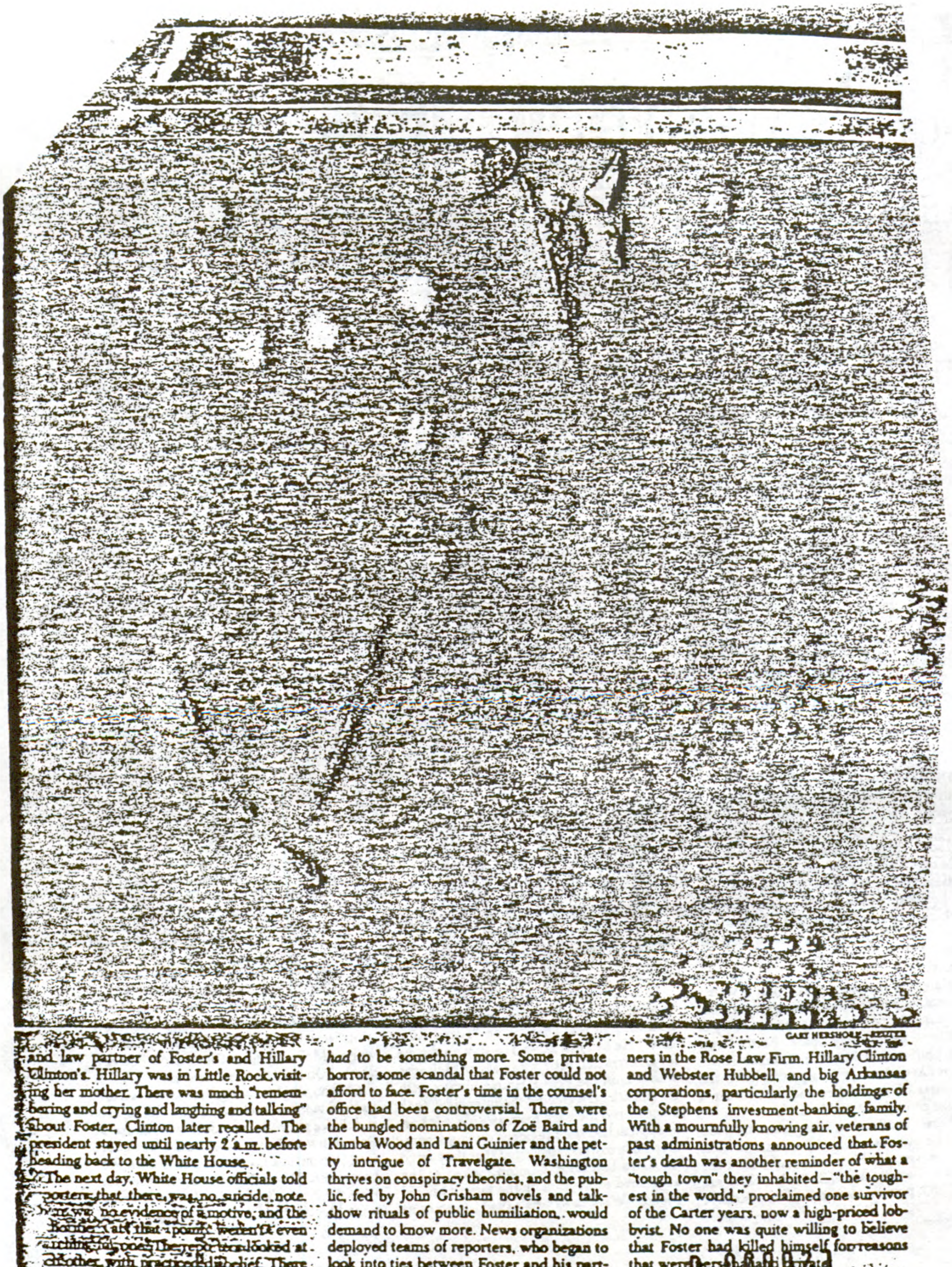

GARY HERSHORN—REUTER

and law partner of Foster's and Hillary Clinton's. Hillary was in Little Rock visiting her mother. There was much "remembering and crying and laughing and talking" about Foster, Clinton later recalled. The president stayed until nearly 2 a.m. before heading back to the White House.

The next day, White House officials told reporters that there was no suicide note. There was no evidence of a motive, and the [illegible] at that point, there wasn't even [illegible]. The reporters looked at one another with practiced disbelief. There *had* to be something more. Some private horror, some scandal that Foster could not afford to face. Foster's time in the counsel's office had been controversial. There were the bungled nominations of Zoë Baird and Kimba Wood and Lani Guinier and the petty intrigue of Travelgate. Washington thrives on conspiracy theories, and the public, fed by John Grisham novels and talk-show rituals of public humiliation, would demand to know more. News organizations deployed teams of reporters, who began to look into ties between Foster and his partners in the Rose Law Firm, Hillary Clinton and Webster Hubbell, and big Arkansas corporations, particularly the holdings of the Stephens investment-banking family. With a mournfully knowing air, veterans of past administrations announced that Foster's death was another reminder of what a "tough town" they inhabited—"the toughest in the world," proclaimed one survivor of the Carter years, now a high-priced lobbyist. No one was quite willing to believe that Foster had killed himself for reasons that were personal and private.

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her disdain by launching into a heartfelt explanation of the problems there. "He should have just waved me off with a laugh," she said.

His wife, Lisa, and his family moved up in the late spring, to a town house on a less-than-fashionable street, a place with a coffee brown façade and a small brick patio where a patch of grass may once have existed. His neighbors never saw him, at least during daylight.

[illegible] Editorial writers, especially the acerbically conservative crew at The Wall Street Journal, began to go after the Rose firm alumni in the White House. When Foster refused to provide a photo of himself to the paper, a mocking editorial ran a profile with a question mark instead of his picture and demanded, "Who Is Vincent Foster?" In the counsel's office, [illegible] Foster over the objections of [illegible] White House aides, pushed for a [illegible] to defend the counsel's office. He earned [illegible] showing, among other things, that Hillary Clinton had knowledge of the misbegotten purge of the travel office. The press seized on this fact, and Foster grimaced at another headline.

Political whirl: *Foster with Governor Clinton in 1988*

But that, in turn, would mean looking for more than a still-unfound suicide note. They would have to learn what Foster knew, what his personal and office files held. That could make for some uncomfortable reading, perhaps, for anyone in the Clinton administration.

And the investigators would have to do one more thing, says Shneidman. They'd have to conduct long interviews with his close friends, including Clinton and McLarty, two men at the center of power who were once innocent boys playing mumbletypeg.

WM. GINNY CARROLL in Little Bo

PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP B. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBERT LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
F-10-01 page# 1 TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1993

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MR. HEYMANN: Ladies and gentlemen, we are here today to announce the results of the inquiry into Vince Foster's death. I received an FBI report this morning, a Park Police report last Friday just got into my hands on Monday. As you all know, Park Police have been taking the lead in investigating the cause of death. The FBI has been assisting in that investigation and separately investigating the circumstances surrounding the finding of the note.

The chief of the Park Police, Chief Langston, and the special agent in charge of the Washington field office of the FBI, Mr. Bryant, are here today. They're here to describe their findings to you and to answer any questions you have.

I have directed that the full text of the note that was found be made public now. At the very strong urging of the family of Vince Foster, we are not making available photocopies of the note itself, but knowing that some of you may want to see it so that you can describe what it looks like, Carl Stern will have a copy available and anyone who wants to see it is welcome to see it. We just don't want to distribute it.

There are in the note some statements, which to be sure that no stone was left unturned, we have referred to the units which the attorney general asked some weeks ago to review any questions about the travel office -- the Office of Professional Responsibility, and

he public integrity section. As to these assertions in the note, the ffice of Professional Responsibility is looking at the sentence ealing with the FBI as part of its broader inquiry into the FBI ontacts with the White House in accordance with the attorney eneral's letter to Chairman Brooks promising that we would look into he FBI's contacts.

As to the remaining assertions, the Public Integrity Section of he Criminal Division is looking at them as part of its mandate -- lso from the attorney general, also in response to Chairman Brooks -- o review all travel office matters. Now, there's one that is not a ravel office matter, and as to that one, which I don't even have it n front of me to describe it, involves the ushers. While the nquiry into these assertions is not totally complete, I am told that ased on its interviews to date, nothing has led the Public Integrity ection to suspect any criminal conduct that would then have to be nvestigated.

I will also hand out or make available to you my instructions ast week to the Public Integrity Section and to the Office of rofessional Responsibility asking them to look into these matters.

The FBI joined the Park Police in the initial stages of the nquiry into Vince Foster's death because of his status as a federal fficial and assassination statutes. As it became apparent that this as a suicide, the FBI gradually assumed a secondary role to the Park olice. The bureau reentered the inquiry at our request to examine he handling of the note.

And with this, I think I should turn you over to Chief Langston.

Chief?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. The nited States Park Police has completed its inquiry into the death of incent Foster and, as you are aware, that occurred on the 20th of uly at Fort Marcy National Park. It's a component of the George ashington Memorial Parkway in Fairfax County, Virginia.

MORE

PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP B. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBERT LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
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dest=muh,doj,fbi,park,crime
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The condition of the scene, the medical examiner's findings and the information gathered clearly indicate that Mr. Foster committed suicide. Without an eye witness, the conclusion of suicide is deducted after a review of the injury, the presence of the weapon, the existence of some indicators of a reason, and the elimination of murder. Our investigation has found no evidence of foul play. The information gathered from associates, relatives and friends provide us with enough evidence to conclude that Mr. Foster's -- that Mr. Foster was anxious about his work and he was distressed to the degree that he took his own life.

That's the end of a brief official statement. I'd like to say to the press and to the media that we're not really equipped in the Park Police to answer the numbers of phone calls that came into Park Police headquarters, and let me apologize if we were a little short or there was a delay getting back to you. We had probably over a thousand phone calls over my three lines at my office, and it was kind of hard to conduct business.

I'll be pleased to answer any questions at this time regarding this death investigation.

Q Chief, have you ever found the person who reported it to the park maintenance man? And do you -- were you able to trace the source of the gun?

CHIEF LANGSTON: We can only identify that a white male in a white van may have been the person that notified a park maintenance employee at the Turkey Run maintenance center, and that white van was also placed in the parking lot near the time of the incident.

MR. HEYMANN (?): Chief, let's bring special agent in charge -- (inaudible).

CHIEF LANGSTON: Thank you. Bob?

Q Was the -- the Fairfax police, were they notified at all?

CHIEF LANGSTON: The emergency 911 was notified, and the Fairfax County Police notified the US Park Police of the incident.

Q Were (any ?) people there when you got there or anything like that?

CHIEF LANGSTON: There was no one there, to my knowledge.

Bob, you want to make a statement first.

PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP B. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBERT LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
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MR. BRYANT: Ladies and gentlemen, I'm Bob Bryant, and I'm special agent in charge of the Washington metropolitan field office of the FBI, and I want to make a few brief comments to you.

First, what we have here is a great sad tragedy in our community, and it's -- initially when there is a death of a high government official that's covered by the assault or the assassination statutes, the FBI as a matter of course establishes liaison with the police agency that has the primary lead, in this case the United States Park Police. We followed this case from the time we were notified until we were basically of the opinion, along with Chief Langston's staff, that this was a suicide.

Subsequently, there was an issue raised about a note and the question of what the note -- the handling of the note and the processing of the note and its turnover to the United States Park Police or law enforcement.

MORE

PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP B. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBERT LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
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dest=muh,doj,fbi,park,crime
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We were ordered then by the Department of Justice to look into the handling of this note and to bring that investigation to the forefront, and we did that in recent times. And that's the time when we re-entered the investigation.

I would just like to say that during this time the cooperation between our two agencies has been outstanding, and I'm sure there are a lot of questions around this, but I'll turn it back over to Bobby or --

(Cross talk)

Q (Inaudible due to cross talk) -- could you tell us what you found out about the handling of the note?

MR. BRYANT: The note was initially discovered on July the 26th, 1993 at 4:00 p.m. by an aide who was inventorying Mr. Foster's office. The note was reviewed. It was torn up into several small pieces. It was put back together. And then there was concern by White House staff about executive privilege and about family interests. The note was subsequently reviewed by the wife and her attorney -- Mrs. Foster -- and was then reviewed by the president for executive privilege issues. And then after these 30 hours had passed, the note was turned over to Chief Langston's people on July the 27th at 9:15 p.m.

(Cross talk)

Q Mr. Bryant, why -- what about what the delay?

Q (Inaudible due to cross talk) -- whether that was appropriate handling of the note, because that's -- (off mike)?

MR. BRYANT: The handling of the note by the White House staff, certainly, they had interests there as far as executive privilege and certainly sensitivities to the family, and they were reasonable.

Q . They were --

Q They were reasonable, you said, Mr. Bryant?

Q What did you say --

MR. BRYANT: I said they were reasonable.

Q Well, what's the relationship between what he says and he has a family? This is all the government business.

MR. BRYANT: I'm sorry, you -- what are speaking from?

Q I'm reading from the note.

MR. BRYANT: So --

Q Reading from what --

MR. BRYANT: -- the -- the content of the note was not examined y us. The handling of the note by the White House staff and its ubsequent turn-over to the Park Police was what we looked at.

Q Who first told you this was a suicide?

MR. BRYANT: Well, I think while we were with the United States - ark Police, it became reasonably apparent that it was a suicide.

Q Sir, do you have any concerns about the delay in the time hat the White House did turn the note over to you?

MR. BRYANT: I think that the -- the concerns that they were orking from were reasonable. We would probably have liked it to have een a little sooner, but we understand what was going on. I'd leave hat to Bobby to answer, too.

Q How much sooner would you have liked to have seen --

MR. BRYANT: I can't answer that question because there are xecutive privileges and family interests here that are certainly very trong interests.

Q Reading these -- these things in this note --

Q There's no question that this note, that this --

Q -- I don't see any family interests.

Q Let me finish my question. There's no question that this s his note, his handwriting, that you took it. Did you do forensic n it? Are there fingerprints?

MR. LANGSTON: Yes. It's -- it's been identified by an expert in anduriting. Also, it was identified by the wife, Mrs. Foster, as eing his handwriting.

Q How many people handled it? Are there -- a sense of how -- as it passed back and forth, or just his fingerprints on it?

MR. LANGSTON: It was handled by a number of people at the White ouse. And it was processed there were no real discernment of prints hat could be identified.

Q Mr. Bryant, what precisely were the executive privilege

concerns that the White House staff cited to you from the note?

MR. BRYANT: I think that when you have at the highest levels of government, I think any document, they would want to examine it as to whether there is information in there that might be privileged, and I think that's what, in fact, occurred.

Q Was there any -- is there anything in --

MR. BRYANT: I think --

(To staff ?) Had the note been turned over?

MR. LANGSTON: I'm sorry.

MR. BRYANT: Has the note been turned over?

I think it has, so I think that answers your question.

MORE

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est=mwh,doj,fbi,park,crime
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Q Yeah, but --

Q So there were no privileged --

MR. BRYANT: No.

Q Let me ask --

Q Mr. Bryant?

Q Let me ask you this: Were you able to determine what took he bulk of the 30 hours? Was it giving it to the family first?

MR. BRYANT: I think they had -- if you will remember -- go back o the time here, we had a death, a family traveling back and forth rom Little Rock, an attorney involved, and also the president's chedule. And there were issues there that they thought were aramount to have a review done, and they were, in fact, done. And hat's what accounts for most of the 30 hours.

Q Mr. Bryant?

Q Who's to blame, Mr. Bryant? Who at the White House was serting this thought of executive privilege in the family? Is there name of a person you can give us who was your contact there?

MR. BRYANT: Well, I think we working through Mr. Nussbaum.

Q Who was the aide that was examining the --

MR. BRYANT: I'm really not going to get into that. I don't hink I want to --

Q You already --

Q Mr. Bryant?

Q Why wouldn't you get into that?

MR. BRYANT: Because I would just prefer not.

Q Mr. Bryant --

MR. BRYANT: Gary?

Q Mr. Bryant?

Cross talk.)

Q How do you know that the circumstance is that the note was left in the briefcase torn up? Who discovered the note? How certain are you that the note was torn up by Mr. Foster and left in the briefcase? And, if so, how do you reconcile the fact that he tore up a suicide note?

MR. BRYANT: Okay, Gary, first, the note -- the -- I don't -- whether it's a suicide note or not, I don't know. It certainly comments about what's going on, first. The note was torn up into 27 pieces. It was in a briefcase that was discovered on the 26th.

Q Sir, this sounds like all this material that he might have been going to discuss -- he had an appointment, I understand, to talk to the president on Wednesday after he died Tuesday. He made this appointment Monday night. This sounds like this all the stuff that they were going to chat about.

MR. BRYANT: Well, I don't know --

Q Do you know for sure --

Q Could you give us a sense of what you think he was talking about when he seems to allege in this note that the FBI lied to the Justice Department? Have you got --

MR. BRYANT: I'm not really going to get into what his state of mind was or this type of thing. The facts are -- what was written down, you have. And it'd just be sheer speculation on my part or Chief Langston's.

Q Sir?

Q Are you saying the FBI hasn't discussed this with the White House counsel's office at all, that you have not had a conversation about this particular line in the note, that no one at the counsel's office --

MR. BRYANT: I think Deputy Attorney General Heymann suggested that certain aspects of this note are under inquiry by professional responsibility, and I think that's what he's referring to.

Q Do you know why --

Q (Inaudible.)

Q Do you know for sure that there was no other note left by Mr. Foster anywhere? Do you know that he did not leave any note for any member of his family?

MR. BRYANT: We've conducted over 30 interviews to determine what

happened to this note, the time schedule, and we've run down numerous comments and suggestions of other notes, and we've found them all to be without fact.

(Cross talk.)

Q Do you have any indications that --

Q You haven't really answered the question about the gun, where the gun came from, how he got the gun.

CHIEF LANGSTON: We probably ought to -- we ought to probably clean up any other comments about the note before we move on to the gun.

Q Well, can I ask you just about --

Q Mr. Bryant?

Q On that Thursday, two days after, you have this going through his materials by Bernie Nussbaum with people here sort of looking on, the FBI looking on, the Park Police looking on. Do you have any concerns that Bernie Nussbaum was the guy who was basically searching the office and you guys were sort of standing around?

MORE

PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP B. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBERT LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
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test=wuh,doj,fbi,park,crime,drug
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CHIEF LANGSTON: Let me comment on that. We certainly weren't pleased at the way that was conducted. Our investigators would like to have seen that briefcase and would like to have examined the content of files. It was -- executive privilege was invoked. And we raised those concerns with the Justice Department, and those concerns from the Justice Department were raised with the White House. And the White House staff became very compliant, and everything that we had asked for, they provided to us fully.

Q Do you have any sense, Chief, of why this note wasn't found in the first office search?

CHIEF LANGSTON: It was ripped up into 28 small pieces and evidently was --

Q Twenty-five.

CHIEF LANGSTON: Well, there is some controversy over that. (Laughter.)

Q The FBI can't count?

Q What fingerprints were found?

Q I'm sorry. I'm sorry, you were answering the question about why you think it wasn't found.

CHIEF LANGSTON: Well, obviously, the search of the briefcase was done out of the sight of our investigators and the agents. Papers were being pulled out. And it was overlooked is what was --

Q (You are in the ?) executive department. Why in the world was anybody conducting executive privilege against you?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I can't answer that, ma'am.

Q Sir, what fingerprints did you find on the note?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I don't believe anything discernible.

MR. : There was one smudged palm print.

CHIEF LANGSTON: One smudged palm print.

Q Chief Langston, the fact remains you don't know, do you, who tore the note up and put it in the briefcase?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No, we don't, Gary, but we have -- in interviews

with the wife, she encouraged her husband to write down a list of what was bothering him. And she believes that that may have occurred a week to a week and a half prior to when he was found at Ft. Marcy. So, it could have been anytime between a week and a half and the time that --

Q There's no question that he wrote it, I understand that.

CHIEF LANGSTON: Yes.

Q But there is a question that somebody on the White House staff might have discovered the note elsewhere and torn it up and put it there?

CHIEF LANGSTON: That would be speculation. I could not comment on that.

Q Gentlemen, the note refers to both the president and Mrs. Clinton. Did anybody interview the president or Mrs. Clinton as part of this investigation?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Not from the Park police, no.

MR. BRYANT: We did not.

Q Why not? The president was one of the last to talk to him, had a meeting with him the day following the suicide --

MR. BRYANT: I think what we were trying to do here first was trying to find out if there was a violation, if he'd been harmed, you know, assaulted or assassinated or whatever. We concluded no. The second part of our inquiry was the note, and we didn't consider the president or Mrs. Clinton to be relevant witnesses to that.

Q Why?

MR. BRYANT: Because in our investigative view, they were not.

Q Did anyone on the White House staff talk to you about that? Did they -- did you approach anyone at the White House staff about interviewing the president or the first lady? Did they attempt to discourage you in any way?

MR. BRYANT: No.

Q So, you never talked to anyone on the White House staff at all --

MR. BRYANT: We talked to many members of the White House staff first about the note and the handling of the note. As far as the interviewing the president, no, we did not because we did not consider

them to be relevant.

Q Why was a loose end not tied up? I mean, if you want to make sure it's thorough and you know this question is going to come --

MR. BRYANT: I suggest to you that it's a very thorough investigation.

Q Is there any indication that Mr. Foster had in the past been treated for depression or had ever talked about taking his own life?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No. He had been encouraged to see several doctors, and I think he had a doctor in Arkansas who was prescribing to him some medication. That doctor was, I think, just a regular general practitioner who had prescribed some medication.

Q What kind of medication?

CHIEF LANGSTON: He may have taken one dose of that prior -- maybe a day or two prior to, but the medical examiner found no traces of any drugs in his system.

Q What medication was that?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I'd have to -- I don't have that on the tip of my tongue. I'd have to provide that.

Q Was it an anti-depressant?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I believe that it was, yes.

Q Are we going to get the autopsy report?

Q Was that the first time he had been prescribed an anti-depressant? Was that the first time in his life he had been prescribed an anti-depressant?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I have not -- I don't have that information.

Q Was the doctor interviewed?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I believe so.

Q Did the doctor say why he would mail an anti-depressant to somebody when most people would provide a full psychiatric workup before you take them?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I believe that Mr. Foster had gone through a recent medical from that doctor and had been under his care.

Q A recent psychiatric workup?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No. I think just a recent medical examination.

MORE

PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP B. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBERT LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
F-10-06 page# 1 TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1993

dest=muh,doj,fbi,park,crime,drug
data

Q Was it Prozac or was it --

CHIEF LANGSTON: It was not Prozac, but I can't recall the name of the drug. It started with a "T," is the only thing I can recall.

Q Chief, you said that Mr. Foster's wife had urged him to write down what was on his mind. I know there are sensitive family concerns here, but what can you tell us about what she suggested to him that he do with this after he write it down?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Oh, I think she just wanted him to vent. I can't speculate on why she asked him to write it down, but --

Q She didn't tell you that she said write it down and take it to the president or write it down and bring it home and talk to me about it?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No. I was not the investigator, so I wasn't interviewing her, and I didn't see that in the investigation.

Q (Off mike) -- sure that this was definitely a suicide, why did the FBI begin to work around and see if this was something else?

CHIEF LANGSTON: The FBI was in it because of the public official aspect of it, the possible homicide --

Q I know that, but why was the FBI looking at this to see if he had been assaulted if you were so sure it was a suicide?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Every indication led to that point on the scene.

Q (Off mike) -- FBI man answer that, will you?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Yes, ma'am.

MR. BRYANT: I'd be delighted to answer that question. Any time there is an assault or a death under suspicious circumstances of an official covered by the assassination or assault of a federal officer statute, we immediately put agents with the primary or lead agency, in this case United States Park Police, to determine the circumstances. As we became convinced that it was, in fact, a suicide, we subsequently started to withdraw, and then the issue with the note and the 30-hour issue, and then when we were ordered back in by the Department of Justice to examine the circumstances of the turnover of the note. And that's the chronology --

Q What does the autopsy show?

CHIEF LANGSTON: The autopsy showed that he was free of any isease, that he had no drugs in his system, and that he died from a ingle gunshot wound that entered through the mouth and upward into he brain.

Q Can you tell us anything about the origin of the gun, or ave you traced the gun?

CHIEF LANGSTON: The gun has a serial number on it, and if you're amiliar with a Colt weapon, there are normally two numbers on each olt weapon. One is called the serial number and one is called the utt number. There was some confusion that there may be two guns on he scene. I'd like to put that to rest. There is one gun on the cene. There's not a matched pair that we know of. A photograph of hat gun was sent to the family in Arkansas to see if that was part of he father's collection. Evidently the father had died and had a gun ollection. It was a 1912 Army Colt special. It was not traceable. t was not registered. It was not registered here in the District of olumbia, nor was it registered in Arkansas. The gun was similar to hat in his father's collection. It was identified by a sister who ooked at the photograph and said that is similar to the weapon that as in her father's collection. There were some ornate swirls on the andle of the Colt. She identified that that was the same. And -- ut nowhere does that serial number come back to any one that we can ecognize.

Q Can you tell us, did he have the gun in the White House or id he go someplace else to pick up the gun?

CHIEF LANGSTON: We cannot trace that.

Q Can you tell us about the time period --

Q Can you tell us about -- can we finish with the gun?

Q Okay.

Q Can you tell us whether or not -- in other words, was it elieved that he had that gun? Does the family think that that gun ad been in Vince Foster's possession?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Yes.

Q And what can you tell us about the time period -- there was period of four or five hours when he left the White House and when e was believed to have committed suicide. What do you know about hat time period?

CHIEF LANGSTON: We know that he had a full meal, and we cannot dentify where that was, and that's strictly because the medical xaminer said that he had a full meal. We cannot, from the time he

eft the White House, cannot account for the time. The body was iscovered at 1800 hours, which is 6:00 p.m. It may have been there or an hour to two hours.

MORE

PRESS CONFERENCE WITH: PHILIP B. HEYMANN, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; ROBERT LANGSTON, CHIEF, US PARK POLICE; ROBERT BRYANT, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE, FBI; SUBJECT: REPORT ON DEATH OF VINCENT FOSTER, FORMER DEP. ASST. TO THE PRESIDENT, US JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
F-10-07 page# 1 TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1993

est=mwh,doj,fbi,park,crime,drug
ata

Q Chief, you've not been able to recover the bullet?

CHIEF LANGSTON: The bullet has not been recovered.

(Cross talk.)

CHIEF LANGSTON: I'm sorry?

Q Who was the last person to see him alive that you ntervieved?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I cannot tell you that. It is in the interview tatements. I'm not sure who that is.

Q Was it a White House official or his family?

Q Was there anything remarkable about the last known nversation with Mr. Foster that stands out in terms of his suicide?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I can't answer that.

Q Why?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I don't know. That's -- no knowledge of it.

Q Was he receiving anti-depressant drugs? And what's the ame of the doctor who sent them to him?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I will provide that to you later, but I don't ave it with me right now.

Q Chief, can you shed -- or Mr. Bryant -- any light at all on his line about the usher's office and the name Cocky (sp) and HRC?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No, I can't.

Q Can you give us any idea what that means? The line is: The usher's office plotted to have excessive costs incurred taking dvantage of Cocky (sp) and HRC."

MR. BRYANT: I don't know.

CHIEF LANGSTON: I believe Cocky (sp) is somebody in the White ouse and HRC is Hillary Rodham Clinton, I believe. That's what they peculate.

Q I'm sorry, that's what who speculates?

n nnnnnh

CHIEF LANGSTON: That was just -- that was given to me by one of my investigators that they thought that's what that meant.

Q Sir, in the collection of all the interviews, was there a general sense that he was very depressed?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Oh, yes, very much so -- from the family, from friends, from his writing, from the doctor -- that he had been going through some tough times accepting some of the problems that had occurred there. And I think you can see in the note that certain situations had occurred that he was directly responsible for.

Q Well did he say to friends that he was having a difficult time?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I don't know if he did or not. I think his wife acknowledged the fact that he was really down. As a matter of fact, they had called the office to see how he was doing. And I think the friends pretty well acknowledged that he had been acting a little down.

Q Any indication when the note was written?

Q Did they indicate how long --

CHIEF LANGSTON: Yes, ma'am? I'm sorry?

Q Did they indicate how long he had been down, how long they'd been noticing this?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I think probably it had to extend back over a week or two.

Q Did you figure out when this note was written, other than Mrs. Foster's suggestion that she told him to write down what was bothering him?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No. She said that he had suggested that about a week and a half prior to the death. It could have been written any time in there.

Q When he leaves the White House, does he log his car out? Did you find the logging? Is that the person who might have last seen him? How did he get his car out of the parking because they usually log them in very carefully.

CHIEF LANGSTON: I'm sure that's part of the investigation, but I cannot tell you.

Q Well let's come back to this last person for a minute, if we could, because that is strange. In this kind of investigation I

ould think you would want to know somebody who saw this man directly efore death. Do you have any witnesses who saw him outside of the hite House after 1:55?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No.

Q Where does the investigation go from here?

MORE

dest=auh,doj,fbi,park,crime,drug
data

Q Let me just finish. Could I -- I have one more thought on that, ma'am?

Have you interviewed his secretary? Did she see him?

CHIEF LANGSTON: Yes.

Q Have you -- you don't know that, for example, Mr. Nussbaum was the last person? Do your investigators know, Chief --

CHIEF LANGSTON: Yes, they do. No, I don't know. My investigators do know.

Q (Inaudible) -- very quickly so we can find that out? That seems a little bit crucial, because there are suggestions that a very senior person saw him right before he left. And so naturally we want to lay that to rest.

CHIEF LANGSTON: Sure.

Q Did you examine his phone --

CHIEF LANGSTON: We'll get back on that.

Q Did you examine his phone logs?

CHIEF LANGSTON: I'm sorry. Go ahead.

Q Where does the investigation go from here?

CHIEF LANGSTON: The Park Police has concluded its investigation into the death inquiry of Mr. Foster.

Q What about the FBI?

MR. BRYANT: And we've concluded our investigation as to the handling of the note.

Q Gentlemen, there's a lot of serious statements here. Aside from the -- you said you would follow up on the FBI line in the Justice Department. Will the rest of this be looked into? A man did, apparently, give his life because of these concerns. You're saying it's over. Does that mean all these things about the travel office and so on will not be looked into?

MR. BRYANT: I think some of those inquiries are ongoing. Certainly the travel office and the issues about the FBI -- some of those are ongoing.

Q What about his telephone logs?

Q Did you -- have you kept a copy of Heymann's letter?

Q Did you all examine his telephone calls?

MR. BRYANT: Yes, we did.

Q You did?. And did that lead you -- did that tell you what officials in government he had been talking with that might have contributed to his distress?

MR. BRYANT: Well, we asked for 2-1/2 weeks prior to his death of telephone logs. We did receive that.

Q What were the main offices he dealt with during that time?

MR. BRYANT: I don't have that information with me. I'm sorry.

Q Are you going to make that public, those offices, that phone log?

MR. BRYANT: It's part of our investigation. I doubt it will be made public, ma'am.

Q Chief --

MR. STERN: Let's just take a couple more questions, and they've got to get back to work.

Q Is there any indication of why he chose the place --

Q What about the phone logs? Will you --

Q -- he chose to shoot himself?

CHIEF LANGSTON: No, ma'am.

Q Was there anything that happened on that date that indicates -- that may have sparked this? Is there --

CHIEF LANGSTON: Not to our knowledge, no.

Q Chief, is there --

MR. STERN: Safire?

Q Mr. Bryant, the line that says the usher's office plotted to have excessive costs incurred, might that have been a federal crime? And would the FBI look into that?

MR. STERN: Bill, you came in late. We did distribute a letter from the deputy attorney general that indicates how those matters will be pursued.

(Cross talk.)

Q You didn't distribute it over here.

MR. STERN: Okay.

Q Well, what are these --

MR. STERN: I'll make -- Sarah, will you please?

Q (Inaudible.)

MR. STERN: We'll make sure that he -- I thought it was passed out on your side. If it wasn't, we'll get you copies. Let me just say one last thing. There are some of you who obviously would like to see a photocopy of the original -- of the note in its original form. If you want to come to my office after this session, I'll be happy to show it to you, but we did want to respect the family's wishes. But if you wish to see it in terms of where there are scratch-outs, interlineations, scribbles, anything like that, I do have one photocopy. And if you want to come to my office --

Q So we can't get a copy?

MR. STERN: No. But if you'd care to come to office to look at it --

Q Sure.

MR. STERN: I understand your journalistic need to describe the note to your readers or to your viewers.

Q For those of us who don't usually cover Justice, could you tell us where your office is? (Laughter.)

MR. STERN: Just passed the men's room.

(Cross talk.)

MR. STERN: Thank you. Thanks a lot.

Q Wait a minute, sir!

Q From which office are we getting the report?

MR. STERN: The report --

Q When is it being released?

MR. STERN: As soon as the FOIA section processes the report, it'll be available to you. That has already started before this meeting even took place.

Q Do you have to file a request or is it going to be released to everybody at once?

MR. STERN: The normal practice of the FOIA section is to call the people who have requested it and let them know that it's available and to ask them whether they would like it mailed or would they like to pick it up. (Laughter.)

Q Who do we tell --

MR. STERN: If you'll send an FOIA to Philip Heymann, the deputy attorney general, or to me, we'll make sure that it gets up to that section.

Q This question is to both of these gentlemen here. You say his man was in great depression and he'd been dissatisfied with the government.

MORE

dest=wh,doj,fbi,park,crime,drug
data

Therefore we certainly need to know what departments and what agencies of government he talked with recently, and that would be in the telephone log, and you're not going to make that public?

MR. STERN: Sarah, if you put in a Freedom of Information Act request, we'll make sure that it's handled.

Q (Off mike) -- Freedom of Information Act -- (off mike). I want to know what --

MR. STERN: Okay, Sarah.

Q -- (off mike) -- of things we should know now. Are you going to give it to us or are you not?

MR. STERN: Sarah, I don't think we have that available at this -- at this point.

Q Well, why don't you?

MR. STERN: You want some special servicing? Is that it? You're not content to wait and do it the normal way, through a Freedom of Information Act request?

Q No. Well, no. I'm not --

MR. STERN: Okay.

Q -- going to wait on that.

MR. STERN: Thank you very much.

END

The following message was found to be written on a note found in VINCENT FOSTER'S briefcase on July 26, 1993:

I made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience and overwork

I did not knowingly violate any law or standard of conduct

No one in the White House, to my knowledge, violated any law or standard of conduct, including any action in the travel office. There was no intent to benefit any individual or specific group

The FBI lied in their report to the AG

The press is covering up the illegal benefits they received from the travel staff

The GOP has lied and misrepresented its knowledge and role and covered up a prior investigation

The Ushers Office plotted to have excessive costs incurred, taking advantage of Kaki and HRC

The public will never believe the innocence of the Clintons and their loyal staff

The WSJ editors lie without consequence

I was not meant for the job or the spotlight of public life in Washington. Here ruining people is considered sport.

THOMAS C. COLLIER, JR.
CHIEF OF STAFF

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
18TH AND C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

(202) 208-7351

D_000055

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

Date: 8-3-93

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
1. Mr. Keany		
2. Mr. Skelton		
3.		
4.		
5.		

	Action		File		Note and Return
	Approval		For Clearance		Per Conversation
	As Requested		For Correction		Prepare Reply
	Circulate		For Your Information		See Me
	Comment		Investigate		Signature
	Coordination		Justify		

REMARKS

The contents of the note have not been made public & will not be released until next week at the earliest. Therefore please keep it close hold. Also Lou suggests that you could complete your review as quickly as possible w/o sacrificing any degree of thoroughness

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions

FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)	Room No.—Bldg.
Dan Kaufman	Phone No.

5041-102

OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.206

☆ U.S.G.P.O. 1992 312-070/60008

Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

August 3, 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: John C. Keeney
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
Counsel
Office of Professional Responsibility

FROM: Philip B. Heymann
Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: Vince Foster

Attached is an unsigned, undated reproduction of notes the originals of which the Laboratory has determined were written by Vince Foster. I would like OPR to review the assertion in the notes dealing with the FBI and to give me its recommendation as to what, if any, further inquiry is necessary and appropriate. I would like the Criminal Division to review the other assertions in the notes and to give me its recommendation as to what, if any, further inquiry is necessary and appropriate. Please contact me or David Margolis if you have any questions.

A trade mistake from ignorance, inexperience and over work.

I did not knowingly violate any law or standard of conduct.

No one in the White House, to my knowledge, violated any law or standard of conduct, including any action in the travel office. There was no intent to benefit any individual or specific group.

The FBI lied in their report to the AG

The press is covering up the illegal breifs they received from the travel staff

The DOJ has lied and misrepresented at knowledge and rule and covered up a poor investigation.

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The public will never believe the innocence of the Clintons and other legal staff

The WSJ editors lie without consequence.

I was not meant for the job of public spotlight in Washington.

Here every people is considered a sport.

SWIDLER & BERLIN
CHARTERED

JAMES HAMILTON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

DIRECT DIAL
(202)424-7826

August 25, 1993

CONFIDENTIAL

BY HAND

The Honorable Janet Reno
Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

'93 AUG 25 P4:12

Re: Vince Foster Note

Dear Madam Attorney General:

As counsel for the family of Vince Foster and in particular Mrs. Lisa Foster, I am writing to renew the family's strongly-felt request that the original torn pieces of Vince's note be returned to her.

In the family's view, this was a very personal note. While it dealt with business matters, Vince obviously did not intend that the note be given or shown to anyone at work. As you know, he tore up the note, depositing the pieces at the bottom of an old briefcase he owned. He thus did not intend that the note be maintained as a part of White House files.

The family, of course, understood the need for the Park Police and the FBI to obtain and analyze the note. Now, however, the investigations into Vince's death are concluded and family members see no good reason why the note should not be returned to Mrs. Foster.

Vince did not leave any written communication to the family. The note is all there is that expresses his feelings during the last few days of his life. While his death always will remain inexplicable to the family, having the note in their possession will provide them great comfort. Please do not underestimate the depth of Mrs. Foster's feelings about this matter.

The family appreciates the manner in which the Department and you handled the note during the investigations and particularly thank you for your decision not to release a photograph of the actual note. That clearly was the correct decision for all concerned. So also would returning the note to the family be the correct decision. This would recognize the

human and family concerns involved, and would in no way interfere with the investigation of Vince's death, which are over.

Mrs. Foster and the rest of Vince's family very much appreciate your personal attention to this renewed request.

Sincerely,

James Hamilton

JH/cmb

cc: Mrs. Lisa Foster

Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

September 1, 1993

James Hamilton, Esq.
Swidler & Berlin
3000 K Street, N.W.
Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20007-5116

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

I appreciate your recent letter to the Attorney General concerning Vince Foster's note. Although the investigation of Mr. Foster's death is concluded, I hope that you will understand that because of the ongoing investigations concerning the allegations in the note, now is not an appropriate time to consider returning it. I will reconsider your request when all investigations relating to the note are concluded.

I want to thank you for the assistance that you and Mrs. Foster provided during the investigation of Mr. Foster's tragic death. Your cooperation during that difficult time was of great assistance.

Sincerely,

Philip B. Heymann
Deputy Attorney General

by: David Margolis
Acting Associate Deputy
Attorney General

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CONTROL DATA SHEET

From: HAMILTON, JAMES, ESQ., SWIDLER & BERLIN, WASHINGTON, D.C.
To: AG. ODD: 09-08-93
Date Received: 08-25-93 Date Due: 09-08-93 Control #: X93082619252
Subject & Date
08-25-93 LETTER, AS COUNSEL FOR THE FAMILY OF VINCE FOSTER AND IN PARTICULAR MRS. LISA FOSTER, WRITING TO RENEW THE FAMILY'S STRONGLY-FELT REQUEST THAT THE ORIGINAL TORN PIECES OF VINCE FOSTER'S NOTE BE RETURNED TO HER.

	Referred To:	Date:		Referred To:	Date:	
(1)	DAG;HEYMANN	08-26-93	(5)			W/IN:
(2)			(6)			
(3)			(7)			PRTY:
(4)			(8)			1S
	INTERIM BY:			DATE:		OPR:
	Sig. For: DAG			Date Released:		HBR

Remarks
INFO CC: OAG (RENO), ASG.
(1) FOR APPROPRIATE HANDLING. ADVISE EXEC. SEC. OF ACTION TAKEN.

Other Remarks:

FILE:

REMOVE THIS CONTROL SHEET PRIOR TO FILING AND DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY
****

AUG 25 2 40 PM '93

In The Matter Of:

IN REGARDS TO DISCOVERY OF VINCE FOSTER'S BODY ON JULY 20, 1993

July 28, 1994
CONFIDENTIAL

BLOCK COURT REPORTING SERVICES, INC.
REPORTERS FOR THE ASSOCIATION OF
TRIAL LAWYERS OF AMERICA
733 FIFTEENTH STREET, NORTHWEST - SUITE 420
WASHINGTON, DC 20005
(202) 638-1313 FAX: (202) 638-3740

Original File 6948d.prt, 50 Pages

Word Index included with this Min-U-Script®

IN REGARDS TO DISCOVERY OF VINCE FOSTER'S
BODY ON JULY 20, 1993 CONFIDENTIAL July 20, 1993

Page 1

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD
UNDER OATH
OF CONFIDENTIAL WITNESS C W
IN REGARD TO
DISCOVERY OF VINCE FOSTER S
BODY ON JULY 20, 1993
Date taken July 26, 1994
Time 8:00 p m
APPEARANCES
Congressman Dan Burton
Congressman Dana Rohrabacher
Congressman John Mica,
House Government Operations Committee -
Committee of Jurisdiction

Page 2

[1] CW,

[2] having been first duly sworn by [3] ROBERT M. JAKUPCIAK, a Notary Public [4] within and for the State of Virginia, [5] was examined and testified as [6] follows:

[7] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: Okay. Why don't you [9] read that into the record.

[10] CW: Rereading the statement given on [11] 7/21/94 to Dan Burton as follows: Involving the [12] statement about the gun in Vince Foster's hand, I made [13] it very clear that the palms of his hands were facing [14] up and at his sides. The agents investigating stated [15] that the gun was hooked on his thumb and partially [16] obscured by the back of his hand. Based on their [17] explanation of how the gun was being held, I conceded [18] that all that was visible — that if all that was [19] visible was the trigger guard on his thumb, and the [20] dense foliage that I could have missed seeing it. I [21] again stated that I saw both of the man's palms, but [22] did not count his fingers. After having seen the

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[1] photo of the hand and the gun I'm sure the hand had [2] been moved because the palms were both face up when I [3] saw Mr. Foster's body.

[4] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: Okay. Very good. Do [5] you want to ask any questions or do you want me to [6] start?

[7] CONGRESSMAN MICA: You can start.

[8] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: Now, one of the things [9] that Mr. Fiske said in his report was that you saw the [10] body from the berm but it does not tell how close you [11] were to the body. Would you tell us how close you [12] were to the body and how close you got to his face, [13] his hands and everything else?

[14] CS: I stood directly over the top of his [15] head at the head of the berm. My right foot, I'm sure [16] that it was my right foot, was somewhere between 24 to [17] 30 inches from the top of his head. No closer. At [18] that point, leaning over with my left foot extended [19] behind me I looked directly down into his eyes from [20] about three foot to four foot maximum above his face, [21] my face from his.

[22] CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER: You were directly

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[1] above him?

[2] CW: Directly above him looking straight [3] down the body. The man's head was facing straight up. [4] If it was tilted it was tilted very slightly because I [5] looked into both eyes. I was questioned numerous [6] times by the agents about are you sure the head wasn't [7] tilted and I kept telling, no, I looked straight down [8] into both eyes. Do you want me to go on and explain [9] what I saw?

[10] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: Yeah. Go ahead. Tell [11] us what you saw.

[12] CW: I saw blood traces on his nose and [13] around his lips. There was not streams of blood on [14] the side of his face. There was not trickles of blood [15] as indicated in the Foster report. I was looking [16] straight down into the man's face and saw the blood. [17] That's when I said to myself, hey, did somebody shoot [18] this man? I didn't see any signs of a gunshot on his [19] shirt or clothes. I looked to see if he had anything [20] in his hands and that's when I saw his hands both [21] palms up.

[22] CONGRESSMAN MICA: Was there a gun in the

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[1] hands?

[2] CW: There was no gun in his hand. His — [3] both palms were face up, thumbs out to the side.

[4] CONGRESSMAN MICA: You did not see a gun?

[5] CW: I did not see a gun next to the body.

[6] CONGRESSMAN MICA: Or, and you don't recall [7] a gun any place close to him?

[8] CW: The foliage around him was dense, very [9] dense, because I was standing approximately 20 feet [10] from him, relieving myself.

[11] CONGRESSMAN MICA: Did you touch the body? [12] Or did you shake him?

[13] CW: Oh, God no. I wouldn't touch him for [14] no amount. I mean, no way would I disturb any [15] evidence, period.

[16] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: What you are saying is [17] you were 20 feet from the body when you were relieving [18] yourself?

[19] CW: When I was relieving myself and caught [20] a glimpse of something that I thought initially was [21] trash and that's how dense the foliage was.

[22] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: I want you to look at

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[1] this picture because you say you saw no gun in the [2] hands.

[3] CW: I also, when I saw nothing in his [4] hands, I leaned to both sides of his head and to the [5] back of his head to see if he had been hit in the head [6] and saw nothing visible.

[7] CONGRESSMAN MICA: Did you look at his [8] hands again?

[9] CW: I did not look back at his hands again [10] because I clearly saw his hands were empty and he had [11] no signs that he had, was defending himself or [12] something. You know, you don't know. You see [13] somebody laying there dead. you go what happened here, [14] did somebody shoot him? No signs of it. Was he in a [15] fight? Was he hit in the head?

[16] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: Now, you said — what [17] did you see beside the body?

[18] CW: There was a wine cooler bottle laying [19] I would say 24 to 30 inches to the right, between his [20] shoulder and his elbow, laying on the berm, held up by [21] some twigs, not on the berm but on the down-side of [22] the hill being held up by some twigs because it's a

Page 7

[1] very steep grade.

[2] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: Was it sitting [3] straight up or just laying on its side?

[4] CW: Laying sideways, still probably [5] one-fourth of its contents in the bottle.

[6] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: Did you see anything [7] that looked like glasses anywhere?

[8] CW: No, I didn't. From what I read in the [9] report the glasses were at the bottom of the hill.

[10] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: Take a look.

[11] CW: That looks like glasses right there.

[12] CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER: Did you see that?

[13] CW: No. I did not.

[14] CONGRESSMAN MICA: Did you see — you said [15] the palms were out?

[16] CW: The palms were face up.

[17] CONGRESSMAN MICA: Both? Both palms?

[18] CW: Right beside him neatly. Just like [19] that

[20] CONGRESSMAN MICA: So that the were not in [21] this position?

[22] CW: It was not in that position at all

Page

[1] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: Tell me about the [2] picture. You — the FBI -

you asked the FBI what, [3] about the picture, and the head?

[4] CW: Numerous times.

[5] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: What did you ask them [6] about the head and —

[7] CW: If you will show me the picture of the [8] head and the picture of his hands that you said there [9] was no gun in — that I said there was no gun in and [10] you said there was, then I could tell you point blank [11] if somebody had tampered with it, with Mr. Foster's [12] body.

[13] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: What did they say when [14] you asked to see the pictures?

[15] CW: Well, it will jeopardize our [16] investigation, I can not show it to you at this time. [17] We will be more than glad to show it to you when all [18] this investigation is over and that was the common [19] answer I got from them every time.

[20] CONGRESSMAN: Over how long a period of [21] time — how many times did they say that to you?

[22] CW: Four, five times I directly and

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[1] inquired, let me see the picture.

[2] CONGRESSMAN MICA: You have never seen this [3] picture before?

[4] CW: I had never seen that picture until [5] the congressman handed it to me. Mr. Liddy had told [6] me that that picture had been published somewhere but [7] I had never saw it or I would have probably been — [8] know I would have been screaming.

[9] CONGRESSMAN MICA: Do you think that's a [10] picture of what you saw?

[11] CW: That is not a picture of what I saw. [12] The man's palms were straight up.

[13] CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER: Okay. Le.. me ask [14] you this. You came to the point that your head was [15] right about here over the head of Mr. Foster.

[16] CW: He was on the down-side of the hill. [17] His head was about that far below the top of the berm.

[18] (Indicating) Let me show you exactly. Move the chair [19] for a second. If your foot was his head, my foot was [20] about right here and I leaned just like that.

[21] CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER: Into his face?

[22] CW: And looked right down into his eyes.

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[1] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: So you were no more [2] than two feet, three feet above his —

[3] CW: I would say two to three feet — I had [4] said 24 to 30 inches my face was from his face.

[5] CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER: Then you looked [6] to both sides as you were looking down? You looked to [7] both sides to see his both palms were up?

[8] CW: When I saw the blood stains my first [9] reaction was did somebody kill this man? I looked and [10] saw no signs of any stab wound or gunshot on his [11] clothes. His clothes were very tight. There was a [12] stain here, just about like that.

[13] CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER: What color?

[14] CONGRESSMAN MICA: You are pointing to your [15] shoulder?

[16] CW: On his right shoulder. It was a — [17] the stain on his shoulder was —

[18] CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER: Was it red? Or [19] was it blood?

[20] CW: No. It was very light purple, almost [21] identical color of the wine cooler.

[22] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: So you don't think it

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[1] was blood.

[2] CW: I do not think it was blood. In the [3] very center of — it looked like he had thrown up on [4] his right shoulder. In the very center there was one [5] small spec area, probably no larger than a silver [6] dollar that was black, that could have been blood in [7] the very center of it.

[8] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: Okay.

[9] CW: No more than that. It's possible that [10] could have been but it was very — it looked like [11] residue from having thrown up on his shoulder.

[12] CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER: Now, let's take a [13] look at this picture again, in which you see some [14] things here and you see the gun here. This does look [15] like a pair of glasses. It may not be.

[16] CW: It looks like it could be but it looks [17] like a twig more.

[18] CONGRESSMAN MICA: You don't remember [19] seeing that?

[20] CW: No. I did not see — the man's hands [21] were against his leg.

[22] CONGRESSMAN MICA: This shows foliage to

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[1] the left of the hand and underneath the hand. Is this [2] similar to the dense foliage that was there?

[3] CW: It was very, very dense and that's how [4] dense it was. You could start to see how dense it [5] was. Did you see those woods back there?

[6] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: Can we stop one [7] minute? Can we stop one minute?

[8] CW: Yes, sir.

[9] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: Can you stop for a [10] second? I don't want to go off the record. I just [11] want to stop for a minute because I want him to go — [12] can you unload your 38 and bring it in here for a [13] minute?

[14] CW: It's not a 38, it's a 22.

[15] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: Can you unload your 22 [16] and bring it in here and let me take a look at it? I [17] want you to unload it.

[18] CW: I wouldn't bring it in otherwise.

[19] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: Okay. The reason I'm [20] asking him to do that, I want to show you the gun in [21] the position of the hand and if the palms were up what [22] it would look like. I wanted you to see that.

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[1] CONGRESSMAN MICA: You would have to see [2] the gun.

[3] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: Well, the gun — you [4] can see here the thumb is through the trigger guard [5] like that. You can see it. I'm going to put my thumb [6] through it and if the palms were up I want you to see [7] how the gun would look. It's empty?

[8] CW: It's empty.

[9] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: Okay. Let's take a [10] quick look here. Now, this is the way it is, see?

[11] CW: Exactly like that.

[12] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: Do you see that? Do [13] you see this? Take a good look. I want you to see. [14] You see the picture? You see how I have got my thumb [15] in there?

[16] CONGRESSMAN MICA: And you think it's [17] impose —

[18] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: No. Wait a minute. [19] You see this? If the palm is up what do you have?

[20] CW: All right. The way he explained it to [21] me it was like that and I would have missed the gun [22] with the foliage. The reason that I conceded to the

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[1] men, based on what they were telling me — this is not [2] what they told me because the man stood almost exactly [3] where you are standing, one of the agents, and said [4] just like this, but all you would have seen, but all [5] you would have seen, and he repeated, would have been [6] just the trigger guard and the rest of the gun would [7] have been obscured.

[8] CONGRESSMAN MICA: You didn't touch the [9] body at all?

[10] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** Hold on. Let's [11] make this point very clear. The FBI when they were [12] talking to you and when they kept going on this [13] question referred to the palm being up and the gun [14] being underneath the palm?

[15] **CW:** He demonstrated with his hand like [16] this with his palm up.

[17] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** So the question [18] — when they claim that you had in some way conceded [19] that well, maybe perhaps you didn't see it, if indeed [20] it was below the palm, that was based on a description [21] by the FBI that the palm was up and that the gun was [22] underneath the back of the hand?

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[1] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** But it's not possible. [2] Look at this.

[3] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** No. But that's [4] not what this picture shows.

[5] **CW:** Exactly.

[6] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** But if the thumb is in [7] there, look at this. You can't —

[8] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** The more [9] important part is that the FBI was describing [10] something to him that was not —

[11] **CW:** Exactly right.

[12] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** Was not what the [13] hand, where the hand was.

[14] **CW:** I'm looking for the —

[15] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** Let's talk one at a [16] time. What did you say?

[17] **CW:** The statement said that CW insisted [18] that the man's — or believed the man's palms were up. [19] In this it states that.

[20] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** Right.

[21] **CW:** He never — that's the only thing, the [22] two things that I think the FBI done wrong, was they

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[1] wouldn't show me the pictures and led me to believe [2] that the hands were up and the gun was concealed on [3] other side.

[4] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** But in the report they [5] say you believed that the palms were up but you say [6] there is no doubt?

[7] **CW:** I never said — I said I believe it. [8] I mean I know it.

[9] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** Okay.

[10] **CW:** And he said CW believes it and that's [11] as straight as they can be.

[12] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** But you never [13] indicated —

[14] **CW:** Otherwise. Those palms were up [15] always.

[16] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** And both palms?

[17] **CW:** Both palms, neatly at his side and [18] they were just like that.

[19] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** With nothing in them?

[20] **CW:** Nothing in the hands.

[21] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** And when you made [22] the concession to the FBI after repeating that you

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[1] didn't believe there was a gun in the hand, over and [2] over again, when you finally made the concession it [3] was based on a description by the FBI that the gun was [4] found with — the man was found with his palms up and [5] that the gun was underneath the palm?

[6] **CW:** That all that would have been visible [7] was the trigger guard, would I have missed seeing a [8] gun, with the dense foliage? If that being the case, [9] it's possible I could have missed it.

[10] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** First of all, look —

[11] **CW:** And that's, I mean that's as honest as [12] I can be.

[13] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** If somebody had moved [14] the hand —

[15] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** If it's like this, I [16] mean, there is no way —

[17] **CW:** If you had dense foliage right here [18] it's very possible that I would have missed that gun, [19] if that's the way it was.

[20] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** But someone would have [21] had to move the hand to do that?

[22] **CW:** But that palm was up just like that.

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[1] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** He said he didn't [2] count all the fingers and that's what they tried to [3] convince him of, that this might have been covered [4] here.

[5] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** Well, we have two [6] discrepancies here. We have one discrepancy when he [7] says he doesn't — he never saw the gun and the other [8] discrepancy is that he is absolutely certain that the [9] palms were up. So thus, we have two major [10] discrepancies.

[11] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** Okay. I mean you can [12] see the gun pretty clearly there. You think you would [13] have seen the gun if in fact if it was in that [14] position?

[15] **CW:** I would have, because —

[16] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** You were looking for [17] something?

[18] **CW:** I was looking to see if the man had [19] been in the process of defending himself.

[20] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** John, that is — [21] okay, that was an important point that was just made. [22] Thus, even if this picture is the accurate

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[1] description, meaning that — even if this was, which [2] you do not believe is the way the palm was located, [3] you would have definitely been close enough and would [4] have seen the gun if this was the, what it actually [5] was?

[6] **CW:** That's going to be a hard question for [7] me to answer because of one thing.

[8] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** Okay.

[9] **CW:** I'm standing at the top of the man's [10] head. This is below him looking up. There was a [11] trained policeman standing at the top of the hill that [12] even when he was told he had a gun in his hand still [13] did not see it. I cannot make that statement and say [14] yes, I would have seen it.

[15] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** But the point is see [16] that gun is shoved under his leg partially, but you [17] are saying the palms were definitely —

[18] **CW:** The palms were up.

[19] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** And if the palms were [20] up in that position you would have seen the gun?

[21] **CW:** I would have seen the gun.

[22] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** That's right.

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[1] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** So you were standing [2] over his head?

[3] **CW:** Directly looking straight down the [4] body.

[5] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** By the way, I [6] don't think this was taken from below. I think this [7] was taken from the side, above and from the side or [8] whatever.

[9] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** Well, who knows. I [10] think there was —

[11] **CW:** That was taken from down the hill.

[12] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** They took several [13] rolls of film that were underexposed and they didn't [14] turn out. And these were taken with Polaroids.

[15] **CW:** You have got to remember the man was [16] laying on a hill like this. The gun was right here. [17] So that angle would have had to have been below and [18] back at him.

[19] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** Which way was his head? [20] Was his head down the hill or up?

[21] **CW:** Up the top of the hill. His head was [22] at the top of the hill.

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[1] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** So he went down in this, [2] this slope or ravine and shot himself?

[3] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** It's a little slope.

[4] **CW:** Let me show you. This is an [5] elevation. You have the flat area with the cannon [6] sitting there. Okay. There is a berm right here like [7] this. There was probably six to 12 inches high berm [8] after years of erosion that at one time would probably [9] have been much higher. The bank comes down, I would [10] guessstimate 20 feet or better, down — I'm going to [11] have to expand on this. And then there is a ditch [12] here, a berm here and this is all dense wooded area [13] with a walking path right out here. The man's body [14] was laying approximately like this.

[15] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** So the head was right [16] at the top almost?

[17] **CW:** Yep. Just below the top of the berm. [18] If I was standing right here I would not see him, [19] standing right there. The angle would have been just [20] enough that I would not have seen him. It wasn't [21] until I got around here that I saw something down over [22] the edge of the berm.

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[1] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** Okay. Now, tell us [2] about the cabin real quickly. You said you knew the [3] guy that owned that cabin years ago?

[4] **CW:** I knew a retired navy commander who [5] lives in that project. He was going to set me up with [6] the owner so I could talk to him about possibly [7] purchasing this. Being in construction —

[8] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** But there is a private [9] road that goes back to that cabin?

[10] **CW:** There is a private road that goes [11] right back to it from the housing development right [12] next to it.

[13] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** Okay. If somebody [14] came back that road they wouldn't be seen?

[15] **CW:** They would not be seen, period.

[16] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** How far is that from [17] the cabin?

[18] **CW:** 150, 175 yards.

[19] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** So they could have [20] walked around that and come right up —

[21] **CW:** They are dead in the woods all the [22] way, and there is a path that leads right straight

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[1] through there, a very well worn walking nature trial.

[2] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** What time did you [3] do this again? Excuse me, I forgot.

[4] **CW:** It was almost 6 o'clock.

[5] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** In the afternoon?

[6] **CW:** Yes.

[7] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** Now, you found the body [8] and you realized he was — you thought he was dead?

[9] **CW:** Well, there was no doubt he was dead. [10] His eyes were about two-thirds closed and glazed very, [11] very white.

[12] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** Did you yell for help?

[13] **CW:** Oh, God no. That doesn't bother me.

[14] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** But what did you do?

[15] **CW:** I immediately went back to my van, [16] went to go to the nearest phone and call the police to [17] tell them there was a body there.

[18] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** But you didn't call [19] the police.

[20] **CW:** I went, got in my van, started up the [21] parkway because I was on the parkway, I got up to [22] where the park headquarters are, about two, two and a

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[1] half miles, maybe a little further up the road, the [2] right-hand side. There is a little phone sign right [3] there. I pulled in, there was a couple of vehicles on [4] the left. I had never been in there before. There is [5] two phones there. I never saw them because I saw the [6] guys there, the phones sat back behind the trees over [7] here on the right side. I saw the guys there. I was [8] looking at them, drove by, still didn't see any [9] phones, looked both ways but apparently drove right by [10] the phones and never saw them, backed up, turned [11] around, started back out, was going to ask them to use [12] the phone, motioned for them to come over. The [13] younger white man walked over. I asked him for a [14] phone. He stated that, you know, why? And I says, [15] well, it's an emergency, I need to use the phone. Can [16] you get me to a phone? Yes, but why? And he says — [17] I think he said it the third time. At that point I [18] went, wait a minute. Fine. Are you familiar with [19] Fort Marcy? Oh, yeah, I know it well. Do you know [20] where the two cannons are? Oh, yes, I know it well. [21] Do you know the one up on the hill to the right? Oh, [22] Yeah.

The next Chain Bridge Road now. Not the one on

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[1] the left up there, the one on the right all the way up [2] on top. Oh, yeah, I know it well. I says, right [3] beside it, down over the bank is a dead man. You call [4] the police and tell them. Oh, sure, great. I don't [5] need the headaches that go with possibilities of going [6] to courts and hearings and crap that all I done was [7] come onto a body. That's all. Hey, I done my duty, [8] I'm gone. He went to call the police, I simply drove [9] off. And I stayed quiet for approximately six months.

[10] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** Now, you told some of [11] your colleagues about the body?

[12] **CW:** Here is the — that happened that [13] night. The next morning, on the project I have got [14] five, six, maybe seven foremens from the project in my [15] trailer and they were all complaining and bitching [16] about the heat and the traffic. There was wrecks all [17] over the place that afternoon and they were all airing [18] their grievances about the trip home. So finally I [19] said you fellows don't no what grievances are. Here [20] is mine. So I told them what happened. About an hour [21] later my brother comes over and says, do you know who [22] that was and I went holy Christ. At this point, I had

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[1] probably a hundred men on that job and you know not [2] one sole — they kept me quite and I love it.

[3] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** They kept your [4] confidence. Now, you were coming back from Africa, [5] you went to Kenya. Tell them about coming back from [6] Africa and how you decided to call Gordon Liddy.

[7] **CW:** When I got back from Africa I was [8] reading — the London Times was eating that story up [9] and I was sitting in the hotel reading it.

[10] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** This was what month?

[11] **CW:** This was in April. Yeah, it was, I [12] believe it was in April. It was either April or May. [13] Hun, when was I in Africa?

[14] **MRS. CW:** I don't know. I didn't go. You [15] left me home, remember?

[16] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** Okay. Go ahead.

[17] **CW:** And it's when I got back, my brother [18] came over and told me, says you hear the story that [19] the New York Times printed about the two park rangers [20] have changed their story and stated that they had made [21] up the story about the guy in the white van, that

they [22] had snuck off down to the park to have a drink and

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[1] discovered the body and to cover themselves they made [2] this story and at that point I went wait a minute. [3] Who in the world can put that kind of pressure on two [4] career employees to make them tell that kind of [5] garbage? I better cover my hind quarters. So I was [6] thinking about what to do and my brother had been [7] listening a lot to Liddy and I have also respected [8] Liddy for his word. Any man that — you know his [9] background. And he was really hammering on the [10] evidence, you know, that was being presented about the [11] Foster case and the doubts.

[12] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** Had you ever met [13] Liddy before that?

[14] **CW:** I had never met Mr. Liddy before that. [15] So after some thought I thought that —

[16] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** Had your brother [17] met Liddy before that?

[18] **CW:** No. No one. None of us knew him at [19] all.

[20] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** Okay.

[21] **CW:** But having read about him, I decided [22] that would be as good a — what I knew would become

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[1] public and if there was a threat to me, that, that [2] possibility of danger would be greatly, greatly [3] reduced simply by the fact that what I knew would have [4] been now made official.

[5] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** So you called Liddy [6] because you wanted to get the facts out number one and [7] number two you thought you would be safer if the facts [8] were?

[9] **CW:** Exactly right.

[10] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** And he would keep your [11] confidence?

[12] **CW:** Just like you gentlemen and he has [13] kept his word one hundred percent and God knows I [14] expect it.

[15] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** Okay. Do you guys [16] have any other questions?

[17] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** Did you see any [18] evidence of any other people there that we haven't [19] talked about?

[20] **CW:** There was two cars in the parking lot. [21] It's a very quiet little park.

[22] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** Were there any people in

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[1] the cars?

[2] **CW:** None. This is why I went as far up as [3] I did, before finding a place to relieve myself. [4] because I know the park and know it well and I know [5] where the, the picnic tables, et cetera, are in the [6] park and if there would be someone that would be in [7] the park enjoying it. I checked those three places. [8] to — actually the fourth place was the cannon on top [9] where — that's where I stepped over the berm and saw [10] him.

[11] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** Okay. Anything else?

[12] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** There wasn't any [13] — foliage didn't seem to be — did it seem like [14] somebody dragged him up there?

[15] **CW:** Now, I did not read anything in this [16] report and this has been stated numerous times. Below [17] this man's feet, all the way down into the bottom of [18] the ditch, approximately ten feet or better, up the [19] berm on the other side, over the hill to the walking [20] trail, everything had been trampled completely flat [21] like the man had walked back and forth at least a [22] dozen times or better. It was, at least 24, maybe 30

Page 30

[1] inches wide that everything was trampled completely [2] flat. Every twig, every leaf.

[3] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** Let me get this [4] straight. You are saying that there was a path almost [5] from the bottom of his body down into the bottom, up [6] over this other hill?

[7] **CW:** And out to the walking trial on the [8] other side. As I showed you here, from here, down and [9] out over that hill. This is, this was very, very [10] dense.

[11] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** And it was flattened [12] out?

[13] **CW:** It was walked completely flat. The [14] agents had known about this and known about this. [15] Nothing in that report. I don't know. I don't know. [16] Did it disappear or what happened?

[17] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** Your analysis —

[18] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** Wait a minute. This [19] is very important. You are saying that you told the [20] agents this?

[21] **CW:** Oh, I told them numerous times.

[22] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** That the ground was

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[1] trampled from the bottom of his feet all the way down [2] the valley and over the hill?

[3] **CW:** Completely flat.

[4] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** Like somebody had been [5] walking back and forth there?

[6] **CW:** He had paced back and forth many [7] times At least a dozen times. You can't trample [8] down that flat.

[9] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** And they didn't put [10] that in that report?

[11] **CW:** Nothing in the report that I read. [12] That I have read. If you don't — read anything of [13] that nature.

[14] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** Let me ask you [15] something. Did you happen to get a glimpse on the [16] other side of that?

[17] **CW:** If someone was on that trail on the [18] other side you would have never seen them. The [19] foliage was that dense.

[20] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** Did you tell them about [21] the trampled —

[22] **CW:** Absolutely.

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[1] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** It doesn't appear in [2] anything —

[3] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** Not once but how many [4] times?

[5] **CW:** Minimum of three. Once here and [6] twice at the site with them.

[7] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** Let me finish here. [8] You went out to the site with the FBI and you told [9] them at the site where the ground was trampled and how [10] far it went?

[11] **CW:** Yes. I also walked them — that [12] doesn't make any sense was their statement about, why [13] would they bring him in this way. It was simple from [14] the cabin. What cabin is what their answer was. The [15] one right over there.

[16] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** So they said, that [17] makes no sense. why would they there be a path here [18] like this and you said because that's where the cabin [19] and the driveway is?

[20] **CW:** Uh-huh. And they did not know about [21] the cabin and I walked them back there and showed it [22] to them.

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[1] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** Who is in the [2] cabin now?

[3] **CW:** No one. I know for eight to ten years [4] it's been vacant. It's a little teen bungalow like [5] one little bedroom Cute as can be.

[6] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** The doors are [7] looked up?

[8] **CW:** Oh, it's boarded up. I don't know if [9] the thing even has indoor plumbing

[10] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** Is it conceivable [11] that somebody could have been on that path when you [12] were relieving yourself without you seeing them?

[13] **CW:** Absolutely. Absolutely. It was that [14] dense.

[15] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** So it's possible [16] that while you were relieving yourself that someone [17] could have been there and you might have — is it [18] conceivable that you would have not heard them, they [19] could have been walking in this area?

[20] **CW:** Very, very conceivable.

[21] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** The thing is I don't [22] want to try to lead CW in any way. I want to make

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[1] sure that we don't come to any conclusions. I just [2] want to get the facts.

[3] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** I have another question.

[4] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** Yeah.

[5] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** Because I was briefed [6] from our ranking member after he was briefed by Fiske [7] and these people. The head you say was uphill?

[8] **CW:** Yeah.

[9] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** And the feet were down?

[10] **CW:** Straight down the hill. Not sideways, [11] not an angle. Straight down.

[12] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** And you didn't see [13] any — you didn't see any evidence that someone had [14] committed suicide, any blood in, say around the grass [15] or anything behind the head?

[16] **CW:** We had no significant rain for 30 [17] days. The ground at the top of the hill in this area [18] might get a small amount of sun a day because there is [19] very high trees around that area. Anything over that [20] berm and down that berm never gets any sun; completely [21] shaded out.

[22] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** But around the head —

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[1] **CW:** There was no — I mean I bent over and [2] looked. I didn't lay my head flat on the ground. I [3] probably lent my head down to within 16 inches of the [4] ground. No signs, not a sign of.

[5] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** Did you see any sign [6] from the side of the neck or the back —

[7] **CW:** Not a sign of anything on the top or [8] the sides of the man's head were visible.

[9] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** And his eyes were open?

[10] **CW:** His eyes were about one-third open, [11] one-third less than half, okay. And glazed.

[12] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** And you said there was [13] no blood coming out of his mouth?

[14] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** Was the mouth [15] open?

[16] **CW:** His mouth was very slightly open and [17] full as was his nostrils, full of flies. The blood [18] was dried hard and black.

[19] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** But you didn't see any [20] blood as close as you got around the head or anything [21] like that?

[22] **CW:** None.

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[1] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** The blood you say [2] was black?

[3] **CW:** Hard and black.

[4] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** Did you look at his neck [5] at all? You didn't see anything?

[6] **CW:** I didn't see his neck because his neck [7] was below me.

[8] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** Okay.

[9] **CW:** And I wasn't about to start down the [10] hill around and possibly disturb anything.

[11] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** And you were looking [12] from the top of his head down?

[13] **CW:** Looking straight down from the top.

[14] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** But you said you [15] weren't about to go down the hill?

[16] **CW:** No. I wouldn't disturb anything like [17] that.

[18] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** But you could [19] actually see what looked almost like a path to his [20] body?

[21] **CW:** I'm looking straight down the body.

[22] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** Did you see like flies

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[1] buzzing anywhere besides the body where there might [2] have been —

[3] **CW:** No.

[4] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** — some flesh, or —

[5] **CW:** No.

[6] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** And no other location [7] except around the mouth and the face?

[8] **CW:** And that one small area in the middle [9] of that stain on his shoulder. But it was, it was [10] not — when I said silver dollar, that was, making [11] sure that I had the area covered. It may have been [12] more like a quarter but it was smaller than a silver [13] dollar.

[14] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** When you came back and [15] turned around, was there anyone around or anyone in [16] the cars that you saw?

[17] **CW:** Still no one in the cars.

[18] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** Did you look at the cars [19] when you came back?

[20] **CW:** As I walked down the hill, you are [21] coming off and you are parked in the parking lot. You [22] go up on either side of the parking lot to a walking

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[1] area that's elevated well above the parking, up to a [2] sign with the description of the fort area and what it [3] was all about and the history. As you are walking [4] back down, which I'm walking back down the hill to go [5] back to my van, as you are coming down the hill you [6] can see right down into the car and the car was parked [7] either second or third.

[8] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** What kind of a car was [9] it?

[10] **CW:** White Honda and it was a light brown [11] or a cream colored Japanese made car on the other end [12] of the parking lot. On the passenger seat of the [13] white Honda was a folded jacket, very, very similar in [14] color to suit pants. The FBI tells me I have got the [15] wrong car, that was not his. They said the brown one [16] was his.

[17] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** Say that again.

[18] **CW:** The FBI said that that was not his [19] car. I thought sure that was his car because the [20] jacket was so similar to the pants he had on.

[21] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** Yeah.

[22] **CW:** In the passenger floor board was a

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[1] four-pack wine cooler, two gone.

[2] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** This was in the [3] car the FBI said did not belong?

[4] **CW:** Was not belong. And I asked them, how [5] well did you check out those other two people that [6] were still in the park when you got there? Oh, there [7] is no doubt, they were just two lovers up there.

[8] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** Now, that was one car. [9] You said there was another car?

[10] **CW:** Two cars.

[11] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** Two cars. Did you look [12] in the other car? One car had the jacket and the wine [13] cooler?

[14] **CW:** The white Honda. Let me just, so you [15] will — when you come up off of BW Parkway, you come [16] up, the parking area is like this and there is a [17] little turnaround over here, just like so. Brown or [18] cream colored Nissan, white Honda. I parked right [19] here. Up here there is a sign. There is a path that

[20] goes right here, with a sign here telling you and [21] there is a path that goes up the hill and around here. [22] There is a good elevation coming up here. Just past

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[1] me, here at this sign, go into the fort area here. [2] One cannon here and one cannon here and that's where [3] he was.

[4] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** But you are saying in [5] this car here you saw a jacket that looked like the [6] one that matched the pants on the body?

[7] **CW:** Exactly.

[8] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** And you said also that [9] you saw a wine cooler pack on the floor?

[10] **CW:** A four-pack wine cooler with two gone. [11] The same color as — it was — it had a light pink [12] like label.

[13] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** Okay. Did it look [14] like the bottle that you saw beside his body?

[15] **CW:** Exactly like the bottle.

[16] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** But that was not in [17] the report?

[18] **CW:** Strange thing. When I went back with [19] the agents, one of the agents spent about 15 minutes [20] kicking around all through the leaves and everything [21] looking for that wine cooler bottle.

[22] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** But this was nine

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[1] months later?

[2] **CW:** Yes.

[3] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** Well —

[4] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** That's [5] interesting.

[6] **CW:** I would have thought surely —

[7] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** So you went back to the [8] site with them?

[9] **CW:** With the two agents.

[10] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** And who else have you [11] talked to?

[12] **CW:** Outside of what?

[13] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** What investigators have [14] you talked to?

[15] **CW:** Mr. Liddy. This gentleman. That's [16] it.

[17] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** And what about — no. [18] But you said you have talked to the Fiske [19] investigators?

[20] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** The two FBI.

[21] **CW:** The two FBI guys.

[22] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** That's all?

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[1] **CW:** That's it.

[2] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** Yeah.

[3] **CW:** And I went to them because after [4] talking with Mr. Liddy the FBI was really asking and [5] begging and doing everything they could to get in [6] touch with me. Mr. Liddy said these are two of the [7] old Hoover guys, they are not young kids and they're [8] not trying to get a reputation or prove anything, I [9] think they can be trusted, I think you can help an [10] investigation, would you be willing to meet with them. [11] Remaining as a confidential witness with their promise [12] to do the same and they have done that absolutely.

[13] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** What are the [14] names of the two agents?

[15] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** I have got those. I [16] will give those to you.

[17] **CW:** I prefer you all don't have them.

[18] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** We are not going — [19] they are going to testify tomorrow before the [20] committee so their names will be known tomorrow.

[21] **CW:** Because they did keep their word and [22] to me that's — nobody is any better than their word.

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[1] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** CW, let me tell you [2] something. That's very important that they kept their [3] word, but it's also very important that they are [4] accurate in this report and that report does not [5] reflect what you have told us today. The palms were [6] up you say?

[7] **CW:** Absolutely.

[8] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** How sure are you that [9] the palms were up?

[10] **CW:** As sure as I'm standing right here. I [11] am absolutely and totally unequivocally, the palms [12] were up. I looked at both palms. There was nothing [13] in his hands. I didn't look at one and assume the [14] other. I looked at both of them

[15] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** Okay. Any other [16] questions?

[17] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** That's pretty [18] definitive.

[19] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** Did it look like [20] at all that the body had slid from a position higher [21] on the hill down a few feet?

[22] **CW:** His pants — his body was swelling. I

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[1] made that very clear.

[2] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** Okay.

[3] **CW:** The FBI says that he had been there, [4] the report says an hour, hour and a half before I [5] found him. Something like that. The body was [6] swelling, his shirt was getting tight and his pants [7] were getting tight.

[8] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** Was it warm?

[9] **CW:** Hot. Hot. But on that hill, the body [10] was still shaded.

[11] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** But you didn't see any [12] signs that the body had been sliding all over the [13] place?

[14] **CW:** Oh, no.

[15] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** What did it look like?

[16] **CW:** When I first saw it was someone there, [17] I thought — I was about halfway from where I had [18] crossed the berm to him and I realized it was someone, [19] because I just saw something there. I thought it was [20] trash and I said to myself, what common SOB would [21] throw trash over the hill with a trash can right there [22] by the picknick bench with the cannon. And I just

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[1] went, and it was a little bit out of my way to go back [2] to the van, going that way, then I saw it was a body [3] and I, wait a minute, somebody is asleep and I [4] started — that's a heck of a place for somebody to be [5] asleep with a bench and everything right here. That's [6] when I stepped closer and saw that he was definitely.

[7] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** How long did you spend [8] over the body? Five seconds? 10 seconds?

[9] **CW:** Oh, no. Two minutes.

[10] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** Two, three. minutes?

[11] **CW:** Not — that's a tough one. Because I [12] wasn't panicked. I think I was fairly deliberate in [13] studying —

[14] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** The body?

[15] **CW:** — what was going on. I wasn't [16] studying it for any other reason than curiosity. I [17] wasn't studying it for — God knows if I knew what was [18] coming up I would have went and got a note pad and [19] went back and started writing.

[20] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** Were you pretty sure [21] though that he was dead seeing the flies around his —

[22] **CW:** Oh, yes.

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[1] **CONGRESSMAN MICA:** Have you ever seen a [2] dead body?

[3] **CW:** Yes, I have.

[4] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** I think we have [5] covered about everything.

[6] **CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER:** Okay, listen. [7] Thank you very much and CW —

[8] **CW:** Could I have a card?

[9] **CONGRESSMAN BURTON:** We will all give you [10] one of our cards.

[11] CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER: I didn't bring [12] one with me. I am Congressman Rohrabacher, Dana [13] Rohrabacher from California.

[14] CW: Is there a shortage of cards on the [15] hill? You gave me your last one the other day.

[16] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: We have to take care [17] of taxpayer's money. I think that pretty much [18] concludes it. We have no more questions?

[19] CONGRESSMAN MICA: No more questions.

[20] CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER: Okay.

[21] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: Let's just say that we [22] have all asked all the questions we are going to

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[1] tonight and this concludes the report and do you have [2] anything else you would like to say, CW?

[3] CONGRESSMAN MICA: Was there anything that [4] you have read that doesn't jibe with what you know to [5] be the facts or your understanding? Or left out?

[6] CW: Other than what we have already [7] described about the position of the gun, supposedly, [8] and as the picture indicates what I saw, that [9] discrepancy, no mention of the path below his feet, no [10] mention of the wine cooler bottle for whatever [11] significance that would have. I don't know.

[12] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: Let me ask you one [13] more question and this will be the last one.

[14] CW: Yes, sir.

[15] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: When you saw that path [16] and you saw the body what did you think? I mean the [17] path that went over the hill and down. Did you think [18] anything had happened there? What did you think [19] happened? What did it look like?

[20] CW: Well, when I started looking to see if [21] he had anything in his hands, he had been hit in the [22] head, what does that tell you? I thought maybe

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[1] somebody had done him in.

[2] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: And gone over that [3] hill and come back and forth or what?

[4] CW: And I don't know. I didn't even —

[5] CONGRESSMAN MICA: Think of that at the [6] time?

[7] CW: No.

[8] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: All right. I think [9] that will wrap up our investigation and we will have [10] this report ready for presentation to whoever wants to [11] see it tomorrow morning, that would be July the 29th. [12] This is taking place on July the 28th.

[13] CONGRESSMAN ROHRABACHER: Between 8 and [14] 8:30.

[15] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: Between 8 and 8:30 [16] p.m.

[17] CW: Gentlemen, understand one thing. I [18] will not go before any Senate and be hammered by [19] attorneys. I will not.

[20] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: I have got you.

[21] CW: You understand that?

[22] CONGRESSMAN BURTON: I think we are

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[1] finished now.

[2] (Statement was concluded at 8:30 p.m.)

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
ss:
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA)

I, ROBERT M. JANUPCHAK, an RPR and Notary Public within and for the State of Virginia do hereby certify:

That the witness whose statement is hereinbefore set forth, was duly sworn and that the within transcript is a true record of the testimony given by such witness.

I further certify that I am not related to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage and that I am in no way interested in the outcome of this matter.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this _____day of ___, 199___.

My Commission Expires:
July 1997

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York 26:19
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younger 24:13

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER

July 1, 1994

Michael Davidson, Esq.
Senate Counsel
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

FAX:

Dear Mr. Davidson:

I have your request of June 22 on behalf of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs for all records I have with regard to three subjects, two of which relate to the death of Vincent Foster.

The Independent Counsel, Mr. Robert Fiske, has requested me to transmit what I have (a very few copies of documents that are also in the custody of the Department of Justice) when the Department transmits its materials. I assume this delay, intended as it is to protect the integrity of Mr. Fiske's investigation, is acceptable to the Committee.

I intend to respond fully at that time. My business address as of July 15th will be [redacted] and the phone number will be [redacted]

Sincerely,

Philip B. Heymann

PBH:jaf

600 New Jersey Avenue NW Washington DC [redacted]
[redacted] FAX [redacted]